

You make the
DIFFERENCE

Practical advice on how to increase

**WOMEN'S
PARTICIPATION
AND SECURITY**

in accordance with UN Resolution 1325



You make the **DIFFERENCE**

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The **1325 TOOLKIT** has been developed by Operation 1325 in partnership with the Iraqi Women's Network, and in dialogue with mission staff and international personnel with experiences from various peace support missions. This is a revised version of the previous guiding toolkit 'Security on the Ground' produced in 2011. The new version is the result of Operation 1325's experience with involvement in supporting the UNSCR 1325 agenda on women peace and security in collaboration with international organizations, peacekeeping operations, grass root peace work and women's groups for over 10 years.

*The purpose of the **1325 TOOLKIT** is to offer a simple and useful resource on how to contribute towards increasing women's participation, protection and empowerment in conflict and post-conflict areas. A resource for international mission personell, national officials and security sector staff, NGO-workers and activists – or everyone who works for the reformation and improvement of the security sector. Since context and mandate might vary significantly, not all suggestions and examples presented in this booklet are relevant and useful for everybody in every given situation, but take your time and read with an open mind and let it be of guidance and inspiration to your own work and efforts.*

KEY CONCEPTS

- ◆ **UN RESOLUTION 1325** on women, peace and security aims at increasing the influence of women and their active participation in the prevention of conflicts and in the reconstruction of communities after war and armed conflict. It underlines the importance of women in creating sustainable peace and security and also stresses the fact that women are especially vulnerable in armed conflicts, an example being the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war. The resolution is binding for all UN-member states but there is yet no system of sanctions for the countries who don't implement it.
- ◆ **(SSR) SECURITY SECTOR REFORM** is the reform towards a society where the police, military and the judicial system respect human rights and are under democratic control. SSR encompasses a broadened security concept which includes political and economic security and also safety for the individual, i.e human security. A functioning constitutional state together with a developed security sector are imperative to create sustainable democracy and reducing the risk of violent conflict.
- ◆ **LINKS BETWEEN SSR AND RESOLUTION 1325** are many. While SSR aims to strengthen the efficiency of security institution and promote democracy, transparency and accountability, the resolution lifts women as important actors in that work to ensure sustainable peace and security. A nation's security demands that the competences from both women and men are utilised to create, define and maintain this security. Also included are institutional reforms such as capacity-building measures like education, the implementation of codes of conduct and practical steps for recruiting women in male dominated fields.
- ◆ **GENDER ANALYSIS** in the field is quite straightforward - what needs to be done is to ask at every turn: Does a policy or issue influence women and men in different ways? If this is the case: What can we do to avoid discriminating against or unfairly treating either of the two groups?

► *Mutually beneficial* **PARTNERSHIPS**

Mission personnel and security sector staff cannot act in isolation of the local community without the risk of losing legitimacy. A well-established dialogue with local organisations and stakeholders can be crucial for a mission or reform process to be successful. Women's organisations have insight in what the **specific security needs of women** are, what threats they face in their every-day life and how these can be addressed. For example, men's and women's daily movement pattern might vary significantly and by providing information about these circumstances women's organisations can contribute towards a deeper understanding of the specific context and challenges at hand.

Women's networks and groups often engage in peace building initiatives beyond conflict lines or divisions built on ethno-religious, regional or other allegiances. They can **open doors to the local community** and to women who would otherwise be difficult to reach for dialogue. Therefore a successful and **mutually beneficial partnership** with women's organisations lends both local knowledge and legitimacy to the mission and is an often untapped resource in peace building.

INITIATING DIALOGUE

Women's organisations are often **excluded from dialogue** initiatives and civil society partnerships and their experiences of conflict and contributions to peace are thereby ignored. **Request that women are represented** in public meetings, consultations or dialogue forums. **Invite women's groups** to such meetings and offer to facilitate the involvement.

Requiring women to be represented lends support to the voice of women's organisations so mission personnel and security sector workers can play a key role by way of cooperating with the organisations. A good way to start off could be **facilitating networking** and coordinating efforts.

SUPPORT

There are many ways to support local women's organisations, for example facilitating donor contacts or providing technical support and training in special skills. There is almost always a need for help with **logistics and transports** when creating venues for meetings and research. Also **educational programmes** on human rights and on international conventions and resolutions are necessary to affirming and **empower women** in their role as leading and successful activists.

