



# Austrian Action Plan

on Implementing UN Security  
Council Resolution 1325  
(2000)

 Federal Ministry for  
European and International Affairs



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Vienna, August 2007

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## Introduction

Resolution 1325 was passed unanimously by the UN Security Council (SC) on 31 October 2000. It is the first UN Resolution that stresses the significant and active role of women in all efforts to promote peace, ranging from peace negotiations to the reconstruction of destroyed societies, and specifically addresses the impact of conflict on women.

Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) calls on the system of the United Nations and the UN Member States to firmly establish issues of concern to women in all aspects of their work related to areas of peace and security. The Resolution also aims at increasingly involving women in political decision-making positions, as well as in civil and military peace operations.

The Austrian Federal Government confirms its commitment to the objectives of SC Resolution 1325 (2000) and has for this purpose included the Resolution's provisions in the government programme as a focus of international peace efforts.

The UN Secretary-General as early as 2004 called upon the UN Member States to prepare their own national action plans to implement the Resolution, which was last reaffirmed in a statement of the Security Council Chairman on 7 March 2007. The Austrian Action Plan shows the commitment of the Austrian Government to implementing SC Resolution 1325 (2000) in the humanitarian, diplomatic, peacekeeping and development-policy activities of Austria and strengthens cross-departmental cooperation on this topic.

The most important **objectives of the Austrian Action Plan** on implementing SC Resolution 1325 (2000) are as follows:

- Increasing the participation of women in the promotion of peace and the resolution of conflicts, in particular by supporting local peace initiatives of women;
- Preventing gender-based violence and protecting the needs and rights of women and girls within the scope of peace missions, humanitarian operations, as well as in refugee and IDP camps;
- Increasing representation of Austrian women in international peace operations as well as in decision-making positions in international and European organisations.

**Measures to be taken** to this end include:

- Political commitment and activities of Austria at international and regional levels;
- Specific activities to support women and girls in post-conflict regions;
- Specific human resources management with the aim to increase the representation of women among deployed personnel as well as to consistently pursue a “zero tolerance policy” on sexual abuse and prostitution.

For the purpose of implementing the present Action Plan on SC Resolution 1325 (2000), a working group has been established by the FMEIA, consisting of representatives of all ministries and institutions concerned. The working group supervises the implementation and further development of the Action Plan, documenting its progress in an annual report, which is taken note of by the Council of Ministers and forwarded to Parliament. The annual report will be prepared after consultation with civil society representatives with relevant experience (non-governmental organisations, research institutions, etc.), in particular during a joint meeting to be held at

least once a year. The civil society representatives will furthermore be asked to give ad hoc advice on specific cases.

The Action Plan has been established in cooperation of the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs (FMEIA), the Federal Ministry for Health, Family and Youth (FMHFY), the Federal Ministry of the Interior (FMOI), the Federal Ministry of Justice (FMOJ), the Federal Chancellery (FCH, Department II), the Federal Ministry of Defence (FMOD) and the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) – the operational unit of the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC), following consultation with civil society. In the course of the working process, an overview of current activities was compiled, desired objectives and activities to be performed were defined, and indicators and a time frame to control them were formulated.

The Action Plan shall be made accessible to the public.

Reference is also made to the national action plans on children's rights and on combating human trafficking, whose contents overlap regarding the situation of girls and women in (post) conflict regions.

The Austrian Government confirms its commitment to the objectives of the present Action Plan and will support and promote all measures provided therein within the means available in its work in Austria, in deployments, in its bilateral contacts as well as in European and international fora. In the ministries involved, priority is given to the implementation of the Action Plan. Financing of activities resulting from the implementation of the Action Plan is to be ensured in the ministry budgets.



# 1. Activities in Austria

## 1.1 Coordination, Monitoring and Reporting

A working group consisting of several ministries is responsible for advancing and monitoring the implementation and continuous further development of the Action Plan and for reporting the status of implementation once a year. Prior to preparing the annual report, civil society representatives are invited to share their experience about the implementation of the Action Plan.

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Period
Setting up a <b>working group to implement and monitor</b> the Action Plan approved by resolution of the Council of Ministers.  <b>Annual reporting</b> of the working group to the Council of Ministers.  The report is forwarded to <b>Parliament</b> .	The working group consists of ADA, FCH (Dpt.II), FMHfy, FMEIA, FMOI, FMOJ, FMOD.  Coordination: FMEIA*	The FMEIA has been coordinating the establishment of the Action Plan since summer 2006.	<b>Annual reports</b> which inform about progress made in the individual areas of the Action Plan are presented to the Council of Ministers.  <b>Consultations with civil society</b> take place prior to presenting the report.	First report in late October 2008

## 1.2 Recruitments for International Peace Operations

The participating ministries get actively involved, at a human resource management level, in creating basic requirements and positive incentives to increase the representation of women in peace operations in which Austria participates. This representation is to be at least equal to the number of women employed in the specialised staff of the police force/Federal Armed Forces/judiciary/administration of justice/prison officers in Austria.

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Period
Strategies to <b>increase the representation of women</b> among the total number of Austrian participants in international peace operations.	FMOI, FMOD, FMEIA, FMOJ, FCH (Dpt.II)	<b>FMOI:</b> As at 1 July 2007, 30 persons, including 4 female law enforcement officers, participate in peacekeeping operations;  <b>FMOJ:</b> As at 1 July 2007, three judicial officers participate in peacekeeping operations: one woman judge, one public prosecutor and one prison officer;	The <b>representation</b> of women in foreign peace operations of the police force, Federal Armed Forces, judiciary, administration of justice and among prison officers <b>has increased</b> .	Revision of the annual report in October 2008

\* see page xx, Annex 2: List of Abbreviations and Acronyms



Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Period
		<p><b>FMOD:</b> 1,107 people active in foreign operations, 20 of them are women; foreign military service is a requirement for professional soldiers (as at 30 June 2007);</p> <p><b>FMEIA:</b> no participation as of 1 July 2007;</p> <p><b>FCH (Dpt.II):</b> no participation as of 1 July 07;</p> <p><b>FMOF:</b> woman customs officer in Rafah, Gaza Strip (end of 2005 to end of June 2006, March to end of June 2007).</p>		

### 1.3 Training/Code of Conduct

Austrian personnel participating in peace operations and humanitarian operations takes responsibility for respecting and actively implementing the objectives of the participation of women and the protection of women and girls in the operational area. To this end, it is essential to elaborate and consistently communicate hands-on and up-to-date education and training methods and to conduct regular awareness building activities for all staff members.

To communicate international codes of conduct and national experiences in a clearly arranged and comprehensible form, a list of applicable international, European and possibly existing national codes of conduct is compiled. Existing ministry-specific training modules, including those which still have to be prepared, are harmonized and communicate the codes of conduct compiled in the list. Both the training modules as well as the list of codes are regularly updated, in particular with regard to relevant international standards.

