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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on the statement by the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

pursuant to Rule 110(2) of the Rules of Procedure

on the 10th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security

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European Parliament resolution on the 10th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security

The European Parliament,

- having regard to UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women, peace and security, and UN Security Council Resolution 1888 (2009) on sexual violence against women and children in situations of armed conflict, which emphasises the responsibility of all states to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for crimes against humanity and war crimes, including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls,
 - having regard to the EU Council Plan of Action on Gender Equality in Development Cooperation that should ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed throughout the EU's work with partner countries at all levels,
 - having regard to the study of UNIFEM (2009),
 - having regard to the appointment in March 2010 of a Special Representative to the UN Secretary General on Sexual Violence in armed conflict,
 - having regard to the EU Guidelines on violence and discrimination against women and girls and the EU guidelines on children and armed conflict,
 - having regard to its resolution of 7 October 2010 on failures in protection of human rights and justice in the Democratic Republic of Congo,
 - having regard to the new UN Gender Entity (UN Women),
 - having regard to Rule 110(4) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas this year marks the 10th anniversary of the unanimously adopted UN Security Council resolution 1325 which was a great success of peace activists from around the world and an important international legally binding step which involves women equally in peace processes and takes into account the gender perspective,
- B. whereas 1325 is the first resolution to address the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women; whereas through participation, prevention and protection, the roles of women in peace building and conflict prevention shall be strengthened, wars and conflicts shall be prevented and an improved protection of women and children in war and conflict regions shall be provided,
- C. whereas the three UN Security Council resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1889 strengthen and complement UNSCR 1325 and the four resolutions must be considered as the set

of commitments on Women Peace and Security,

- D. whereas the implementation of the commitments of UNSCR 1820, 1888, 1889 and 1325 is a common concern and responsibility of each UN Member State, be it conflict-affected, donor or other; stressing in this respect the adoption in December 2008 of the EU Guidelines on violence against women and girls and EU Guidelines on children and armed conflict and combating all forms of discrimination against them which represent a strong political signal that these are priorities for the Union,
- E. whereas Women's rights, and therefore the UNSCR 1325 are increasingly used to legitimise military operations,
- F. whereas military interventions do not help to ensure Women's rights, but rather increase the violation of Women's rights,
- G. whereas women in crisis and conflict regions are increasingly suffering the effects of violence, but at the same the opportunities for women to participate in peace negotiations are steadily decreasing, whereas from out of 21 investigated peace negotiations since 1992 only 2.4 percent of the co-signers were female (UNIFEM 2009),
- H. whereas only conflict prevention and the implementation of civil measures in conflict situations are able to fulfil the promise of 1325 resolution,
- I. whereas the implementation of UNSCR 1820 and 1325 should get priority in EU's external action for an adequate support of civil society organizations working in armed conflicts and conflict-affected countries and regions,
- J. whereas the European Parliament should observe the implementation of the broad approach and of the prospective Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in EU External Action as well as the implementation of the guidelines on violence against women and children,
- K. whereas the EU should enable equal participation of women in conflict prevention, peace talks and post-conflict phases like post war reconstruction planning,
- L. whereas, when part of a widespread and systematic practice, rape and sexual slavery are recognized under the Geneva Convention as crimes against humanity and war crimes; whereas rape is also now recognized as an element of the crime of genocide when committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a targeted group; whereas the EU should support efforts being aimed at ending impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence against women and children,
- M. whereas the EU and its member states have adopted a series of important documents on how to implement UNSCR 1820 and UNSCR 1325, but has only shown very limited interest in putting these guidelines into practice in a systematic and coherent way,