◆ In many conflict-affected societies, women have their freedom of movement restricted and meeting with other women outside of the daily chores might be a hard and sometimes dangerous task. Some resort to informal meetings and networking under the pretext of carrying out domestic duties, in order to be able to meet and talk about issues of a more political character. These groups can be particularly hard to contact and also be the most vulnerable ones.

Raising the status of women's organisations is an important way of supporting them. Mission personnel and security sector workers can emphasise the value of these organisations in contacts with stakeholders and institutions. The more frequently questions are asked as to how authorities and institutions cooperate with women's organisations, the more likely a change of focus towards them as prospective partners. The result is a **growing awareness among decision-makers** that including women is a desirable and natural development in a democratic society.

Women's organisations want to **participate in decision-making**, but they need access to be able to do so. The international community in a conflict or post-conflict area also needs to **raise awareness** of human rights, and specifically women's rights, in the security sector. Reference to customs and traditions as an excuse for discriminating against women, must be replaced by a greater awareness of **universal human rights**.

WOMEN EXCLUDED FROM DECISION-MAKING IN IRAQ

During the past years, Iraqi women were excluded from the National Partnership Government negotiations, from the 2010 Erbil Conference for Political ruling leaderships, and from all negotiations and national reconciliation meetings dealing with essential issues.

Although international actors such as the United States and the United Nations had a clear impact on the progress of negotiations between the political blocs between 2005-2014, they did not convince the Iraqi government and policy makers about the need to include women in the process. None of the negotiations took the close link between conflicts and gender based violence into account, and therefore gender issues were not considered or given attention.

Since 2003, by law a quarter of Iraqi Parliament members are women, but their greater representation in government does not come with much real power.

However, the presence of women in the negotiations and the management and resolution of conflicts will boot to find ways out of violence and the inclusion of women's rights in general policies and politics.

When you get the opportunity, encourage women and girls who challenge gender norms!

Picture shows a member of Iraq's first female team of weightlifters, in a training session at a gym in Baghdad for the Asian Championship in 2013.





10 WAYS *to* ➤ *strengthen women's* SECURITY AND PARTICIPATION

KEY CONCEPTS:

- 1) GET INFORMED
- 2) MAKE GENDER ANALYSIS
- 3) OFFER SUPPORT
- 4) ENGAGE LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS
- 5) REQUIRE ATTENDANCE OF WOMEN
- 6) ORGANISE MEETINGS
- 7) INFLUENCE DONORS
- 8) OFFER INFORMATION
- 9) PROVIDE PROTECTION
- 10) DELEGATE

1 GET INFORMED about which women's organisations and networks are active in the region where you operate.

- Consult gender advisors and local staff.
- Turn to organisations in your own country working with women in your destination area.
- Consult web- or social media pages for up-to-date information on women's organisations.

2 MAKE A GENDER ANALYSIS on all policies and work your organisation undertakes.

- Pursue enquiries as to the specific situation for women and men respectively.
- Ask women's organisations about threats and difficulties, both in their daily lives and at community level.
- Encourage women's organisations to compile and spread shadow reports and promote them.

3 OFFER SUPPORT to women's organisations in the area where you operate.

- Offer capacity building necessary to empower women in their work.
- Ask your own organisation to offer logistics assistance and facilitation of meetings.
- Adopt a do-no-harm perspective and be aware of security issues when contacting women's organisations.

4 LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS such as authorities and key-leaders need to be engaged in dialogue on women's situation and issues.

- Make them aware that Resolution 1325 is binding on all UN member states.
- Underline the importance of the knowledge of women's organisations regarding gender specific security issues.
- Act as door-opener for women's organisations regarding their participation in decision-making processes.

5 REQUIRE ATTENDANCE OF WOMEN at security sector and decision making meetings.

- Point out the gains made by including women as active participants in peace processes and security sector reform.
- Make it clear that single sex decision-processes directly contravenes Resolution 1325.

6 **ORGANISE MEETINGS**

with women's organisations to exchange information on a regular basis.

- If there are no routines for such meetings, set about creating them. It is important to provide a set pattern for meetings thus facilitating continuity when there is a change of personnel.
- Consult and inform women's organisations on relevant decisions which are taken or underway.
- Organise virtual meetings, using Skype or similar applications, if the security situation prohibits live meetings.

7 **INFLUENCE DONORS**

to implement a gender analysis to their work.

- Argue for inclusion of the principles of Resolution 1325 when evaluating projects and making decisions about what to support.
- Ask questions about how the principles of Resolution 1325 are applied in projects they support.
- Point out that Resolution 1325 is not a special interest but a shared responsibility.