All staff members of the involved ministries and of ADA, in particular those at higher decision-making levels, shall be familiar with the contents of the codes of conduct and the training modules and apply them in their work regularly and consistently.

Education, training and awareness building activities are to primarily convey the following aspects:

- Implementation of SC Resolution 1325 (2000) as a fundamental concern of Austria in the context of peace operations;
- Beneficial effect of the participation of women in the respective country on the efficiency of the operation and the access to civilians;
- Importance of the protection of women and girls in operational areas for sustainable peacemaking, in particular also the special situation of women and girls with disabilities;
- Implications of the spread of prostitution in areas of conflict (trafficking in women, organised crime, sexual abuse, protection of minors);
- Threat of disciplinary and, if applicable, criminal sanctions in case of violations.

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Period
<p>Communicating the objectives of UNSCR 1325 (2000) and of the Action Plan during <b>education and training</b>, taking account of UN and EU training standards.</p> <p>Ongoing <b>awareness building</b> activities on UNSCR 1325 (2000) involving all ministry representatives, in particular those at upper and middle decision-making levels.</p> <p>Violence prevention: <b>Compiling and communicating international, European and possibly national codes of conduct</b>, in particular with a zero tolerance approach to prostitution and sexual abuse of women and girls.</p> <p>Compiling <b>checklists and supporting material</b> for the implementation of the objectives of UNSCR 1325 (2000).</p>	FMOI, FMOD, FMEIA, FMOJ, ADA	<p><b>FMOD:</b> The status of women in the respective operational area and the dangers resulting from prostitution and organised crime are part of the cultural awareness training programme; Human rights are taught. Training material of UN-DPKO is used.</p> <p><b>FMOI:</b> Part of the general 14-day training course – part of the training modules on gender issues, human rights, code of conduct and intercultural aspects.</p> <p><b>FMOJ:</b> Staff participates in education and training programmes of other ministries or institutions.</p>	<p>Awareness building on UNSCR 1325 (2000) is <b>part of the education and training</b> programme.</p> <p><b>Compilation</b> of existing international and European as well as possibly existing national <b>codes of conduct</b>, which may serve as a basis for the deployment of Austrian personnel to foreign countries.</p> <p>The list of codes of conduct and the training modules are <b>adjusted</b> to the latest findings and developments.</p> <p>Contents of training programmes for military and, as far as possible, for civilian operations are regularly <b>harmonised</b>.</p> <p>Routine <b>debriefing</b> of people returning from foreign operations aimed at implementing UNSCR 1325 (2000).</p> <p>In <b>alleged cases of violations</b> of the codes of conduct, responsive action is taken quickly and efficiently; disciplinary and, if applicable, criminal actions are initiated.</p>	<p>Autumn 2008.</p> <p>Continuous revision and adjustment of the training programme to international standards of UN/EU/OSCE.</p> <p>Development and communication of awareness building activities at higher levels until autumn 2008.</p>



## 2. Austrian Lobbying Activities in International and Supranational Organisations and in Bilateral Contacts

In all bilateral and multilateral contacts, Austria lobbies for increased involvement of women in all stages of peace processes, for the incorporation of a gender perspective in all peace building activities of international and regional organisations, as well as for increased recruitment of women in decision-making positions in these organisations and as international mediators.

### 2.1 United Nations

Austria calls for increased recruitment of women in decision-making positions in the United Nations, in particular for positions as Special Representatives and Special Envoys of the UN Secretary General both in terms of quantity (number of women) as well as quality (type of activity, operational area, i.e. also for conflict and post-conflict situations). All UN bodies, units and organisations are encouraged to routinely consider the concerns of SC Resolution 1325 (2000) in their work.

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Period
<p>Lobbying at all relevant UN bodies and UN organisations for the <b>implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2000) in routine work</b>. In committees or bodies in which Austria is not a member, lobbying activities are to take place via the EU and/or the “group of friends of UNSCR 1325 (2000).”</p> <p>Lobbying for <b>increased recruitment of women</b> in UN decision-making positions, as Special Representatives (SRSG) and Special Envoys of the UN Secretary-General (UNSG), including in the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC).</p>	FMEIA	<p>Minister Plassnik addressed the issue during the inaugural visit of UNSG Ban Ki Moon in February 2007.</p> <p>As a member of the “group of friends of 1325”, Austria supported the issue in the course of the 51<sup>st</sup> session of CSW in February/March 2007.</p> <p>Minister Plassnik addressed the issue when visiting India/Pakistan in March 2007.</p> <p>Upon Minister Plassnik’s suggestion, respective recommendations to states, PBC and UN-SG were resolved during the meeting of the Women’s Empowerment Network on 31 May 2007 and forwarded to UN-SG Ban Ki-Moon and UN Deputy SG Asha-Rose Migiro (also concerning women appointed as Special Envoys for areas of crisis).</p>	<p>Austria is lobbying for the following actions to be taken:</p> <p>Increased <b>recruitment of women</b> as SRSGs and Special Envoys of the UNSG;</p> <p>Addressing issues of concern to women in <b>work plans and resolutions</b>;</p> <p>Increasing the number of <b>meetings</b> of missions of the UN Security Council and the country chairing the PBC <b>with women’s groups</b> from the respective countries;</p> <p>Including women and women’s issues into the strategic <b>country programmes of PBC</b>.</p>	ongoing

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Period
<b>UNHCR (and IOM) –</b> Lobbying for consideration of UNSCR 1325 (2000) in UNHCR (IOM) activities.	FMEIA		In supporting UNHCR (IOM), Austria <b>routinely</b> (e.g. during executive board meetings or direct contacts) <b>refers to compliance with UNSCR 1325 (2000)</b> .	ongoing

## 2.2 European Union

The checklist for implementing gender-specific aspects, prepared by Austria, was adopted by the Political and Security Committee (PSC) on 22 September 2006. In November 2006 the Council of Foreign Ministers adopted conclusions which confirm the will of the EU Member States to comprehensively implement the provisions of SC Resolution 1325 (2000) in the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP).

Austria will urge EU bodies to make extensive use of and further develop the checklist as well as other relevant EU standards in all phases of ESDP missions. Furthermore, it calls for increased consideration of the objectives and measures set forth in UNSCR 1325 (2000) during EU election monitoring missions, within the framework of the Stability Instrument, and in the EU position on Disarmament, Demobilisation und Reintegration (DDR).

