



NATO Parliamentary Assembly

RESOLUTION 381

on

INCORPORATING UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 ON WOMEN AND PEACE AND SECURITY INTO NATO'S NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT AND INTO ALLIANCE POLICIES AND PRACTICES*

The Assembly,

1. **Recalling** that, ten years ago, in October 2000, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) unanimously adopted Resolution 1325 on *Women and Peace and Security*, in which it reaffirmed the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, in peace-building and reconstruction;
2. **Underlining** that the background to this Resolution was the recognition that women are doubly affected by war and violent conflict, as they not only have to bear the horrors and hardships that accompany every war, but also to live in constant fear of forms of violence specifically targeted at them;
3. **Stressing** also the central and resolute role of women in wartime in supporting their families in the most difficult conditions, fighting for their rights, and taking responsibility for the welfare of their communities;
4. **Recognising** that UNSC Resolution 1325 is based on the conviction that equal participation of men and women is a means to prevent and resolve conflicts, and to promote lasting peace for all;
5. **Recalling** that UNSC Resolution 1325 urged Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions, as well as in mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict, and to include a gender perspective in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures, including disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration, and security sector reform;
6. **Welcoming** the recommendation in the report by the NATO Group of Experts chaired by Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright, that NATO, as a political alliance, should co-operate with the United Nations on the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325;
7. **Saluting** the measures already taken to implement UNSC Resolution 1325 within the Alliance, including the work of the Committee on Gender Perspectives, the appointment of gender advisors to Headquarters and operations, and the adoption of Bi-Strategic Command Directive 40-1 on *Integrating UNSCR 1325 and Gender Perspectives in the NATO Command Structure Including Measures For Protection During Armed Conflict*;

* Presented by the Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security and adopted during the Plenary sitting on Tuesday 16 November 2010, Warsaw, Poland.

8. **Recalling** that the Assembly's contribution to the new Strategic Concept of the Alliance states that "[p]ursuing current efforts to mainstream gender issues in NATO activities could also contribute to operational effectiveness";

9. **URGES** member governments and parliaments of the North Atlantic Alliance, and if appropriate, NATO institutions:

- a. to follow the recommendation of the NATO Group of Experts and, ten years after the adoption of UNSC Resolution 1325, to incorporate a gender-sensitive approach to peace and security policy into NATO's new Strategic Concept;
 - b. to develop specific measures in support of the objectives set in UNSC Resolutions 1325 and 1820, and to include these in the implementation of NATO's new Strategic Concept;
 - c. to co-operate closely with civil society organisations in implementing UNSC Resolution 1325 and draw on their expertise;
 - d. to mainstream a gender equality perspective into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of NATO-related policies and programmes, in order to incorporate fully the concerns and experiences of both women and men, and ensure that women and men can share the benefits equally;
 - e. to strive to ensure that efforts to preserve and promote peace and security always take into account a gender perspective, and to support wholeheartedly all measures designed to involve women in the resolution of conflicts and protect them from violence;
 - f. to ensure, in conflict zones where NATO is engaged, that local and regional women's groups and networks are informed of their rights and options, that they receive training as the need arises, and that they are involved as equal partners in negotiations and decision-making processes;
 - g. to ensure that the particular needs of women are incorporated into the planning and conduct of operations through such measures as the appointment of gender advisers and human-rights observers, and to ensure that the personnel deployed to these missions are trained accordingly;
 - h. to consider ways to increase the share of women personnel deployed to NATO operations whenever possible and appropriate;
 - i. to press for the appointment of more women to leading positions within the United Nations and NATO; and,
 - j. to make every effort to ensure that perpetrators of violence against women are consistently prosecuted.
-