- N. whereas only a minority of EU member states drafted a national action plan aiming the implementation of UNSCR 1325; whereas Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom have adopted national action plans,
- O. whereas the International Day against violence against women is on 25th November
1. Stresses that the 10th anniversary of the Security Council resolution 1325 should mark the start of a reinvigorated agenda for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 which cannot be advanced without political leadership at the highest levels and increased resources; highly recommends that this issue be duly addressed in the evaluation of the EU Guidelines on violence against women and girls, the EU guidelines on children and armed conflict and combating all forms of discrimination against them;
 2. Calls for the allocation of specific and significant financial, human and organisational resources regarding the participation of women and gender mainstreaming in the field of civil measures of foreign and security policy; calls on EU Members States to actively promote women participation in their bilateral and multilateral relations with states and organisations outside the EU;
 3. Strongly encourages to strengthen the EU Task Force on women, peace and security which should be chaired by the new EUSR and which should peer-review the adoption and implementation of national action plans on UNSCR 1325 and 1820, conduct systematic gender analysis of civil conflict solution missions and monitor and advise EU Delegations in conflict-affected countries and regions;
 4. Calls for an immediate increase in participation by women in all the initiatives aimed at finding peaceful, civil solutions to conflicts, including as mediators, negotiators and in the implementation of civil conflict resolution measures;
 5. Urges the EU to abandon the use of military force in international conflicts and wars and calls for an immediate stop of civil military cooperation;
 6. Urges the EU and its member states always to include reference to UNSCR 1820 and UNSCR 1325 in each of Council Decision and civil mission's mandate and to make always sure that all civil missions have at least one Gender Advisor and an Action Plan on how to implement women, peace and security aspects; urges EU Member States and Heads of Missions to make cooperation and consultation with local women's organisations a standard element of each civil mission;
 7. Urges all EU governments which have not yet developed a national action plan to implement UNSCR 1325, to do so within one year in cooperation with Peace and women's organisations, this national action shall be implemented and budgeted adequately in all areas of external, development and defence actions and in the national and European context, the Action Plan should base on the following key points:
 - (a) women must participate equally in all stages of official peace processes and peace

negotiations as well as in all local and informal decision-making processes,

- (b) the political, economic participation and influence of women in all activities after a conflict with regard to peace negotiations and mediation, reconstruction and rehabilitation must be ensured, all programmes and projects must be guided by a gender-neutral concept and implementation,
 - (c) all civil measures must be taken to prevent violations of human rights in armed conflicts, in particular such as sexual violence and gender related aggression against women and children and to end conflicts,
 - (d) evaluation of the effects and implement of national Action Plans, which shall be submitted to the European Parliament and United Nations;
- 8. Calls on the EU member states to promote actively and durable - both morally and financially - the establishment of UN resolution-1325 control institutions and mechanisms at the European level and United Nations to ensure the implementation of the resolution on all international levels;
 - 9. Calls for the establishment of adequate public complaint procedures which would particularly help reporting sexual and gender-based violence; calls on the Council and Commission to include a detailed reporting on women, peace and security in the six-monthly evaluation civil missions;
 - 10. Recalls the mass gang rape that took place from 30 July 2010 to 4 August 2010, in the eastern Congo mining district, that at least 8300 rapes were reported last year in eastern Congo and that at least 1244 women reported being raped in the first quarter of 2010, which is an average of 14 rapes per day; calls for an end to the EUPOL mission to DR Congo which along with the EUSEC DR Congo has admittedly had a negative contribution to escalating violence and the situation in the country by training soldiers and police that have been perpetrating crimes against their own civilian population and in particular against women and children;
 - 11. Calls on the EU and its member states to renounce any support - also on equipment and training aid - especially for regimes and armed forces which send minors as soldiers in armed conflicts, which commit systematic human rights abuses or systematic sexual violence;
 - 12. Calls on the Commissioner for development to prioritise support for work by women's organisations in conflict-affected areas, to allocate funding in support of women's participation in peace, security and reconciliation related processes and to systematically earmark allocations for women, peace and security in all short term measures;
 - 13. Takes the view that EU Delegations should inform civil society organisations such as local women organisations, about their engagement in conflict regions and involve civil society organisations in the process of policy-planning;

14. Calls on the Council and Commission to initiate an annual week in which women leaders are consulted and which could complement the UN Global Open Day for Women and Peace followed by EU Delegation reports and follow-ups;
15. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the UN Special Representative on sexual violence in armed conflicts and to the newly appointed Head of the UN Gender Entity (UN Women).