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Period
<b>Lobbying in EU bodies</b> (PSC, CivCom and PMG) for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2000), in particular regarding the use and further development of the checklist, the Council conclusions of November 2006 and the Generic Standards of Behaviour during ESVP missions, including election monitoring missions. <b>EU-UN cooperation</b> in crisis management: Austria lobbies for the inclusion of the provisions of UNSCR 1325 (until now not considered).	FMEIA	In January and May 2007, Austria was successful in promoting the inclusion of human rights and women's rights in mandates of EU Special Representatives.  During negotiations on the selection procedure of EUSR's in June 2007, Austria was also successful in highlighting the necessity of a gender balance among EUSR's and increased nomination of women.	Austria is lobbying for the following actions to be taken:  Considering gender aspects during <b>fact finding missions</b> and preparation of <b>operational concepts and plans</b> for ESDP missions;  Considering gender-relevant aspects in <b>current and final reports</b> of ESDP missions (preparatory work for EUPOL Afghanistan, start: mid-June 2007, and ESDP mission in Kosovo, start scheduled for autumn 2007);  Preparing <b>statistics</b> relevant to UNSCR 1325 (2000);  Considering gender-relevant aspects in ESDP <b>training programmes</b> ;  Nominating <b>gender experts/advisors</b> in ESDP missions;	ongoing



Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Period
			<p>Adhering to clear procedures (reporting and punishing) in case of <b>violations of gender-based codes of conduct</b> (e.g. sexual harassment);</p> <p>Separate <b>budget lines</b> for gender projects in ESDP missions;</p> <p>Adjusting <b>codes of conduct for election observers</b> with regard to UNSCR 1325 (2000);</p> <p>Deployment of gender expertise in the core teams of <b>election monitoring missions</b>.</p>	
<p>Lobbying in the context of the implementation of the <b>EC-Stability Instrument</b>.</p>	<p>FMEIA</p>	<p>The Instrument for Stability was established by a joint regulation of the European Parliament and the Council on 15/11/2006. It serves as a basis for developing relevant projects and has prepared budget estimates for crisis prevention and mitigation. During its establishment, the Austrian presidency launched initiatives to promote the role of women in crisis and conflict situations and to consider the specific situation of these women.</p>	<p>In the competent Council Committees, Austria takes an active role in promoting the consideration of aspects relating to UNSCR 1325 (2000) requesting that <b>sufficient action</b> is taken to address this subject, and that <b>sufficient resources</b> are allocated to measures in this field.</p> <p>Austria promotes the establishment of a respective <b>reporting system</b> to inform about financed measures.</p>	<p>ongoing; Interim report on the implementation of the Stability Instrument is to be presented in 2009.</p>
<p>Lobbying in the context of the <b>EU concept on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)</b>.</p>	<p>FMEIA</p>	<p>The concept is currently being elaborated.</p>	<p>Austria takes an active role in promoting the <b>consideration</b>, and consequently the <b>implementation</b>, of aspects relating to UNSCR 1325 (2000) in the DDR concept, which is currently being elaborated.</p> <p>Austria promotes the <b>involvement of women's organisations</b>, in particular former combatants, in the development of the DDR concept.</p>	<p>ongoing</p>



## 2.3 OSCE

Austria will routinely support the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2000) in all dimensions of OSCE's work. Efforts, among other things, shall aim at the equal nomination of women in decision-making positions and deployments, both in terms of quantity (equal number of women) as well as quality (in all decision-making positions).

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Period
Lobbying within the framework of OSCE for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2000) in <b>OSCE missions</b> .	FMEIA	(Voluntary) gender focal points in missions are completely overwhelmed with work and not trained for this task.	Austria supports <b>specific OSCE projects</b> aimed at implementing UNSCR 1325 (2000), such as OSCE workshops on the women-specific dimension of election monitoring missions.  Austria takes an active part in promoting the increase in the number of <b>full-time gender advisors</b> in OSCE missions.	Revision in late 2007
Increasing the <b>nomination of women</b> in leading positions of all OSCE dimensions and increasing deployment of women to OSCE operations.	FMEIA	Of the 18 heads of missions, currently only one is a woman.  Currently, 17 men and 12 women have been sent on OSCE missions by Austria. During election monitoring missions, attention is paid to establishing an equal gender balance.	Increasing the representation of <b>women in leading positions</b> in all OSCE dimensions.  Increasing the representation of <b>Austrian women in OSCE operations</b> , including election monitoring missions.	ongoing

## 2.4 NATO/EAPC/PfP

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Period
Supporting initiatives within the framework of EAPC aimed at implementing UNSCR 1325 (2000) in <b>NATO-led operations</b> .	FMEIA, FMOD	Within the framework of EAPC, Austria has initiated discussions on UNSCR 1325 (2000) and possible NATO or partner activities. The <b>first talks</b> will be held in September 2007.	<b>Rising awareness</b> of the importance of UNSCR 1325 (2000) in the Euro-Atlantic Community.	ongoing

## 2.5 Bilateral Contacts

In bilateral contacts with states in conflict and post-conflict situations and other states which are relevant to the peace process, high-ranking Austrian representatives will routinely emphasize the necessity of involving women in the peace process. They will furthermore regularly meet with civil society representatives from or in these countries to recognise and promote the latter's contributions to the peace process.

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Period
<p>Lobbying for the <b>participation of women in peace processes</b>, in particular during peace negotiations, in contacts with/from relevant countries.</p>	<p>All ministries, primarily FMEIA</p>	<p><b>FMEIA:</b></p> <p>2006 EU-LAC meeting in Vienna: meeting of Minister Plassnik and State Secretary Winkler with women from LAC countries;</p> <p>2006: Minister Plassnik and State Secretary Winkler meet women's groups in the Caucasus;</p> <p>Symposium on UNSCR 1325 (2000) in April 2006 "Building Peace-Empowering Women" (ADA) with women concerned participating;</p> <p>Minister Plassnik travels to Pakistan, March 2007; meets Pakistan's Minister for Women's Affairs as well as human rights advocates;</p> <p>Minister Plassnik travels to the Middle East, May 2007; meets women's groups;</p> <p>Middle East Women's Conference in May 2007 in Vienna by invitation of Minister Plassnik: participation of women of civil society and women politicians of countries concerned;</p> <p>Organisation and participation in the meeting of the Women's Empowerment Network in May 2007 in Vienna;</p> <p>Letter by Minister Plassnik to the newly appointed Special Envoy of the Middle East Quartet, Tony Blair, in July 07: request for the involvement of women and women perspectives.</p>	<p>Regularly <b>addressing the issue</b> in bilateral contacts <b>with relevant states</b> (post-conflict states as well as states playing an instrumental role in the peace process).</p> <p>Regular <b>meetings</b> of high-ranking ministry representatives <b>with women's rights organisations</b> of civil society in/from relevant countries.</p>	<p>ongoing</p>



### 3. Thematic Areas of International Cooperation

Austria pursues the implementation of the objectives of UNSCR 1325 (2000) in all areas of international cooperation. For this purpose, the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) initiates specific activities focusing on the following aspects: improving the security situation of women and girls; supporting the work of women being part of civil society; improving the life situation of women and girls seeking refuge; promoting the reintegration of women soldiers and of women and girls adversely affected by armed conflict. Particular attention is paid to women and girls with disabilities. The ADC guidelines “peace building and conflict prevention”, “human rights” and “gender equality and empowerment of women” serve as a basis for the activities of ADC, implemented by ADA.

