



Office of the Secretary General
Human Security Unit



Introductory Resource Guide

Women, Peace and Human Security

2019

Office of the Secretary General
Human Security Unit

Introductory Resource Guide

Women, Peace and Human Security

2019



Table of Contents

Women, Peace and Security	5
Introduction	6
Library Resources	6
Online Resources	7
Audio-Visual Resources.....	12
WPS Narrative and Implementation	14
Basics	14
Library Resources	15
Online Resources	16
National Action Plans	18
Gender in the Armed Forces.....	20
Gender in the Peace Process	22
Conflict-Related Sexual and Gender-Based Violence.....	26
Library Resources	26
Online Resources	27
Audio-Visual Resources.....	28
Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.....	32
Human Security	35
Introduction	36
Library Resources	36
Online Resources	37
Protection of Civilians	38
Library Resources	38
Online Resources	39
Children and Armed Conflict.....	43
Cultural Property Protection.....	44
Youth and Security	46

DISCLAIMER: This *Introductory Resource Guide* is produced by the Office of the Secretary General's Human Security Unit, however, these publications, unless otherwise specified, are not formal NATO documents and do not represent the official opinions or positions of NATO or individual NATO Allies or partner nations. NATO does not endorse and cannot guarantee the accuracy or objectivity of these sources. Neither NATO nor any NATO command, organization, or agency, nor any person acting on their behalf may be held responsible for the use, which may be made of the information contained therein. The abstracts and summaries provided have been edited by NATO prior to publication.



Women, Peace and Security

Introduction

Library Resources

The Oxford Handbook of Women, Peace and Security

Davies, S. E., & True, J. (2019). *The Oxford handbook of women, peace and security*. New York, NY, United States of America: Oxford University Press.

Availability: Hard copy available at the NATO Multimedia Library (Call no. 355/00699).

Summary:

This volume of the Oxford Handbook provides the most up to date comprehensive overview of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda, as well as the gender-specific impacts of conflict and violence and brings together leading scholars, advocates, and policymakers.

Sex and World Peace

Hudson, V.M., Ballif-Spanvill, B., Caprioli, M, Emmet, C.F. (2014). *Sex and World Peace*. London, Routledge.

Availability: Hard copy available at the NATO Multimedia Library (Call no. 355.4 /01780).

Summary:

Sex and World Peace unsettles a variety of assumptions in political and security discourse, demonstrating that the security of women is a vital factor in the security of the state and its incidence of conflict and war.

The authors compare micro-level gender violence and macro-level state peacefulness in global settings, supporting their findings with detailed analyses and color maps. Harnessing an immense amount of data, they call attention to discrepancies between national laws protecting women and the enforcement of those laws, and they note the adverse effects on state security of abnormal sex ratios favoring males, the practice of polygamy, and inequitable realities in family law, among other gendered aggressions.

The authors find that the treatment of women informs human interaction at all levels of society. Their research challenges conventional definitions of security and democracy and shows that the treatment of gender, played out on the world stage, informs the true clash of civilizations. In terms of resolving these injustices, the authors examine top-down and bottom-up approaches to healing wounds of violence against women, as well as ways to rectify inequalities in family law and the lack of parity in decision-making councils. Emphasizing the importance of an R2PW, or state responsibility to protect women, they mount a solid campaign against women's systemic insecurity, which effectively unravels the security of all.

Online Resources

Women, Peace and Security – An introduction

Johnson-Freese, J. (2019). *Women, Peace and Security : An Introduction* (Vol. First edition). London: Routledge.

Retrieved from: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=1931523&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [EBSCOhost](#).

Summary:

This book offers an accessible overview of the multiple, interdependent issues related to the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) global agenda. The first introductory overview of the WPS agenda as articulated in multiple national and international resolutions, statements, and initiatives, the book provides a link between the general public and security practitioners to an important but still largely unknown set of global objectives regarding gender equality and long-term peace and stability. Within the context of the changing nature of warfare, and through consideration of empirical evidence, the volume examines the definitions, theoretical underpinnings and methodological challenges associated with WPS. It then discusses with more specificity violence against women, women civilians in war, the role of women in peacemaking, women in the military and in development, and women politicians. The book concludes with a look to the future and number of action items from the macro to the micro level. While challenges and opportunities related to the WPS agenda are global, US policy action and inaction related to WPS and gender equality are provided as examples of what politically needs to be done, has been done, and obstacles to WPS furtherance potentially to be encountered by all countries. This book will be of much interest to students of peace studies, security studies, gender studies and IR.

Gender, War and Conflict

Sjoberg, L. (2014). *Gender, War, and Conflict*. Cambridge: Polity.

Retrieved from: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=1101351&site=ehostlive&scope=site>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [EBSCOhost](#).

Summary:

From Pakistan to Chechnya, Sri Lanka to Canada, pioneering women are taking their places in formal and informal military structures previously reserved for, and assumed appropriate only for men. Women have fought in wars, either as women or covertly dressed as men, throughout the history of warfare, but only recently have they been allowed to join state militaries, insurgent groups, and terrorist organizations in unprecedented numbers. This begs the question - how useful are traditional gendered categories in understanding the dynamics of war and conflict? And why are our stories of gender roles in war typically so narrow? Who benefits from them?

In this illuminating book, Laura Sjoberg explores how gender matters in war-making and war-fighting today. Drawing on a rich range of examples from conflicts around the world, she shows that both

women and men play many more diverse roles in wars than either media or scholarly accounts convey. Gender, she argues, can be found at every turn in the practice of war; it is crucial to understanding not only 'what war is', but equally how it is caused, fought and experienced. With end of chapter questions for discussion and guides to further reading, this book provides the perfect introduction for students keen to understand the multi-faceted role of gender in warfare. Gender, War and Conflict will challenge and change the way we think about war and conflict in the modern world.

Routledge Handbook of Gender and Security

Gentry, C. E., Shepherd, L. J., & Sjoberg, L. (2019). *Routledge Handbook of Gender and Security*. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.

Retrieved from: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=1885510&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [EBSCOhost](#).