8 **OFFER INFORMATION**

and training on the subject of Resolution 1325 to people you meet.

- Ask if they are working towards increasing women's participation and security and if so how.
- Ask if they are interested in information and training with regard to Resolution 1325 and if so how this can be arranged.
- Ask if and how you can help them with information, contacts, methods etc.

9 **PROVIDE PROTECTION**

to ensure the freedom of movement and activity of women activists.

- Enquire about the situation with reference to security.
- Ask the local women's organisations what kind of support they need regarding protection.
- Apply a do-no-harm perspective and be aware of how your organisation is perceived by .

10 **DELEGATE**

when mandate or capacity doesn't extend to the action needed.

- Carefully study your organisations mandate and capacity and delegate tasks outside of it.
- Bring attention to the situation through proper channels.

► *Different takes on* **PROTECTION AND SECURITY** *of women's rights activists*

Challenging norms, discussing subjects considered taboo, reporting on assaults and challenging impunity are all activities that involve risk-taking. Many women's rights activists live under constant threat because of what they do. In some communities women's organisations have to pretend to be humanitarian organisations to be able to operate. Since contact with mission personnel and security sector workers can be dangerous in certain places, it is vital to **consider carefully how to approach** local organisations without exposing them to even greater risks. On the other hand, just by **being present** in specific areas or at special occasions, actors can contribute to protection, but it is essential that the individuals or organisations concerned be consulted first to evaluate the specific security situation.

Protection can take the form of **recognition** of women's organisations activities. If any outside actors acknowledge their existence, this can be a safety factor against violence or harassment. It can also involve more **practical interventions** such as to offer transportation for difficult journeys or installing a video camera and secure locks at the office of the organisation concerned. **Let the local organisations themselves describe** what type of security threats are most imminent and what protection they might need. Adequate and relevant **safety and security training** for both NGO-workers and security sector workers is essential for everyone working in the field. **Internet security** is important to master for anyone working with web administration and campaigning on social media websites. There are many ways and technologies to use for being anonymous online and therefore minimize the risk of physical detection and harm. Ask any IT-personnel within your own organisation to help with solutions and training for local women's organisations.

◆ Ms. Manal Putros, well known in Iraqi civil society as a strong defender of women's rights and prominent writer of monitoring reports, received threats by terrorist gangs for being a civil activist. Knowing there are no mechanisms present to provide security for her, she resorted to individual protection methods with the help of friends and later left Iraq.

Support *resolution 1325* on

WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

RESOLUTION 1325 addresses the impact of war on women and the importance of women's contributions to conflict resolution and sustainable peace. It is binding on all member states and aims for:

- Equal contribution and effective participation of women in all efforts for peacekeeping, negotiations and conflict resolution.
- Respect for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL) to protect women's rights during and after conflict, providing safe havens, health and psychological care, criminalizing and protection from sexual abuse, prosecute the perpetrators of crimes during the conflict and bring them to justice and prevent impunity of accused.
- Gender mainstreaming in all peacekeeping operations and providing training to security and judicial institutions.

What can **YOU** do to get
WOMEN on
the agenda?



*What **YOU** can do to get WOMEN on the agenda*

Are you living in a conflict ridden country and interested in working with women's organisations? Get organised and join the process for making Resolution 1325 a reality on the ground! Here are some concrete steps you and your organisation can take:

**1**

Documenting and highlighting the impact of armed conflict on women and girls (including refugee and displaced women and victims of sexual violence), in order to measure the size of effect and determine the need.

2

Collect, analyse and distribute data on the effects of women and girls in a conflict area. Make shadow reports and structure the needs and priorities.

3

Monitor the progress of the national action plan for the implementation of resolution 1325, and while building partnerships with the government, also put pressure on the government to provide the necessary financial resources needed for IDP's and victims of sexual violence as a result of armed conflict.

*The strength
the voice
the belief
the head*



The Iraqi Women's Network is made up of a wide range of organizations, not affiliated to any political body, open to all intellectual currents which believe that the advancement of women is the actual measure for progress of the society. We strive for a stronger voice of women in the society and to prevent any constitutional reform harming women's rights.

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4

Spread awareness of human rights, the rights of women and girls, provide care for women victims of conflict and raising awareness of the importance of their participation in peace-building.

5

Coordinate efforts on developing a network that demands activation of resolution 1325. The more you are the louder the voice.

6

Set up a web page to raise awareness and organize fund raising and be active on social networking pages. Use internet security measures to avoid physical detection. Be visible but be careful!