#### 3.1 Rule of Law with Respect to Violence against Women and Girls

Austria takes an active part in combating violence against women and girls by supporting structures based on the rule of law. Legislative reforms and training of the involved public authorities (courts, police) are to ensure appropriate responses of the legal system to cases of gender-based violence. Consequently, awareness of such issues within a society is to be raised.

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Period
Supporting rule-of-law <b>reforms</b> concerning violence against women.	ADA, FMEIA	Projects Ethiopia, Uganda: Support of the legal system to combat violence against women: supporting the reform and identification of laws discriminating against women (in all areas, in particular concerning family law and criminal law); Training of judges, public prosecutors, law-enforcement officers.	List of projects	See project list
Supporting activities aimed at raising <b>awareness</b> of violence against women within society.	ADA	Projects in Northern Uganda, South Eastern Europe, Ethiopia, Rwanda: Training of lawyers, legal experts, paralegal aid clinics.		



### 3.2 Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration

Even though current international programmes on disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration are written in gender-neutral language, in real life women and girls who have been involved in conflicts as combatants or sex slaves are often not included in such programmes. The planning and management of refugee camps also often neglects the particular needs of women and girls. For these reasons, Austria actively supports the social and economic reintegration of these women and girls. Activities aim at improving their security situation and promoting equal opportunities and self-determination.

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Period
Supporting the social, mental and economic <b>reintegration</b> of women and in particular girls affected by conflict.	ADA, FMEIA	Projects in Uganda, Burundi, Nepal: Trauma work, rehabilitation, vocational training, creating forms of income.	List of projects	See project list
Human rights protection of women and girls in <b>refugee camps and IDP camps</b> .	ADA, FMEIA	Projects in Pakistan, Northern Uganda: Participation of women/girls in planning and managing IDP/ refugee camps; Protective action against domestic violence and sexual violence; Human rights education, in particular human rights of women, in the camps; Paralegal aid and advocacy programmes.	List of projects	
Consideration of UNSCR 1325 (2000) in the <b>future reintegration strategy</b> and comprehensive implementation in programme and project areas.	ADA, FMEIA	ADA is currently working on a strategy for reintegration.	The final <b>strategy</b> takes all aspects of UNSCR 1325 (2000) into account. <b>Presenting</b> the strategy to project partners and development cooperation agencies responsible for implementation.	Summer 2008



### 3.3 Working with Civil Society on Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding

Austria supports the role of women in peace processes through activities aimed at promoting the political involvement of women and raising awareness among society of the objectives of UNSCR 1325 (2000). Regular meetings of high-ranking Austrian representatives with civil society representatives in/from conflict situations also serve the purpose of recognising and promoting the latter's contribution to the peace process (see 2.5).

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Period
Supporting the <b>participation of women</b> in peace negotiations and processes by encouraging dialogue between governmental and non-governmental institutions and organisations.	ADA, FMEIA	Support of UNIFEM projects on UNSCR 1325 (2000) in South Eastern Europe and the Middle East (International Women's Commission for a Just and Sustainable Peace between Israel and Palestine)	List of projects	See project list
Training programmes to raise <b>awareness among civil society</b> of the objectives and purposes of UNSCR 1325 (2000), e.g. with seminars and workshops.	ADA	Worldwide project to strengthen the role of women as part of civil society in conflict and post-conflict situations (GPPAC, see project list)		
Supporting local <b>peace initiatives of women</b> .	ADA	Projects in Northern Uganda, South Eastern Europe, West Africa: Promoting peace alliances through networking.		
Supporting the political participation of women and strengthening the democratic process by promoting the active and passive <b>voter participation among women</b> .	ADA, FMEIA	Project in Uganda and project in Kenya:  Taking issues of concern to women into account when planning for elections: financing campaigns which promote the autonomous participation of women in elections;  Training of women interested in politics on land and family law, political education and election monitoring.		
Regular <b>meetings</b> of high-ranking ministry representatives <b>with female civil society representatives</b> in/from conflict and post-conflict countries.	See above (2.5)			



# Annex

- 1. Overview of ADC Projects Aimed at Implementing SC Resolution 1325 (2000)**
- 2. List of Abbreviations and Acronyms**
- 3. Resolution 1325 (2000); adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on 31 October 2000**

# Annex 1

## Overview of ADC Projects Aimed at Implementing SC Resolution 1325 (2000)

### Current Projects

#### **2133-04/2007: Conflict Management Seminar, Sri Lanka**

Seminars supporting the peace efforts in Sri Lanka have been held each year since 2002 bringing together representatives of the government, opposition and civil society, as well as the Sinhalese, Muslim and Tamil population. Within the framework of these seminars, a special women's workshop is to be held in 2008 focusing on women and their role in the peace process (political participation, involvement in civil society). The seminar also deals with the gender perspective in negotiations and is organised by the IICP. The detailed contents will be presented in 2008.

**Project initiator:**

IICP Vienna

01/03/2007–28/02/2009

**Budget:**

Total: € 125,000

Women's seminar 2008:

€ 5,000

#### **1980-02/2007: Supporting Programme CARE Austria**

The supporting programme aims to actively contribute to implementing UN Security Resolution 1325. Adopted in 2000, the resolution calls for the integration of women in all stages of peace processes.

In the course of three individual projects, women and their dependants in conflict areas in Uganda, Burundi and in Nepal are accompanied and encouraged in their capacities and social skills to enable them to claim their rights. The target groups are women who have survived violent attacks (Northern Uganda, district of Pader), who are socially marginalised and who have no access to resources (Nepal, Churia region), who as a result of the civil war are the primary supporters of their families but who have no say in the community (Burundi).

Linking the individual projects, efforts include documenting experiences made and best practice models, reviewing existing international legal frameworks for the protection and promotion of women's rights and undertaking the appropriate advocacy work to implement UN Resolution 1325.

Moreover, efforts in Burundi also comprise the final stage of the 'Women's Empowerment' project, which preceded the programme in terms of its contents, as well as the last phase (until the end of 2007) of the project 'Traumatised Children', which enhances opportunities for traumatised children providing them with education.