Summary:

This handbook provides a comprehensive look at the study of gender and security in global politics. The volume is based on the core argument that gender is conceptually necessary to thinking about central questions of security; analytically important for thinking about cause and effect in security; and politically important for considering possibilities of making the world better in the future. Contributions to the volume look at various aspects of studying gender and security through diverse lenses that engage diverse feminisms, with diverse policy concerns, and working with diverse theoretical contributions from scholars of security more broadly. It is grouped into four thematic sections: Gendered approaches to security (including theoretical, conceptual, and methodological approaches); Gendered insecurities in global politics (including the ways insecurity in global politics is distributed and read on the basis of gender); Gendered practices of security (including how policy practice and theory work together, or do not); Gendered security institutions (across a wide variety of spaces and places in global politics). This handbook will be of great interest to students of gender studies, security studies and IR in general.

Reintroducing women, peace and security

Kirby, P., & Shepherd, L.J., (2016). Reintroducing Women, Peace and Security, Peace and Security agenda. *International Affairs*, 92(2), 293-312. doi:10.1111/1468-2346.12555

Retrieved from: <https://academic.oup.com/ia/article/92/2/249/2417216>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [Oxford Academic](#).

Summary:

The articles in this special issue of *International Affairs* extend and enrich debates about WPS in innovative ways, reaching beyond implementation. Roberta Guerrina and Katharine Wright come closest to the question of implementation, but in the context of investigating the extent to which the EU's engagement with WPS discourse is evidence of, or a contributory factor in, the construction of the EU as a leader in promoting 'gender norms'. All but one of the other contributors focus on the gaps and silences in WPS discourse and practice: Fionnuala Ní Aoláin explores the applicability of WPS principles in an era of 'new wars' in which much security strategy is focused on counterterrorism; Jamie J.

Hagen interrogates the WPS agenda from a queer theory perspective, to explore the heteronormative logics that tend to structure both discourse and practice; and Marjaana Jauhola focuses explicitly on the marginalized subjects of women, peace and security, exploring the ways in which WPS discourse is predicated upon a construct of the 'good woman'. Soumita Basu, by contrast, analyses the performative dimension of WPS in her exploration of state practice at the UN in relation to WPS. Cutting into this issue in a different manner, Sam Cook offers a compelling account of the ways in which WPS is performed by civil society actors at the UN, arguing that by examining this performance we can gain a profound understanding of the dynamics of power, legitimacy and authority that render WPS discourse intelligible, and mobilize support for the agenda into the future. In the final contribution, we provide an assessment of the past 15 years of WPS, an analysis of its tensions in the present, and a sketch of its possible near futures.

Oxford Handbook of Gender and Conflict

Aoláin, F. N., Cahn, N. R., Haynes, D. F., & Valji, N. (2018). *The Oxford handbook of gender and conflict*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Retrieved from: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=1643193&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [EBSCOhost](#).

Summary:

Traditionally, much of the work studying war and conflict has focused on men. Men commonly appear as soldiers, commanders, casualties, and civilians. Women, by contrast, are invisible as combatants, and, when seen, are typically pictured as victims. The field of war and conflict studies is changing: more recently, scholars of war and conflict have paid increasing notice to men as a gendered category and given sizeable attention to women's multiple roles in conflict and post-conflict settings. The Oxford Handbook of Gender and Conflict focuses on the multidimensionality of gender in conflict, yet it also prioritizes the experience of women, given both the changing nature of war and the historical de-emphasis on women's experiences. Today's wars are not staged encounters involving formal armies, but societal wars that operate at all levels, from house to village to city. Women are necessarily involved at each level. Operating from this basic intellectual foundation, the editors have arranged the volume into seven core sections: the theoretical foundations of the role of gender in violent conflicts; the sources for studying contemporary conflict; the conflicts themselves; the post-conflict process; institutions and actors; the challenges presented by the evolving nature of war; and, finally, a substantial set of case studies from across the globe. Genuinely comprehensive, this Handbook will not only serve as an authoritative overview of this massive topic, it will set the research agenda for years to come.

Handbook on Gender and War

Sharoni, S., Welland, J., Steiner, L., & Pedersen, J. (2016). *Handbook on Gender and War*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing.

Retrieved from: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=1295019&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [EBSCOhost](#).

Summary:

Gender and war are in many ways inextricably linked, and this path-breaking Handbook systematically examines the major issues surrounding this relationship. Each of its four sections covers a distinct phase of war: gender and opposition to war; gender and the conduct of war; gender and the impact of war; and gender and the aftermath of war. Original contributions from an international group of leading experts make use of a range of historical and contemporary examples to interrogate the multi-faceted connection between gender and war.

Gendering normative power Europe: lessons of the Women, Peace and Security agenda

Guerrina, R., & Wright, K. A. (2016). Gendering normative power Europe: Lessons of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. *International Affairs*, 92(2), 293-312. doi:10.1111/1468-2346.12555

Retrieved from: <https://academic.oup.com/ia/article/92/2/293/2417221>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [Oxford Academic](#).

Summary:

The European Union is seen to operate at the international level by promoting ideas and values, rather than by exerting military or economic power. As a gender actor, the EU has played a key role in the development of formal equality, which is presented as a foundational principle of European integration. It therefore follows that normative power Europe should seek to promote these values in external affairs. This article interrogates the role of the EU as a normative gender actor in relation to its implementation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, set out in UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and related resolutions. Documentary analysis will be supplemented by a detailed assessment of speeches and public statements about the role of the EU as a gender actor in external affairs. This data will be used to assess whether there is a disjuncture between the dominant narrative about gender equality as a fundamental value of the EU and the actions of the organization. It will also allow us to assess whether gender mainstreaming is a tool for public diplomacy or has made a significant change to the way the external relations agenda is formulated and implemented. Additionally, the article will draw attention to the institutional obstacles to the EU performing a role as a gender actor in external affairs. It identifies a critical tension between framing the WPS resolutions as an extension of the EU's equality on the one hand, and understanding that gender mainstreaming is a mere policy tool in international affairs. In doing so, it highlights how competing institutional demands can ultimately undermine core values (e.g. equality) when they are used instrumentally.

Gender, Peace and Security Project

International Crisis Group. (2019). Gender, Peace and Security.

Retrieved from: <https://www.crisisgroup.org/gender-peace-and-security>

Availability: Full content available via the [International Crisis Group](#).

Summary:

The different roles women and men play in deadly conflicts and in efforts to prevent and resolve them remain under-researched and analysed. At Crisis Group, we seek to understand the relationship between conflict dynamics and gender identities, and to integrate all relevant perspectives in our analysis and policy prescriptions. We believe that proactively including women's voices in the field of security and post-conflict reconstruction is critical to building resilient societies and shaping solutions for lasting peace. We have long advocated the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions on gender-based violence; greater gender diversity in political leadership and within security forces; and increased women's participation in peace processes. This website includes reports and analyses on a variety of topics relating to the WPS agenda.