**Stronger
voice -
better it's
heard!**

What are the

BENEFITS

➤ *from working with
resolution 1325?*

- ◆ Empowering of women and increase in women's participation in peace-building processes at all levels of decision-making, in particular in political negotiations and conflict resolution and in the leadership of the security sector.
- ◆ Increase in financial and technical support and capacity-building for gender mainstreaming to integrate a gender perspective into all peace-building operations.
- ◆ Effective institutional arrangements to guarantee the protection and rights of women and girls.
- ◆ Modification of the legal system regarding discriminatory articles against women.

For further information on Resolution 1325:

www.operation1325.se • www.kvinnatillkvinna.se • www.wilpfinternational.org
www.mena1325.org • www.womenpeacesecurity.org

► *Under the umbrella of 1325*

SISTER RESOLUTIONS

and their implications

After Resolution 1325 being unanimously adopted by the United Nations Security Council in October 2000, a number of "sister resolutions" have since then been adopted under the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Identifying and realising that specific areas, such as Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and issues of impunity and accountability needed their own control and monitoring mechanisms led to a series of resolutions equipped with a more pinpointed and detailed scope. We encourage you to study these resolutions for a better understanding and knowledge of some of the tools available to the work for Women, Peace and Security. In short:

- **UNSCR 1820** (2008) deals with sexual violence as a strategy during conflict and recommends military disciplinary measures and the debunking of myths that fuel sexual violence.
- **UNSCR 1888** (2009) recommends that the UN should work with national, legal and judicial officials and personnel to address impunity of gender-based violence. It calls for the appointment of a Special Representative to provide leadership and coordination of UN efforts to address SGBV.
- **UNSCR 1889** (2009) concentrates on the involvement of women during the post-conflict and reconstruction periods and identifies the need for indicators to monitor the implementation and progress of Resolution 1325.
- **UNSCR 1960** (2010) delivers an accountability mechanism, which carries mandatory reporting requirements and the power for sanction committees to take action against those parties suspected of conflict-related sexual violence.
- **UNSCR 2106** (2013) calls for the further deployment of Women Protection Advisors (WPA) in accordance with Resolution 1888 and that these roles are systematically assessed to ensure that they are appropriately trained and deployed.
- **UNSCR 2122** (2013) creates stronger measures to include women in peace-processes and calls for regular briefings and reports on Women, Peace and Security issues to various organisations and members of the United Nations.



THE WHITE HELMETS IN SYRIA

"My name is Fatima and I am a volunteer for the White Helmets in Idlib. I have a dream of building my country side by side with men."

When bombs and explosions tear Syria apart, the White Helmets rush in to look for life in the rubble. These firefighters, search and rescue workers and medics are unarmed and impartial and together they've saved many thousands of lives. Until recently, almost all of the official members of the White Helmets were men. But in October 2014 two women's teams were established - and many more women volunteers want to join them. While the men in the White Helmets are supportive of their new colleagues, some in the wider community are skeptical of these women doing a "man's job". In some cases, they are the only hope for other women or girls who are trapped under rubble and debris. In Syria's most conservative communities, people have refused to let male volunteers rescue women and girls - but women of the White Helmets have intervened to help those who wouldn't have been helped otherwise. But at the moment their main problem is lack of funding for ambulances, medical supplies and digging tools, not backward voices of criticism.

www.whitehelmets.org



10 CHALLENGES

and how to DEAL WITH THEM

*"When the whole world is silent,
even one voice becomes powerful."*

Malala Yousafzai - Pakistani activist for female education and the youngest-ever Nobel Prize laureate.

KEY CONCEPTS:

- 1) INITIATING DIALOGUE
- 2) LANGUAGE, CULTURE, RELIGION
- 3) THREATS
- 4) LACK OF TRUST
- 5) RESISTANCE
- 6) BUREAUCRACY AND MANDATE
- 7) RIGID INTERNAL STRUCTURES
- 8) LACK OF KNOWLEDGE:
WITHIN YOUR ORGANISATION
- 9) WITHIN AUTHORITIES
- 10) DIFFICULTY SEEING RESULTS

1 INITIATING DIALOGUE with local organisations can sometimes be hard because of few contact opportunities.

- Be visible and make it clear how your organisation can be reached and define what you are looking for in others and what you yourself can offer.
- Search actively to make contacts where you are or through other organisations.
- Create groups for coordination purposes and use internet social media for communication.