**Project initiator:**

Co-financed with CARE

Austria

01/01/2007–31/12/2009

**Budget:** € 2,398,100

#### **2328-00/2005: Partnership for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment In Africa**

UNIFEM cooperates with the Gender department of the African Union (AU) to support gender mainstreaming in all AU programmes. In this partnership, the AU uses its political authority to mobilise member states, while UNIFEM contributes its strength to cooperate with women's organisations.

**Project initiator:**

UNIFEM African Union

01/05/2005–01/05/2007

**Budget:** € 100,000

**Aims:** Supporting the AU in translating into action its commitment to women's rights and gender equality on a regional, sub-regional and national level (Southern African Development Community - SADC, Intergovernmental Authority on Development in the Horn of Africa - IGAD, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa - COMESA, Economic Community Of West African States - ECOWAS)

**Target groups:** all member states of AU, UNIFEM partners, women's NGOs

**Activities:**

1. Building capacity for human rights programmes, gender mainstreaming and monitoring within the AU
2. Strengthening human rights of women in conflict and post-conflict situations
3. Mobilising women and their effective participation by the AU Economic and Social Council and the Pan-African Parliament

**Project initiator:**  
UNIFEM African Union  
2007/2008

**Budget:**  
Total: € 100,000

**Components:**

- Advocacy: Technical mission to assess human rights violations and humanitarian needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Darfur and to ensure participation of women in the peace process in the AU and UNIFEM programmes; reinforcing human rights of women through advocacy work by ratifying the Protocol on the Rights of Women
- Building capacity: Training AU peace soldiers on gender issues, human rights and HIV/AIDS; promoting democratic governance with capacity-building activities aimed at enabling participation of women in elections in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo

**Geographic scope:** Sudan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo

**2270-00/2005: Special Programme Northern Uganda**

The aim of the special programme of Northern Uganda is to help the people in the areas affected by the LRA conflict regain their personal development and self-help skills as well as their autonomy, which will enable them to support a peaceful society. Particular emphasis is to be placed on strategies aimed at strengthening public institutions on a local level. Projects are selected after a call for proposals.

The projects are primarily geared to former child soldiers and wives of rebels, young mothers, children, young people and women in general as well as to families of returning children and young people who need to be reintegrated into the community. By training social and vocational skills, people are encouraged to develop initiative, self-confidence and independence. Furthermore, programmes aimed at developing skills for conflict prevention, mediation and conflict resolution and at spreading knowledge about human rights shall play an instrumental role. Particular importance shall be attached to gender equality and equal participation of men and women in the projects.

The special programme includes the following projects: 2270-01/2005, 2270-02/2005, 2270-03/2005, 2270-04/2005 (see below).

**Project initiator:**  
Several initiators  
01/01/2005–31/07/2007

**Budget:**  
Total: € 600,000

**2270-01/2005: Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Former LRA Child Soldiers in Northern Uganda**

The present project addresses young people and women. The aim is to provide former child soldiers with vocational training, in addition to psychological support, and to consequently enable them to earn their living independently. A pilot project involving 300 young people has successfully proved that the planned training programme actually conforms to the demand on the labour market.

While the children are staying at the centre, staff members try to locate the families of these young people and prepare their return to their families. The project furthermore includes a further training programme for adults, in which 60% of the participants will be women. Plans are to teach them reading and writing skills, housekeeping and basic hygiene, as well as to introduce them to human and women's rights.

**Project initiator:**  
Caritas Gulu  
Mission Austria  
01/03/2005–31/07/2007  
**Budget:** € 157,457

**2477-00/2006: Support of the Peace Process in Northern Uganda (contributing to the support of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement)**

This project supports the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, which was concluded during the peace negotiations of Uganda. Facilitated by the Government of Southern Sudan, the agreement, among other things, provides for the gathering of the troops of the Lord's Resistance Army at two sites in Southern Sudan and the supply of food, water and medicine to the gathered combatants. This

**Project initiator:**  
DANIDA GGO Liaison  
Office  
01/10/2006–30/04/2007  
**Budget:** € 800,000

is to ensure that the combatants adhere to the ceasefire, stay at these sites and refrain from forcing supplies from the local community. The total number of the target group is estimated to be around 10,000, exact figures can only be provided after the gathering. The group also includes women and children, who will be cared for by UNICEF provided they are gathered separately (Austria will also financially contribute to this project). If they are not gathered separately, the present project will provide specific support to the women and children, considering the particular needs of this group.

Caritas Uganda has agreed to supply the camps. Denmark, Sweden and Austria finance the project through a basket fund set up by DANIDA. Linked with project 2461-00/2006

#### **2461-00/2006: Humanitarian Assistance to Women and Children in Support of the Peace Process in Northern Uganda**

During the past 20 years of conflict in Uganda, chaos and displacement have been brought not only to the population of Northern Uganda but also many rural populations of the remotest parts of Southern Sudan. Within Southern Sudan, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) has reined terror in three states, and hundreds of lives have been lost. Women, children and men have been abducted and tens of thousands have been displaced and their livelihoods destroyed. Humanitarian access to these most needy populations has been denied and this has further exacerbated the poverty and isolation of the affected populations.

As agreed in the Cessation of Hostilities document signed by the Lord's Resistance Army and the Government of Uganda on 26 August 2006, LRA soldiers and the associated population will be gathered and encamped in Southern Sudan for the duration of the ongoing peace talks, which are taking place in the regional capital of Juba.

Working with the Government of Southern Sudan and in close coordination with the UN in Uganda, the UN system in Southern Sudan is preparing to provide humanitarian assistance to up to 2,000 women and children associated with the LRA. The women and children will be gathered inside Southern Sudan at two sites, where for the first time since leaving their homes they will be able to access basic emergency services. Mindful of the impact that LRA activity has had on communities in Southern Sudan, the local population will also benefit from services.

The Austrian contribution is dedicated to the provision of humanitarian assistance to these women and children, which will be an important step in supporting the peace process in Northern Uganda. In the event of the peace process failing, the re-allocation of funds for the provision of dedicated humanitarian assistance in South Sudan will be re-negotiated between UNICEF and ADA.

#### **1831-00/2007: Contribution to the Justice, Law and Order Sector Strategic Investment Plan II (budget support)**

Together with other donors, Austria supports the Sector Investment Plan 2006/7–2010/11 (SIP II) in the justice, law and order sector, which is based on the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP 2004) and experiences gained from Sector Investment Plan I. The new plan focuses on consolidating and strengthening the impact, in particular that on poor or marginalised population groups. In addition to business and commercial law and criminal law, the thematic focal points now also include land law and family law. Access to law, prevention, diversion and rehabilitation are to be given priority over a law and order approach. Due to the limited availability of resources, particular attention is given to innovative approaches and inexpensive solutions in order to ensure that the population throughout the entire country, including areas in the north which have previously been hardly reached, is provided with basic supplies and health care.