Armed Conflict, Women and Climate Change

Prescott, J. M. (2019). *Armed Conflict, Women and Climate Change* (Vol. First edition). Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.

Retrieved from: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=1943531&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [EBSCOhost](#).

Summary:

The gender-differentiated and more severe impacts of armed conflict upon women and girls are well recognised by the international community, as demonstrated by UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and subsequent resolutions. Similarly, the development community has identified gender-differentiated impacts upon women and girls as a result of the effects of climate change. Current research and analysis has reached no consensus as to any causal relationship between climate change and armed conflict, but certain studies suggest an indirect linkage between climate change effects such as food insecurity and armed conflict. Little research has been conducted on the possible compounding effects that armed conflict and climate change might have on at-risk population groups such as women and girls. *Armed Conflict, Women and Climate Change* explores the intersection of these three areas and allows the reader to better understand how military organisations across the world need to be sensitive to these relationships to be most effective in civilian-centric operations in situations of humanitarian relief, peacekeeping and even armed conflict. This book examines strategy and military doctrine from NATO, the UK, US and Australia, and explores key issues such as displacement, food and energy insecurity, and male out-migration as well as current efforts to incorporate gender considerations in military activities and operations. This innovative book will be of great interest to students and scholars of international relations, international development, international security, sustainability, gender studies and law.

Audio-Visual Resources

UN Women Video – Side by Side (Video)

Australian Civil-Military Centre & UN Women. (Producers). (2012, July 18). *Side by Side - Women, Peace and Security* [Video file].

Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a2Br8DCRxME>

Availability: Video available via the [UN Women YouTube Channel](#).

Summary:

Jointly developed by the Australian Government's Australian Civil-Military Centre and UN Women, "Side by Side - Women, Peace and Security" explores how the international community has and can meet its commitments on women, peace and security. The 30-minute documentary features an introduction by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, as well as interviews with United Nations personnel, peacekeepers, mediators, humanitarian actors, policy makers and survivors of conflict.

A Woman's War (Photography Documentary Series)

National Geographic. (2018, October 26). A Woman's War: Stories of Resilience and Survival.

Retrieved from: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/2018/10/women-war-conflict-nigeria-peru-iraq-philippines-international-day-of-girl/>

Availability: Documentary available via [National Geographic](#).

Summary:

Men make war; women live with the consequences. At least that is the way it is largely perceived. Women live and react to those consequences, but they are hardly passive victims. They grieve, they fight against the suffering, and many find they are forced to re-invent themselves, shedding an old identity and forging a new one shaped by war. A new feature by National Geographic, supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross, takes a closer look at how women react to and deal with the disruption that conflict brings to family and work life.

In the project, A Woman's War, we break open the stereotype of "women as victim" and explore the multiple, complex, sometimes conflicting roles women play in conflict: fighters, humanitarians, mothers, daughters, laborers, community leaders and survivors.



The WPS Narrative & Implementation

Basics

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

Availability: PDF available via the [United Nations](#).

Summary:

The Security Council adopted resolution (S/RES/1325) on women and peace and security on 31 October 2000. The resolution reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and in post-conflict reconstruction and stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. Resolution 1325 urges all actors to increase the participation of women and incorporate gender perspectives in all United Nations peace and security efforts. It also calls on all parties to conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, in situations of armed conflict. The resolution provides a number of important operational mandates, with implications for Member States and the entities of the United Nations system.

Related UN Security Council Resolutions are UNSCR 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, 2122, 2242 & 2467

All UNSCRs are available via [UNSCR \(http://unscr.com/en\)](http://unscr.com/en).

NATO/EAPC Women, Peace and Security - Policy and Action Plan 2018

Availability: Hard copy available at the NATO Multimedia Library and PDF available via [NATO Publications](#).

Summary:

The integration of gender and the inclusion of women's voices in all aspects of NATO's work is an essential factor in the success of peace and security. The newly endorsed Policy takes this into account and builds on a framework of 3 I's: Integration- making sure that gender equality is considered as an integral part of NATO policies, programmes and projects guided by effective gender mainstreaming practices; Inclusiveness- promoting an increased representation of women across NATO and in national forces to enhance operational effectiveness and success; and Integrity- enhancing accountability with the intent to increase awareness and implementation of the WPS agenda in accordance with international frameworks. NATO, Allies and partner nations seek to contribute and commit to the implementation of the UNSCRs on WPS by integrating this Policy throughout civilian and military structures.

Resilience and Resolution – A Compendium of Essays on Women, Peace and Security

Availability: Hard copy available at the NATO Multimedia Library and PDF available via [NATO Publications](#).

Summary:

This essay series provides a wide scope of views and perspectives about the implementation of the WPS agenda. From the importance of civil society engagement, to the rising threat of violent extremism and integration of gender perspectives into small arms and light weapons; the essay series offers a vigorous examination of the WPS agenda and proposals for advancement.

Library Resources

Gender, Peace and Security - Implementing the UN Security Council Resolution 1325

Gizelis, T.I. & Olsson, L. (2015). *Gender, Peace and Security – Implementing the UN Security Council Resolution 1325*. London, United Kingdom. Routledge.

Availability: Hard copy available at the NATO Multimedia Library (Call No. 355/00652).

Summary:

This volume presents systematic empirical research on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325). How should we understand women's participation in peace processes and in peace operations? And what forms of gendered security dynamics are present in armed conflict and international interventions? These questions represent central themes of protection and participation that the international community has to address in order to implement UNSCR 1325. Thus far, the implementation has often employed varying approaches related to gender mainstreaming, a third theme of the resolution. By engaging with both empirics and critical theory, the authors of this edited volume make important contributions to the gender, peace and security agenda. They identify some of the problems of implementing UNSC 1325 and offer a sobering assessment of progress of implementation and insights into how to advance our understanding through systematic research. Many of the chapters are focused on operational aspects of UNSCR 1325, but all also engage with the theoretical underpinnings of UNSCR 1325 to bring forth central debates on more fundamental challenges to the development of knowledge in the fields of gender, peace and security.

Gender, Conflict, Peace and the UNSC Resolution 1325

Shekhawat, S. (2018). *Gender, conflict, peace, and UNSC Resolution 1325*. Lanham: Lexington Books.