2 LANGUAGE, RELIGION AND CULTURE can be challenging obstacles in communication and work within security sector reform.

- Be culturally sensitive but with zero tolerance for violation of the rights of women.
- Listen to several actors – there is seldom only one conviction of what is possible and viable in a society.
- Try to ensure the needs of your target group are met concerning language and interpretation.
- Rely on documents valid in all circumstances, such as the Declaration of Human Rights and Resolution 1325, which are widely translated.

3 THREATS against organisations and individuals must be taken seriously and also make sure if the presence of your organisation provides protection or constitutes a

- Request information from specially marginalised and at-risk organisations.
- Seek a mandate from your organisation to offer protection.
- Alert local security authorities if these are to be trusted.
- Adopt a do-no-harm perspective when interacting with women's organisations and be aware of the how your organisation is viewed by different factions.

4 LACK OF TRUST shown by the local population as the result of bad behaviour of mission and security sector staff.

- Call for attention to misdemeanors and bad conduct and for concrete action.
- Ensure that it is publicly known where to turn with complaints and testimonies.
- Ask local organisations as to how your own organisation is perceived by the community and what you could do better.

5 RESISTANCE and skepticism towards women in official or authority positions.

- Have a high-ranking officer publicly speak about the importance of Resolution 1325.
- When in meetings with decision-makers and stakeholders have the women in a group physically step forward and have the men step back.

6 BUREAUCRACY AND MANDATE can sometimes be obstacles to working effectively.

- Try to establish direct contact with counterparts on an operational level.
- Be smart - establish cross-mandate collaborations with other organisations or authorities.

7 RIGID INTERNAL STRUCTURES that discourage new approaches to the work in hand.

- Be creative in expressing yourself in an acceptable way to your surroundings.
- Rally the progressive forces around you to bring about change.
- Find examples from others that have achieved such change and learn from them.

8 LACK OF KNOWLEDGE of Resolution 1325 inside your own organisation.

- Organise in-service training on Resolution 1325.
- Alert the organisation to the weak point through a gender advisor or a superior.

9 LACK OF KNOWLEDGE of Resolution 1325 shown by national authorities, institutions etc.

- Support local educational and information campaigns on gender analysis in peace and security matters.
- Encourage training programmes on Resolution 1325 for the security sector, including the legal and correctional systems and social welfare authorities.

10 DIFFICULTY IN SEEING RESULTS when working in one place for a limited space of time.

- Help raise the status of local organisations so that they can continue their work after the mission has left.
- Build structures that that can survive change of staff.
- Report lessons observed, identified and learned to ensure that knowledge is sustained.

► *Further training of* **YOUR 1325 SKILLS**

The purpose of this training is to constructively think of ways to implement resolution 1325 in your daily work. Arrange a workshop in your organisation and invite your team to discuss the implications of resolution 1325 within your mandate and capacity. Divide into smaller groups and let one person in each group take notes and report back to the full group. When facilitating a full group discussion, make sure to clarify the purpose of the exercise and that no answer is right or wrong. The facilitator should feel comfortable pointing out that resolution 1325 is binding and that most areas of work have implications on gender relations. The questions below can be used both for individual reflection or in a group discussion.

This material can be downloaded as PowerPoint presentation on www.operation1325.se



QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What are the potential operational effects of applying a gender analysis in your work?
2. What are the various types of security threats that women face in the community where you operate?
3. What are the challenges to women's participation in decision-making, peacebuilding, or conflict management?
4. What are the advantages of cooperating with local women's organisations? Are there any disadvantages or difficulties?
5. Revisit the checklists on page 8-9 and 18-19. Which points or advices are most relevant in your work? Are there missing elements you would add?
6. What opportunities, formal or informal, do you have to interact with women's groups or female representatives of the local community?
7. What opportunities do you have in your daily work to raise issues relating to Women, Peace and Security?
8. Revisit the case on page 16. In what way could international presence provide support and facilitate the work of the White Helmets?
9. Is there a gap between policy and practice in implementing resolution 1325 in the work of your organization? If so, why?
10. How much do you compromise in your work in relation to values and conditions that deny women's rights? Where do you draw the line?



EXERCISE

The boxes below represent the general content of resolution 1325 and related resolutions. In groups or individually, read through the boxes and answer the following questions. Compare and discuss your answers.

- Rank the boxes from 1-12 in terms of importance and urgency in the context where you work. Which are the top three and why?
- Which three boxes can you effectively contribute to realizing within your mandate or capacity?

1

All UN-organs must be trained to consider a gender perspective of their work.