**Aim:** Improving the security of person and property as well as the access to law, to the promotion of economic development and improvement of the living conditions of population groups threatened by poverty.

#### **Project initiator:**

United Nations  
Children's Fund  
01/10/2006–31/12/2007  
**Budget:** € 300,000

#### **Project initiator:**

Ministry of Finance  
01/07/2007–30/06/2009  
**Budget:** € 3,500,000

**Results:** Issues concerning legal certainty and relevant legal practice have been moved forward; human rights culture has been enforced in all JLOS institutions; improved access to law, in particular for poor and marginalised population groups; reduced crime rate and improved security of person and property; increased contribution to economic development.

For the implementation of the reform process to be successful, it is deemed necessary to engage in activities which raise awareness of the joint responsibility of all institutions involved in the sector, improve involvement of civil society, local administration and the private sector in the process, and help the users of the system demand better services as a result of public investment.

#### **2475-00/2006: Justice For All – Prison Fellowship in Ethiopia**

The NGO is working to improve the living conditions for prisoners. It concentrates on awareness creation for human rights including women's rights, improved management and information system of prisons, initiating legislative reforms in relation to prisoners' handling, developing the efficiency and leadership capacity of prisons and law enforcement officials. PFE is working with prisons in Oromiya, Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR, Gambella, Afar, Benishangul, Somali and Harari regions. The current project is supported by a group of donors (Austria, DFID, Finland, Ireland, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. The Danish Embassy and CIDA are also in the process of joining this consortium).

**Project initiator:**  
Prison Fellowship  
Ethiopia  
01/01/2006–31/12/2010  
**Budget:** € 250,000

The overall objectives of the project include the following:

- Ensure that those involved in the criminal justice sectors have the opportunity to enrich their knowledge of human rights as well as good governance so that they play their due role in the context of the Ethiopian Constitution, UN declarations and global good practice
- Enhance quality prison service delivery, ensure due process, and reduce the abuse of human rights in general and prisoners' rights in particular
- Encourage the compassionate treatment of people in detention with an eye to their reintegration to society.

Physical improvements in the prisons made pay attention to environmental sound technologies.

#### **2234-00/2005: Development of Afghan Refugee Communities in the North Western Frontier of Pakistan (NWFP)**

The first phase, a pilot project, was implemented by a new project team of FPHC, the Community Development Project (FPHC/CDP) team. The in-depth, engendered baseline data, collected and analyzed during the pilot project, pointed out some additional areas that are critical for future interventions. At the same time, the initial successful mobilization of women and men in the three camps indicated that the basic direction of the project had been appropriate to the needs of the target groups and should be followed up with a series of concrete actions during the medium-term project.

**Project initiator:**  
Frontier Primary  
Health Care  
16/08/2005–15/08/2008  
**Budget:** € 489,542

The overall project purpose is the following:

- Improved social, economic, physical and mental well-being of Afghan refugees, especially **women and girls**, in the three selected camps, Baghicha, Gandaf and Kagan, including those who remain in Pakistan and those who return to Afghanistan.
- The project objectives are :
- Sustainable communities and institutions established with broad and equitable participation by the refugees in the three selected camps and good relations established with the local population in the surrounding communities.
- Increased material and non-material human security and improved possibilities for all members of the camp population to exercise their human and civil rights in a healthy environment.

- Substantially raised social, economic, physical and mental status of women and girls in the Afghan refugee population in the three selected camps.
- Increased income on a sustainable and equitable basis for families and groups within the Afghan refugee population in the three selected camps.

**2167-00/2006: Seminars on Conflict Prevention and Management and Peace-keeping in West Africa (PASPA II, continuation of the PASPA I project)**

The project aims to contribute to the prevention and resolution of violent conflict in West Africa. For this purpose, a strategic partnership called PASPA (Parténariat Stratégique pour la Paix) is to be established, comprising part of the regional confederation ECOWAS, the public office 'Bonne Gouvernance' in Burkina Faso and civil society networks. According to a fact-finding mission of Dr. Fahrenhorst, these actors are willing to cooperate and are in need of training, also including some women's NGOs. A thematic focus of the training programme is the role of young people and women in armed conflict, which was addressed in a special workshop. The project therefore starts with the establishment of institutions, training of staff members of PASPA and campaigns raising awareness of conflicts. Based in Burkina Faso, an experienced international implementing organisation shall translate these activities into action together with PASPA.

**Project initiator:**

Austroprojekt  
01/01/2007–31/12/2008

**Budget:** € 330,000

**2255-02/2007: Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict: The role of civil society in the prevention of armed conflict**

The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) is a worldwide civil-society-led network that seeks to build a new international consensus and joint action on peacebuilding and prevention of violent conflict. The longer-term goal is to achieve a global shift from reaction to prevention of armed conflict. GPPAC is organised through fifteen regions.

**Project initiator:**

GPPAC  
01/04/2007–01/04/2009

**Budget:** € 206,000

With Austrian funding in the past three years several activities have been supported which were: the formulation of the Global Action Agenda (which was presented at the international conference at the UN 2005), the support of the Global Partnership in terms of awareness raising, communication, steering and coordination, and the support of two regional conferences in South Africa.

The new proposal aims at supporting the implementation of the Action Agenda and at consolidating the new GPPAC Work plan 2006-2010: ADA will support three of the five programmes in this plan, namely: building national and regional capacity for prevention (network building in the Balkans and in the Caucasus), mobilizing civil society early response actions to prevent violent conflicts (early warning and early response) and communication, which is part of awareness raising.

In so doing, particular attention is paid to the role of women and hence the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

## Completed Projects 2001–2006

**2270-04/2005: Human Rights Protection and Conflict Resolution for Women Living in IDP Camps in Kitgum/ Pader Districts, Uganda**

The target group of the present project, which is organised by the Austrian Nord-Süd Institut in cooperation with the Ugandan NGO ACORD, are women and group leaders in IDP camps in the districts of Pader and Kitgum in Northern Uganda – target group and scope hence correspond with the Northern Uganda Strategy of ADC. The aim of the project is to safeguard human rights and increase the potential for conflict resolution among the target groups. Activities are divided into four components: In the first component, the people living in 20 camps are generally introduced to human rights, group leaders in the camps and government officials are additionally trained in conflict resolution and peacekeeping. These activities are supported by radio spots about the addressed issues. Another component is dedicated to building capacities in the camp structures, which is to include preparing a study on human rights violations and establishing human rights committees in the

**Project initiator:**

ACORD  
North-South Institute  
01/03/2005–08/02/2007

**Budget:** € 173,052

camps. During regular meetings, conflicts and their resolutions are to be discussed by the camp inhabitants. The third component is to ensure that the state lives up to its responsibility for its citizens and guarantees access to the legal system. Monitoring, documenting and reporting human rights violations to local authorities and UHRC is an integral part of this project component. The fourth component aims to broaden the conflict resolution skills of the communities in the camps and, in particular, of the women living in the camps. This includes the support of traumatised women and networking activities of NGOs and authorities active in the camps. Activities promoting the income of women are to be supported.