Availability: Hard copy available at the NATO Multimedia Library (Call No. 341.2 /00613).

Summary:

This book examines the position of women in formal peace making in the context of UNSC Resolution 1325. It asks if the resolution, passed seventeen years ago, has been consigned to the domain of rhetoric, or whether it still has practical significance.

Online Resources

Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Restoring the Peace – a global study on the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325

Coomaraswamy, R. (2015). *Preventing conflict, transforming justice, securing the peace: A global study on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325*. New York, NY: UN Women.

Retrieved from: [https://www.peacewomen.org/sites/default/files/UNW-GLOB-AL-STUDY-1325-2015%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.peacewomen.org/sites/default/files/UNW-GLOB-AL-STUDY-1325-2015%20(1).pdf)

Availability: PDF available via [Peace Women](#).

Summary:

The Global Study on resolution 1325 (2000) reviews the challenges and lessons learned across regions in implementing the Women, Peace and Security agenda over the past 15 years. The Study provides a comprehensive evidence base demonstrating that women's equal and meaningful participation in peace and security efforts is vital to sustainable peace.

The 1325 Scorecard Report

De Jonge Oudraat, C., Stojanović-Gajić, S., Washington, C., & Stedman, B. (2015). *The 1325 Scorecard Report* (Rep.). Women in International Security.

Retrieved from: <https://wiisglobal.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/UNSCR-1325-Scorecard-Final-Report.pdf>

Availability: PDF available via [Women in International Security](#).

Summary:

Women in International Security (WIIS) launched the 1325 Scorecard at NATO HQ on October 29, 2015. The 1325 Scorecard is a tool to evaluate how well the principles of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) are implemented within the armed forces of NATO Allies. It also provides

NATO and NATO member and partner states indications of how to improve implementation. Finally, it helps to further standardization and interoperability amongst NATO Allies.

The Resilience of Resolution 1325

Hutchinson, C. (2018). The Resilience of Resolution 1325. *NATO Review*.

Retrieved from: <https://www.nato.int/docu/review/2018/Also-in-2018/the-resilience-of-resolution-1325-women-peace-security/EN/index.htm>

Availability: Full text available via the [NATO Review Website](#).

Summary:

In this article, NATO's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security Ms. Clare Hutchinson addresses the development of the landmark UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and NATO's role in the WPS agenda.

UN Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security

Hutchinson, C. (2018, October 25). *United Nations Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security*. Speech presented at United Nations Security Council, New York, NY.

Retrieved from: https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/opinions_159803.htm

Availability: Full text available via the [NATO Website](#).

Summary:

On behalf of NATO, the Secretary General's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security Clare Hutchinson addressed the UN Security Council and outlined the importance of the WPS agenda for the Alliance.

NATO and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda: Time to bring it home

Schuurman, M. (2015). NATO and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda: Time to Bring It Home. *Connections: The Quarterly Journal*, 14(3), 1-6. doi:10.11610/connections.14.3.01

Retrieved from: <https://connections-qj.org/article/nato-and-women-peace-and-security-agenda-time-bring-it-home>

Availability: PDF available via [Connections Quarterly Journal](#).

Summary:

In this article, the former NATO Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security reviews the progress made 15 years after the UNSCR 1325. She argues that while significant progress has been made with regard to awareness raising and norm setting, challenges remain regarding efficient implementation.

National Action Plans

All National Action Plans (NAPs) are available via [Peace Women](https://www.peacewomen.org/member-states) (<https://www.peacewomen.org/member-states>).

Rethinking National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security

Aroussi, S. (2017). *Rethinking national action plans on women, peace and security* (Vol. 135). Amsterdam, Netherlands: IOS Press.

Retrieved from: <http://ebooks.iospress.nl/volume/rethinking-national-action-plans-on-women-peace-and-security>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [IOS eBooks](#).

Summary:

In recent years, National Action Plans (NAPs) on WPS have become one of the most commonly used tools by states to channel, assess and monitor the implementation of resolution 1325 and other UN WPS resolutions. This book presents an edited version of the proceedings of the NATO Advanced Research Workshop (ARW) on 'National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security', held in Dublin, Ireland, in May 2016. The workshop brought together representatives from various states, as well as academics, and members of civil society and international organizations, to discuss their experiences with NAPs and to critically reflect on the role of NAPs in supporting the implementation by states of the WPS framework. The aim of this book is to disseminate the key arguments, findings, and recommendations which emerged from the discussions held at the ARW. It includes a summary report which sets out key arguments and recommendations and offers a number of key papers from the ARW, with the intention of contributing to academic and policy debates concerning gender and armed conflict and, more particularly, the WPS framework.



Gender in the Armed Forces

Teaching Gender in the Military – A handbook

PfPC SSRWG and EDWG (2016). *Handbook on Teaching Gender in the Military*. Geneva, DCAF and PfPC.

Retrieved from: <https://www.dcaf.ch/teaching-gender-military-handbook>

Availability: PDF available via the [Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance](#).

Summary:

The handbook's 19 authors comprise both military and civilian subject matter experts in gender and military education from 13 NATO and Partnership for Peace (PfP) Member Nations. The Handbook was created in response to a call to integrate gender in military education and training articulated in the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security; the NATO frameworks to implement these resolutions; and national policies and initiatives in the NATO-PfP area. The handbook aims to (a) strengthen the ability of faculty to integrate gender in professional military education and (b) improve the capacity of gender experts to deliver educational content. In other words, it aims to cover both "what to teach" and "how to teach" when it comes to gender and the military.

The Palgrave International Handbook of Gender and the Military

Duncanson, C., & Woodward, R. (2017). *The Palgrave international handbook of gender and the military*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Retrieved from: <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1057%2F978-1-137-51677-0.pdf>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [SpringerLink](#).

Summary:

The Palgrave International Handbook of Gender and the Military provides a comprehensive overview of the multiple ways in which gender and militaries connect. International and multi-disciplinary in scope, this edited volume provides authoritative accounts of the many intersections through which militaries' issues and military forces are shaped by gender. The chapters provide detailed accounts of key issues, informed by examples from original research in a wealth of different national contexts. This Handbook includes coverage of conceptual approaches to the study of gender and militaries, gender and the organization of state military forces, gender as it pertains to military forces in action, transitions and transgressions within militaries, gender and non-state military forces, and gender in representations of military personnel and practices. With contributions from a range of both established and early career scholars, The Palgrave International Handbook of Gender and the Military is an essential guide to current debates on gender and contemporary military issues.