2

Women need to take part in conflict-management and decision-making on security issues.

3

Security Sector Reform is needed to ensure protection of women and guarantee women's rights.

4

Perpetrators of war crimes, including sexual violence, must be prosecuted.

5

More female observers of human rights and human security should be appointed.

6

Women need to be protected from violence, rape and sexual abuse in armed conflict.

7

Women should have access to a functioning justice system.

8

Women's organisations should be supported in their peace building initiatives.

9

Security sector reform need to take women's needs into consideration.

10

Women experts are needed on national security, aid and development programs.

11

Peace agreements should take women's and girls' special needs into consideration.

12

Women's rights should be protected by the constitution.

EXTRA MATERIAL AND RESOURCES

An outline of relevant manuals/reports and their contents.

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

Gender and SSR Toolkit; Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Resolution in Security Sector Reform: Megan Bastick and Daniel de Torres

The material provides a practical introduction to the reasons why gender equality issues are important in SSR and what can be done to integrate them. Targeted groups: decision-makers and practitioners.

www.dcaf.ch/gssrtoolkit

Gender and Security Sector Reform Training Resource Package

Contains practical educational material and is a complement to Gender and SSR Toolkit. The material is designed for SSR-teachers and contains educational material on gender and SSR.

www.gssrtraining.ch

Gender and Security Sector Reform: Examples from the Ground

"Examples from the Ground" contains practical examples of how a gender perspective has been integrated into different institutional security sectors around the world.

www.dcaf.ch/Publications/Gender-and-Security-Sector-Reform-Examples-from-the-Ground

RESOLUTION 1325

Missing the target

A report on the Swedish commitment to women, peace and security in Afghanistan from Operation 1325, Kvinna till kvinna, Svenska Afghanistankommittén

www.operation1325.se

Women count 2013 and 2014

Civil Society Report on Sweden implementation of UNSCR 1325

www.operation1325.se

Ten years with resolution 1325 - what now?

Report from Operation 1325 international conference 2010 with recommendations to UN, Member States and Civil society.

www.operation1325.se

Think again! A handbook for sustainable peace

A handbook on the connection between sustainable development and women's partaking in peace and decision making processes.

www.kvinnatillkvinna.se

Good and bad examples. Genderforce

Concrete examples on how personnel in civilian and military operations work.
www.kvinnatillkvinna.se

NAP Navigator Toolkit: A Practical Guide to the Process of Developing a National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security. The NAP Navigator toolkit is part of the NAP Navigator training concept for capacity building on national action plans on UNSCR 1325.
www.operation1325.se

Equal Power- Lasting Peace Report by Kvinna till Kvinna. In Arabic, French, Kurdish and English.
www.equalpowerlastingpeace.org/resources

GENDER AND ARMED FORCES

Nordic Centre for Gender in Military Operations
www.forsvarsmakten.se/en/swedint/nordic-centre-for-gender-in-military-operations

Operational Effectiveness and UN Resolution 1325 - Practices and Lessons from Afghanistan report by FOI.
www.foi.se/report?rNo=FOI-R--2760--SE

Implementing UNSCR 1325 in Capacity Building Missions: a study of NTM Afghanistan, EUTM Somalia and EUTM Mali report by FOI.
www.foi.se/report?rNo=FOI-R--3925--SE

CONNECTIONS TO WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS AND OTHER RESOURCES ON THE 1325 AGENDA

Operation 1325
www.operation1325.se

Reaching critical will
www.reachingcriticalwill.org

Peace Women
www.peacewomen.org

Global Network of Women Peacebuilders
www.gnwp.org

Womens international league for peace and freedom
www.wilpfinternational.org

Equal Power - Lasting Peace
www.equalpowerlastingpeace.org

Kvinna till Kvinna
www.kvinnatillkvinna.se

National Action PlanResource Center
<http://actionplans.inclusivesecurity.org>

Folke Bernadotte Academy
www.fba.se

FROM RESOLUTION TO OPERATION

Several Swedish women's organisations met together in 2003 to discuss how they could work together to put into practice the historic resolution that the UN Security Council had adopted on Women, Peace and Security. The organisations created a network that in 2006 became an umbrella organisation – Operation 1325.

The main objective of Operation 1325 is for women to be included in all parts of the peace process, so that they can influence situations before armed conflict breaks out, once they have broken out, during peace processes and when communities are to be rebuilt after fighting has ceased.

Operation 1325 provides information, training programmes and capacity-building. It aims to strengthen and be a resource for women's organisations and influence those in power.