#### **2290-00/2004: Paralegal Training and Advocacy Programme, Uganda**

The conflict in Northern Uganda has been ongoing for 18 years and has retarded its community in very many aspects, loosening social structures and values. The community has lost knowledge of their civic values, rights and obligations as well as their sense of social responsibility as a result of the breakdown of the community and the traditional family and household structures. Notably, there is increased juvenile delinquency; domestic violence, community corruption and interpersonal violence, e.g. mob justice. The Justice and Peace Commission of Gulu Archdiocese (JPC) has been trying to promote human dignity, peace and reconciliation through advocacy, research, and networking. The JPC-Gulu has been doing this through rehabilitating people and systems in Gulu through paralegal training as its overall strategy. This 'Paralegal Training and Advocacy' project proposes to increase the number of paralegals and to further improve the success of their work. The persons trained as paralegals offer legal first aid and legal advisory services, counselling services also for domestic violence, education and advice about responses to the Human Rights crisis in the local context of the law and culture, resource mobilization and referral services for human rights and the law. The vision of the paralegal programme is to promote more just and peaceful households and communities in Acholi land. The main objectives are to build the capacity of 6,000 households in Kitgum and Pader to respond to cases of human rights violation within their communities and to sensitise the community to issues of justice, peacebuilding and non-violent means of conflict management.

#### **Project initiator:**

Justice and Peace  
Commission Gulu  
Horizont 3000  
01/10/2004–30/06/2007  
**Budget:** € 91,052

#### **2293-00/2004: Enhancing Programmes of SOS Gulu Social Centre**

The work of SOS Children's Villages Uganda in Gulu was started as an effort to mitigate the impact of the eighteen-year conflict in Northern Uganda that has left many children in desperate family situations. Since 2002 the different SOS programmes in Gulu have been addressing specifically identified needs of orphaned and traumatised children currently living in vulnerable situations. Through its programmes run by the Social and Medical Centre and the Day Care Centre in Gulu, SOS is able to provide an open environment in which SOS co-workers, members of the community and other stakeholders are able to meet vulnerable war-affected children, child mothers and other categories of youth and provide support to them. In most cases, the children and youth, exhibit tendencies which require delicate handling and counselling to comfort them and reintegrate them in their environment.

#### **Project initiator:**

SOS Children's Villages  
Uganda  
01/12/2004–30/06/2007  
**Budget:** € 142,180

The proposed project addresses the needs of carefully identified vulnerable target groups and engages them in activities that will be identified by them. The programme will build upon the experiences that SOS has had working with the youth through the support of GTZ and is therefore a scaling up of the ongoing support, which will entail increasing the numbers of children catered for by the day care centre, providing HIV/Aids awareness, voluntary counselling and testing of youth and child mothers by the SOS medical centre, counselling traumatised youth and child mothers, conducting training programmes in caring for orphaned and vulnerable children and recreation and sporting activities.

**2289-00/2004: Reintegration of War-Affected Children and Youth**

The work of SOS Children's Villages Uganda in Gulu was started as an effort to mitigate the impact of the eighteen-year conflict in Northern Uganda that has left many children in desperate family situations. The SOS programme in Gulu since 2002 has been addressing specifically identified needs of orphaned and traumatised children currently living in vulnerable situations. Many of these children have been adversely affected by other factors associated with the conflict in the north, namely: sexual abuse, unwanted pregnancies, forced marriages, child labour, sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS, and labelling. Many lack any form of opportunity through which to cope with their situation. Girls, particularly those under eighteen, having been exposed to the ruthless conduct of the Lord's Resistance Army soldiers, have very few options on their return from captivity. The stigma and discrimination that many of the formerly abducted children or their offspring face on return to their communities is also a major problem in the reintegration.

This project offers psychosocial care as well as recreational activities and vocational training for the affected youth to help them settle in their communities and families. The vocational training focuses on agriculture and farming skills and aims at developing them as income-generating as well as food-securing activities. Furthermore, these newly acquired skills for the youth, who never had the opportunity to live in a 'normal' agricultural setting but only know the life in the bush or in the IDP camps, will enable them to be self-supporting, better welcomed by their families and with the end to the war self-sustaining upon return to their villages.

In addition, sensitisation and awareness campaigns will be carried out to educate the local authorities to solicit their support. In order to increase the local problem-solving capacity, community volunteers and peer-group leaders will be trained in relevant skills.

**1831-00/2006: Contribution to Justice, Law and Order Sector Strategic Investment Plan II (budget support)**

See project description above in current projects 1831-00/2006.

**Project initiator:**

SOS Children's Villages  
Uganda

01/12/2004–31/12/2006

**Budget:** € 154,014

**Project initiator:**

Ministry of Finance  
Uganda

01/07/2006–30/06/2007

**Budget:** € 500,000

**2371-00/2005: Health Assistance and International Protection for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons in Northern Uganda**

UNHCR's overarching objectives in Uganda are to ensure the delivery of protection for all refugees and attempt to attain and/or maintain minimum standards of humanitarian assistance in the sectors of nutrition, shelter, health care, water, sanitation, and community services, as well as to provide support to the refugee hosting communities and to IDP communities as and when required.

The needs of Sudanese refugees in Northern Uganda are particularly strong in the areas of health assistance and international protection. In response to these needs, the proposed project focuses on the delivery of health care and international protection for the refugee and IDP population living in settlements in the Moyo, Adjumani, Arua and Yumbe districts, as well as the nationals who live alongside the refugees.

Specific health care-related project activities include:

- a) Conduction of nutritional surveys and food basket monitoring;
- b) Implementation of outreach campaigns to families with malnourished children, including therapeutic feeding programmes;
- c) Provision of supplies to health centres (medicines, cold chain and laboratory products, protective clothes and other medical consumables);
- d) Operation of 27 primary health centres in refugee settlements in Arua, Yumbe, Adjumani and Moyo;

**Project initiator:**

UNHCR

01/10/2005–31/12/2005

**Budget:** € 300,000

- e) Maintenance and repair of health centres;
- f) Training of medical staff and of community health workers;
- g) Referral of complex medical cases to district facilities;
- h) Conduction of HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns and of HIV testing and counselling, particularly for refugee women;
- i) Provision of reproductive health services.