Agents of Change? Gender Advisors in NATO Militaries International Peacekeeping

Bastick, M., & Duncanson, C. (2018). Agents of Change? Gender Advisors in NATO Militaries. *International Peacekeeping*, 25(4), 554-577. doi:10.1080/13533312.2018.1492876

Retrieved from: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13533312.2018.1492876>

Availability: PDF available via the SHAPE access to [Tandfonline](https://www.tandfonline.com).

Summary:

This paper is about the experiences of Gender Advisors in NATO and partner militaries, and the question of whether militaries can contribute to a feminist vision of peace and security. Gender Advisors are increasingly being adopted as a mechanism to help militaries to implement commitments under the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Based on semi-structured interviews and a workshop with individuals working as Military Gender Advisors from 2009 to 2016 in Afghanistan, Kosovo and in NATO and national military commands and headquarters, this paper explores their own perceptions of their work, its goals, shortcomings and achievements. It highlights Military Gender Advisors' strong commitment to Women, Peace and Security aims, but the resistance their work faces within their institutions, and challenges of inadequate resourcing, preparation and contextual knowledge. Military Gender Advisors' experiences paint a picture of NATO and partner Militaries having in some places made progress in protection and empowerment of local women, but fragile and partial. These findings speak to wider debates within feminist security studies around whether and how militaries achieve human security in peacekeeping operations, and the risks of militarization of the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

Gender in the Peace Process

Women in Conflict and Peace-Making

Shekhawat S. (2015) Introduction: *Women in Conflict and Peace-Making*. In: Shekhawat S. (eds) *Female Combatants in Conflict and Peace*. Palgrave Macmillan, London

Retrieved from: <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1057%2F9781137516565.pdf>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [SpringerLink](#).

Summary:

This volume illuminates the role of women in violence to demonstrate that gender is a key component of any discourse on conflict and peace. Through an examination of theory and practice of women's participation in violent conflicts, the book makes the argument that both conflict and post-conflict situations are gender discriminatory. It exemplifies how women become indispensable to armed groups, being capable of sustaining and nourishing a violent movement by simultaneously playing the socially ascribed role of women and the newly assigned role of men. They fight like men, and hence become the protectors and killers. At the same time they continue to be caretakers, nurturers and facilitators. Concurrently, female combatants experience both accidental empowerment as well as victimization during conflict. Once violence recedes, female combatants are relieved of the burden of playing roles of men and women. They are relegated to the private domain within the four walls of domesticity to play one socially attributed role – that of women. In the post-conflict situation, these women become pariah for all: the community, the group they fought for and the group they fought against.

Women in Peace Negotiations

Paffenholz T. (2018) *Women in Peace Negotiations*. In: Aggestam K., Towns A. (eds) *Gendering Diplomacy and International Negotiation*. Studies in Diplomacy and International Relations. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham

Retrieved from: <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2F978-3-319-58682-3.pdf>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [SpringerLink](#).

Summary:

The adoption of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 in 2000 brought Women, Peace and Security (WPS) onto the UN agenda, yet women remain significantly underrepresented in peace negotiations. This landmark resolution called for increased awareness of women as actors for peace, rather than only as victims of armed conflict, and has led to important further developments in the WPS field, as well as a surge of attention in both academic and policymaking circles. Most policy and academic debates tend to focus on women's presence in, rather than their actual impact on, peace processes. Yet, research shows that it is not the inclusion of women per se, but rather women's actual influence on peace negotiations that is positively correlated with a higher likelihood of reaching sustainable peace agreements: in other words, it's not about counting women, but rather about making women count. This chapter thus provides insights on how women participate in, influence and impact peace negotiations, by focusing on the various avenues through which they can participate, and the process and context factors that enable or constrain their involvement.

Gender and Peace Negotiations: Why Gendering Peace Negotiations Multiplies Opportunities for Reconciliation

Féron É. (2017) *Gender and Peace Negotiations: Why Gendering Peace Negotiations Multiplies Opportunities for Reconciliation*. In: Rosoux V., Anstey M. (eds) *Negotiating Reconciliation in Peacemaking*. Springer, Cham

Retrieved from: https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-62674-1_6

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [SpringerLink](#).

Summary:

Research, as well as fieldwork observation, has long established the multiple intersections between gender and conflicts. How masculinities and femininities are constructed in times of conflict and war, how gender and ethnicity are used in narratives and political discourses, how gender roles, militarism and war are tightly interrelated, and more generally how conflict impacts differently on women and on men, or how the meanings of conflict and security might diverge for women and men.

Reimagining Peacemaking: Women's Roles in Peace Processes

O'Reilly, M., Ó Súilleabháin, A., Paffenholz, T. (2015). *Reimagining Peacemaking: Women's Roles in Peace Processes*. New York: International Peace Institute.

Retrieved from: <http://www.peacewomen.org/node/92201>

Availability: PDF available via [Peace Women](#).

Summary:

The International Peace Institute's new report, "Reimagining Peacemaking: Women's Roles in Peace Processes" examines the challenges and opportunities presented by women's participation in peace and transition processes. It shares new quantitative and qualitative evidence on the impact of this participation and explores models and strategies for strengthening women's influence throughout mediated processes.

Based on research carried out at the IPINST in New York and the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, the new report shows how the lag in women's participation is linked to broader dilemmas in the peacemaking landscape today. Drawing on a comparative study of forty peace and transition processes from the Broadening Participation Project, it demonstrates that when women are able to effectively influence a peace process, a peace agreement is almost always reached and the agreement is more likely to be implemented. The report also features a case study on two distinct peace processes in the Philippines, where an unprecedented level of women's participation offers lessons on their influence.

Women Waging Peace

Hunt, S., & Posa, C. (2011). Women Waging Peace. *Foreign Policy*, (124), 38. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3183189>

Retrieved from: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=4366676&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [EBSCOhost](#).

Summary:

You can't end wars simply by declaring peace. "Inclusive security" rests on the principle that fundamental social changes are necessary to prevent renewed hostilities. Women have proven time and again their unique ability to bridge seemingly insurmountable divides. So why aren't they at the negotiating table? Allowing men who plan wars to plan peace is a bad habit. But international negotiators and policymakers can break that habit by including peace promoters, not just warriors, at the negotiating table. More often than not, those peace promoters are women. Certainly, some extraordinary men have changed the course of history with their peacemaking; likewise, a few belligerent women have made it to the top of the political ladder or, at the grass-roots level, have taken the roles of suicide bombers or soldiers. Exceptions aside, however, women are often the most powerful voices for moderation in times of conflict. While most men come to the negotiating table directly from the war room and battlefield, women usually arrive straight out of civil activism and--take a deep breath--family care.