Specific project activities on the Protection/Monitoring side include:

1. Conduction of capacity building activities for government officials;
2. Organisation and support of community meetings to ensure the continued harmonious co-existence of refugees and nationals (including IDPs) in the settlements.

### **2371- 01/2006: Assistance and Protection Activities in Uganda**

Uganda is experiencing one of the most serious internal displacement crises in the world. In the Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts, 80% of the population live in crowded camps. The camps regularly come under attack from the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), with civilians reportedly killed, tortured, raped or abducted. Fearing night raids, an estimated 30,000 displaced children leave the camps every evening at dusk to sleep rough in the nearest town. The camps' water and sanitation facilities are very poor, and communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, are spreading rapidly. The majority of IDPs are destitute and have only limited access to cultivate fields near their camps. Venturing two miles away from the camps to collect firewood, food or water is extremely risky because of the threat of attacks by the LRA or of being mistaken for rebels by the UPDF and Local Defence Units (LDU). There are also reports of abuses perpetrated within the camps by UPDF soldiers and members of the LDU.

The project aims at protecting and assisting civilians in the Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts. Apart from the principle objective to make conflict parties respect the basic rules of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law, the ICRC will provide material assistance to people affected by the conflict in the north and east. Their living conditions will be improved through access to adequate food, water and sanitation and basic health care.

### **2014-05/2005: Human Rights and Efficient Administration, Ethiopia**

The overall objective of the project is to support the justice administration for ensuring the effectiveness of human rights protection at minimum standards in Ethiopian prisons.

Prison Fellowship Ethiopia is a non-governmental organisation working closely with federal and regional state prison administration offices and justice sectors and providing various capacity building programmes. One of the main objectives is to enhance women's rights, respect for gender equality, and a better justice for women prisoners.

The project will cover Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, SNNP, Gambela, Afar, Somali, Harari and Benshangul regions and is funded by a consortium of donors (Austria, DFID, Finland, Ireland, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland). Das primäre Ziel dieses Projekts ist die Unterstützung der Justizverwaltung, um sicherzustellen, dass ein Mindeststandard an Menschenrechten in äthiopischen Gefängnissen auch wirklich gewahrt wird.

#### **Project initiator:**

ICRC/Geneva  
01/01/2006–31/12/2006  
**Budget:** € 300,000

#### **Project initiator:**

Prison Fellowship  
Ethiopia  
01/01/2005–31/12/2005  
**Budget:** € 30,000

**2014-01/2006: Human Rights Education for Judges and Public Prosecutors in Ethiopia**

A core problem of the Ethiopian judiciary is the lack of qualified personnel. Upon request of the Ethiopian Ministry of Justice, the European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (ETC) organises human rights education programmes together with the Ethiopian NGO Action Professionals' Association for the People (APAP), which are geared toward judges and public prosecutors from rural areas, in particular of the east and west of Ethiopia.

The present project is a pilot project. In a five-day training programme held in Addis Abeba, 60 judges and public prosecutors are introduced to international and regional African human rights protection as well as the specific implementation on a local Ethiopian level. This approach is to raise awareness among the target group of human rights issues and the rule of law as well as the interdisciplinary subject of gender equality.

The work of the human rights workshop will be based on 'Understanding Human Rights', a manual on human rights education, prepared by ETC for the FMEIA during the Austrian presidency of the Human Security Network (HSN) in 2003.

**2255-00/2004 and 2255-01/2005: Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC): The role of civil society in the prevention of armed conflict**

In response to a report of (former) UN-SG Kofi Annan about the prevention of armed conflict in June 2001, the forum 'Global Partnership on the Prevention of Armed Conflict' was founded under the auspices of ECCP. ECCP has developed a three-year programme entitled 'The Role of Civil Society in the Prevention of Armed Conflict'. The paramount aim of the project is to examine and reinforce the importance of civil society and NGOs in conflict prevention and peacekeeping. Furthermore, interaction between regional civil society organisations, governments and the UN is to be improved and promoted. The project also aims at linking actors involved in peacekeeping operations on a regional and international level. The programme intends to focus on a series of parallel regional and national consultations from the grass-roots to government level, which are to be held in 15 regions of the world. Preparatory workshops and conferences on mobilisation and strategy development shall result in a global conference in 2005 on the role of civil society in the prevention of armed conflict. The aim of the conference is to adopt a specific action plan, placing particular emphasis on the role of women and hence the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2000).

**2167-00/2004: PASPA Partenariat stratégique pour la Paix**

See above PASPA II in current projects.

**Project initiator:**

ETC Graz  
Ministry of Justice Addis  
Ababa

01/02/2006–01/05/2006

**Budget:** € 36,120

**Project initiator:**

GPPAC  
01/01/2004–30/09/2005  
and

01/09/2005–31/12/2006

**Budgets:**

€ 180,000 and  
€ 152,500

**Project initiator:**

Austroprojekt  
01/07/2004–30/06/2006

**Budget:** € 330,000



## Annex 2

### List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADA	Austrian Development Agency
ADC	Austrian Development Cooperation
FCH	Federal Chancellery
FMEIA	Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs
FMOI	Federal Ministry of the Interior
FMOJ	Federal Ministry of Justice
FMOD	Federal Ministry of Defence
CivCom	Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management
CoC	Code of Conduct
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
EC	European Community
ESDP	European Security and Defence Policy
EU	European Union
EU-LAC	EU Latin America and Caribbean
EUPOL	European Union Police Mission
EUSR	European Union Special Representative
GPPAC	Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IICP	Institute for Integrative Conflict Transformation and Peace Building
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PASPA	Parténariat Stratégique pour la Paix en Afrique
PBC	Peacebuilding Commission
PfP	Partnership for Peace
PMG	Political-Military Group
PSC	Political and Security Committee (EU)
UNSCR 1325 (2000) / SC Resolution 1325 (2000)	United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security of 31 October 2000
SRSG	Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General
SSR	Security Sector Reform
UN-DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations Refugee Agency
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UN	United Nations
UNSG	United Nations Secretary General

## Annex 3

### 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 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,

*Emphasizing* the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls,

*Recognizing* the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard noting the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),

*Recognizing* also the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

*Recognizing* that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

*Noting* the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

1. *Urges* Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;

2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;

4. *Further urges* the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;

5. *Expresses* its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;

7. *Urges* Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

8. *Calls* on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:

a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;

b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;

c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

9. *Calls* upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

10. *Calls* on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;

11. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes including those relating to sexual violence against women and girls, and in this regard, stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;

12. *Calls* upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolution 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998;

13. *Encourages* all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;

14. *Reaffirms* its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

15. *Expresses* its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;

16. *Invites* the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and further invites him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council, progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peace-keeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.