Conflict-Related Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

Library Resources

The Securitization of Rape: Women, War and Sexual Violence

Hirschauer, S. (2014). *The securitization of rape: Women, war and sexual violence*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Availability: Hard copy available at the NATO Multimedia Library (Call no. 341.3 /00265).

Summary:

This book provides the first full-length treatment of the ways in which conflict-related sexual violence can be understood through the lens of securitization theory. Uniquely applying Barry Buzan's and Ole Weaver's theories of securitization to mass sexual violence atrocities, the author reveals the wide-ranging complexities of the securitization of rape. Using the Bosnia War and Rwandan genocide as events which set new, unprecedented legal frontiers, this book explores the inherent links between systematic rape, war and global security. Bosnia initiated the first convictions of rape as a crime against humanity, while the Judges of the Tribunal of Rwanda further expanded these legal parameters by viewing rape as a distinct feature and mechanism of genocide. The author's analysis seeks to provide a progressive research agenda that addresses the incentives and disincentives for the continued securitization of rape in violent conflict.

Wartime Sexual Violence – From Silence to Condemnation of a Weapon of War

Crawford, K. F. (2017). *Wartime sexual violence: From silence to condemnation of a weapon of war*. Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press.

Availability: Hard copy available at the NATO Multimedia Library (Call no. 341.3/3012).

Summary:

In armed conflict, systematic sexual violence is used all too frequently as a strategic weapon to terrorize an opponent's communities. Wartime sexual violence has transitioned rapidly from a neglected human rights issue to an unambiguous security concern on the agendas of powerful states and the United Nations Security Council. What has caused this transition, and what are its impacts? The author investigates through interviews and primary-source evidence the political impetuses for this change and the results of the securitization of sexual violence. Crawford explains how change started in the 1990s with the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda and then accelerated in the 2000s. Three case studies - the United States' response to sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1820 in 2008, and the development of the United Kingdom's Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative - illustrate that use

of the weapon of war frame does not represent pure cooptation by the security sector. Rather, well-placed advocates have used the frame to push the anti-sexual violence agenda while simultaneously working to move beyond the frame's constraints.

Online Resources

Preventing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence

United States Institute for Peace. (2019) Preventing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence. (2018, July 24).

Retrieved from: <https://www.usip.org/programs/preventing-conflict-related-sexual-violence>

Availability: PDF available via the [United States Institute for Peace](#).

Summary:

Conflict-related sexual violence is increasingly recognized as not only a weapon of war, but a threat to international peace and security. In 2012, the United States Institute of Peace (USIP), the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), the Human Rights Center at the University of California-Berkeley School of Law, and Women in International Security (WIIS), launched the Missing Peace Initiative to examine the issue of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict settings, identify gaps in knowledge and reporting, and explore how to increase the effectiveness of current responses to such violence. Since its launch, the Initiative has produced new research, developed a network of innovative scholars, and broadened the study of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). This website provides links to publications, events and reports on the topic of CRSV.

Countering Sexual Violence in Conflict

Bigio, J., & Vogelstein, R. (2017). *Countering sexual violence in conflict*. New York, NY: Council on Foreign Relations.

Retrieved from: <https://www.cfr.org/report/countering-sexual-violence-conflict>

Availability: PDF available via the [Council on Foreign Relations](#).

Summary:

Sexual violence in conflict is not simply a gross violation of human rights—it is also a security challenge. Wartime rape fuels displacement, weakens governance, and destabilizes communities, thereby inhibiting postconflict reconciliation and imperiling long-term stability. Combating conflict-related sexual violence merits a higher place on the U.S. foreign policy agenda. Although the U.S. government has taken modest steps to address sexual violence in conflict under successive Republican and Democratic administrations, more action is needed. To counter such violence, the Donald J. Trump administration should require training on conflict-related sexual violence in U.S. security cooperation efforts; expand the number of women serving in militaries, police, and peacekeeping forces around the world; increase accountability for the crime of sexual violence; and undermine terrorist financing streams raised through the abduction of women and children. These steps will help the United States and its allies respond effectively to the security threat posed by conflict-related sexual violence and advance U.S. interests in peace and stability.

Audio - Visual Resources

In the Land of Blood and Honey

Jolie, A., Headington, T., King, G., & Moore, T. (Directors). (2011). *In the Land of Blood and Honey* [Motion picture]. United States: FilmDistrict.

Summary:

Danijel, a Serb, first meets Ajla, a Bosnian, on the dance floor. Their flirtations are brought to an abrupt end by a bomb attack. It's 1992 and Yugoslavia's civil war is raging. All of a sudden, Danijel is a soldier with orders to obey, and Ajla is now a woman who lives in fear of her life. Shortly afterwards Ajla is imprisoned at an internment camp where rape and torture are the order of the day. One of the camps' henchmen is Danijel. In order to protect Ajla, who is an artist, he asks her to draw portraits of his comrades-in-arms. At first their relationship is fuelled by passion but before long Ajla realises her powerful position and uses Danijel's desire to help other Bosnian women prepare an uprising. Desperate for his Islamic-hating fathers respect, Danijel tries to prove his masculinity to Ajla of all people.

Angelina Jolies directorial debut tells a story that puts a human face on the Balkan war. The plot centres on a struggle for survival, and a conflict on a battlefield where it is no longer possible to distinguish between repression and desire, strategy and feelings (via Berlinale.de).

In This World

Winterbottom, M. (Director), Eaton, A., & Overland, A. (Producers), & Grisoni, T. (Writer). (2002). *In this World* [Motion picture]. United Kingdom: BBC.

Summary:

This acclaimed film follows the arduous journey made by two young men from their refugee camp in Pakistan to a better life in the UK, bringing us face to face with the shocking hardships and tragedies endured by asylum seekers (via bbc.co.uk).

City of Joy - Turning Pain into Power

Gavin, M. (Director), & Luchak, A. (Producer). (2016). *City of Joy* [Motion picture]. Democratic Republic of Congo: Netflix.

Summary:

The film tells the story of the first class of women at City of Joy, and chronicles the process by which such a revolutionary place came to be, from its origins with the women survivors themselves, to the opening of the center's doors. Directed by first-time director, Madeleine Gavin, the film provides a glimpse into the lives of the women the center serves, and the unlikely friendship that develops when a devout Congolese doctor, Dr. Denis Mukwege, (2016 Nominee for the Nobel Peace Prize), radical playwright and activist, Eve Ensler, (Tony Award winning playwright of *The Vagina Monologues*) and a charismatic Congolese human rights activist, Christine Schuler Deschryver, (Director of the City of Joy) join forces to create this safe haven in the middle of violence-torn Eastern Congo (via www.thecityofjoycongo.org).

The Uncondemned

Mitchel, M., & Louvel, N. (Directors). (2015). *The Uncondemned* [Motion Picture]. Rwanda: Eleven Media.

Summary:

“*The Uncondemned*” tells the gripping and world-changing story of a group of young international lawyers and activists who fought to make rape a crime of war, and the Rwandan women who came forward to testify and win justice where there had been none. Up until this point, rape had not been prosecuted as a war crime and was committed with impunity. A courtroom thriller and personal human drama, “*The Uncondemned*” beautifully interweaves the stories of the characters in this odyssey, leading to the trial at an international criminal court--and the results that changed the world of criminal justice forever (via www.theuncondemned.com).

Silent War

Loizeau, M. (Director), & Berdugo, M., Leca, E., & Khalfon, S. (Producers). (2017). *Silent War* [Motion picture]. France: France 2, RTS.

Summary:

Rape is a weapon of war and always has been – like in Syria today. From the very beginning of the civil war the Syrian army has systematically used it against women in its torture prisons and elsewhere, as a criminal instrument intended to shatter resistance and ultimately any functioning social community. Rape is such a taboo in traditional Syrian society that the women have no choice but to remain silent or be cast out of their families, sometimes even killed. NGOs estimate that thousands have suffered this fate, thousands were forced to cope with the trauma, pain and shame alone, thousands condemned to silence. Some of them have now found the courage to break their silence in front of Manon Loizeau’s camera. They recount how the bodies of Syrian women became a battle zone – and talk about the still unreported war crimes of the Assad regime (by Frederik Lang - via DKO Leipzig).

The Silent Scream

Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (Producer). (2014, November 19). *The Silent Scream* [Video file].

Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WkhpuF4cyoM>

Summary:

“*The Silent Scream*” is a documentary that depicts the trauma that sexual abuse victims still feel twenty years after the end of the Bosnian war. Featuring the testimonies of women and men who survived sexual abuse during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as neighbouring countries, the documentary aims to encourage all victims to report the crimes they experienced and speak up about what they went through. Experts, NGO representatives and judicial institutions appear in the “*The Silent Scream*”. They describe the problems victims have to deal with and explain what witnesses have to go through when trying to prove that incidents of sexual wartime violence occurred (via www.birn.eu.com).

Breaking the Silence – Sexual Violence under the Khmer Rouge

Khmer Mekong Films (Producer). (2018). *Breaking the Silence - Sexual Violence under the Khmer Rouge* [Video file].

Retrieved from: <https://vimeo.com/239400958>

Summary:

After decades of silence, growing numbers of Khmer Rouge survivors in Cambodia are challenging the stigma around sexual violence. They are speaking out about their experiences of forced marriage, rape and sexual abuse suffered under the regime. From courtrooms to classrooms, from Civil Society forums to family tables, survivors are revealing hidden dimensions to their suffering that continue to impact Cambodian society nearly 40 years after the Khmer Rouge collapsed. *'Breaking the Silence'* examines the prosecution of crimes of sexual violence before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. It does so through courtroom testimony, archival footage, interviews with experts, practitioners and scholars. It highlights contemporary reparations projects related to addressing the harm suffered in the past. The film reports on the history of forced marriage and sexual violence under the Khmer Rouge regime and analyses the impact of these crimes and their prosecution on contemporary Cambodian society.

Capitaine Abigail

Dolan, C. (Producer). (2018). *Capitaine Abigail* [Video file].

Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=clHYkqhwyYg>

Summary:

A unique testimony from a male survivor of sexual violence where the perpetrator was a woman. Accounts of sexual violence perpetrated by women are rare, but nonetheless are an important part in understanding conflict-related sexual violence.

Women, War & Peace: I Came to Testify

Hogan, P. (Writer). (2011). *I Came to Testify* [Motion picture]. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Fork Films.

Summary:

When the Balkans exploded into war in the 1990s, reports that tens of thousands of women were being systematically raped as a tactic of ethnic cleansing captured the international spotlight. *I Came to Testify* is the moving story of how a group of 16 women who had been imprisoned by Serb-led forces in the Bosnian town of Foca broke history's great silence – and stepped forward to take the witness stand in an international court of law. Now, as Bosnia is once again in the headlines with the capture of Bosnian Serb wartime general Ratko Mladic, the women agree to speak for the first time since then, on condition that we keep their identities hidden for their protection. "Witness 99," who was held at gunpoint for a month with dozens of other women in a sports hall in the center of town remembers: "We were treated like animals. But that was the goal: to kill a woman's dignity." Their remarkable courage resulted in a triumphant verdict that led to new international laws about sexual violence in war. Returning to Bosnia 16 years after the end of the conflict, *I Came to Testify* also explores the chasm between this seismic legal shift and the post-war justice experienced by most of Bosnia's women war survivors (via www.gendersecurity.org).



Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Peace Operations: Trends, Policy Responses and Future Directions

Westendorf, J., & Searle, L. (2017). *Sexual exploitation and abuse in peace operations: Trends, policy responses and future directions*. *International Affairs*, 93(2), 365-387. doi:10.1093/ia/iix001

Retrieved from: <https://academic.oup.com/ia/article/93/2/365/2982811>

Availability: Available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [Oxford Academic](#).

Summary:

In 2013, a UN investigation declared sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) 'the most significant risk to UN peacekeeping missions'. The exploitation and abuse of women and children by peacekeepers, aid workers, private contractors and other interveners has become ubiquitous to peace operations, ranging from rape to transactional sex, sex trafficking, prostitution and pornography. This article investigates the causes of SEA by interveners, and the development of policy responses undertaken by the UN and the international humanitarian community to prevent and ensure accountability for SEA. The authors argue that use of the umbrella term 'SEA', while helpful in distinguishing such behaviour from other forms of abuse, obscures the significant differences in the form, function and causes of the behaviours that fall under it, and they develop an account of the dominant forms SEA takes, based on survivor testimony, in order to better understand why policy responses have been ineffective. Their analysis of global policies around SEA demonstrates that it is dealt with as a discrete form of misbehaviour that occurs on an individual level and can be addressed through largely information-based training processes that inform personnel of its prohibition but fail to engage them in discussions of the local, international, normative, systemic and structural factors that give rise to it. The authors identify the structural and bureaucratic pressures that have contributed to the narrowing of approach regarding SEA to focus on individual compliance rather than the more complex set of factors at play, and which have undermined the effectiveness of policies globally.

PSEA Implementation Quick Reference Handbook

Davey, C., Heaven Taylor, L., & GCPS Consulting UK. (2017). *PSEA Implementation Quick Reference Handbook*. CHS Alliance.

Retrieved from: https://gcps.consulting/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/PSEA_Handbook.pdf

Availability: PDF available via the [GCPS Consulting](#).

Summary:

The PSEA Implementation Quick Reference Handbook developed by GCPS for CHS Alliance, is a complete quick reference guide to implementing measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in an organisation or project. Each chapter includes a case study sharing how specific organisations tackled implementation and can be used by organisations which are just beginning to put PSEA measures in place or by more experienced organisations to check that their PSEA work fully reflects current good practice.

Protection from and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment

IASC. (2018). *Strategy: Protection from and response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment* (Rep.). Inter-Agency Standing Committee.

Retrieved from: https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/181101_iasc_champions_sea_sh_strategy_final.pdf

Availability: PDF available via the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee](#).

Summary:

The IASC Champions support the vision of a humanitarian environment in which people caught up in crises feel safe and respected and can access the protection and assistance they need without fear of exploitation or abuse by any aid worker, and in which aid workers themselves feel supported, respected and empowered to deliver such assistance in working environments free from sexual harassment.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) must not be tolerated; they are an unacceptable breach of the fundamental rights of the people we serve and of those with whom we work as well as a deep betrayal of our core values. This strategy sets out how the IASC Champions will lead to better address SEA and SH.



Human Security

Introduction

Library Resources

Routledge Handbook of Human Security

Martin, M., & Owen, T. (2017). *Routledge handbook of human security*. London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.

Availability: Hard copy available at the NATO Multimedia Library (Call no. 355.4 /01857).

Summary:

This handbook will serve as a standard reference guide to the subject of human security, which has grown greatly in importance over the past twenty years. Human security has been part of academic and policy discourses since it was first promoted by the UNDP in its 1994 Human Development Report. Filling a clear gap in the current literature, this volume brings together some of the key scholars and policy-makers who have contributed to its emergence as a mainstream concept, including Nobel prize winner Amartya Sen and Sadako Ogata, who jointly chaired the 2001 Commission on Human Security. Drawing upon a range of theoretical and empirical analyses, the handbook provides examples of the use of human security in policies as diverse as disaster management, arms control and counter-terrorism, and in different geographic and institutional settings from Asia to Africa, and the UN. It also raises important questions about how the concept might be adapted and operationalised in the future. Over the course of the book, the authors draw on three key aspects of human security thinking: 1) theoretical issues to do with defining human security as a specific discourse; 2) human security from a policy and institutional perspective, and how it is operationalised in different policy and geographic contexts; 3) case studies and empirical work.

Mainstreaming Human Security in Peace Operations and Crisis Management

Benedek, W., Kettemann, M. C., Möstl, M. (2011) *Mainstreaming Human Security in Peace Operations and Crisis Management*. Routledge

Availability: Hard copy available at the NATO Multimedia Library (Call no: 355.4/01680).

Summary:

The concept of human security is a new approach to security that focuses on the individual human being and provides policy alternatives to the traditional state-centered view, which considers the state to be the only and ultimate referent of security. Formally introduced into the United Nations system in 1994 the concept's intellectual roots draw from international humanitarian law, human rights and human development, and since its introduction human security has been progressively integrated into the international security discourse.

This book paints a comprehensive picture of the relevance of the concept of human security in practice in a time of changing security paradigms and a challenging international environment. It looks at the practical implications of mainstreaming human security. It focuses on the potential, problems

and policies of human security in peace operations and crisis management operations of the United Nations and of the European Union. Topics addressed by the contributors include mainstreaming human rights and human security in peace and crisis management in general and the role of human security in the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy, security sector reform, restorative responses to human rights violations by peacemakers, human security in Serbia and in African peace operations as well as proposals for human security training.

Online Resources

International Humanitarian Law - Answers to your Questions

ICRC. (2015). *International Humanitarian Law - Answers to your Questions*. Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross.

Retrieved from: <https://www.icrc.org/en/publication/0703-international-humanitarian-law-answers-your-questions>

Availability: PDF available via the [International Committee of the Red Cross](#).

Summary:

This booklet is an ideal introduction to international humanitarian law. It has been fully revised, and is accessible to all readers interested in the origins, development and modern-day application of humanitarian law.

The Place of Human Security in Collective Security

Nasu, H. (2012). The Place of Human Security in Collective Security. *Journal of Conflict and Security Law*, 18(1), 95-129. doi:10.1093/jcsl/krs026

Retrieved from: <https://academic.oup.com/jcsl/article/18/1/95/812476>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [Oxford Academic](#).

Summary:

Human security is a human- or people-centred and multi-sectoral approach to security, emphasizing the empowerment of people to enhance their potential through concerted efforts to develop norms, processes and institutions that systematically address insecurities. Since the UN Development Programme introduced the concept of human security into the policy discourse in 1994, the UN Security Council has indicated its readiness to embrace human security when it refers to, for example, the impact of HIV/AIDS on peace and security in Africa, food security, climate change, children in armed conflict, women and peace and security, and the protection of civilians more generally. Human security has also provided a theoretical foundation for the development of the responsibility to protect concept as a policy agenda, which was officially endorsed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome. However, these developments often involved heated debates over the Security Council's mandate and competence under the UN collective security system. By reviewing those debates, this article examines how the idea of human security has informed the operation of the UN collective security system and to what extent jurisdictional, normative and operational challenges to the Security Council have been addressed in dealing with human security issues within its legal framework.

Protection of Civilians

UN Security Council Resolutions 1265, 1296, 1674, 1738, 1894, 1960, 2122 & 2175

All UNSCRs are available via [UNSCR \(http://unscr.com/en\)](http://unscr.com/en).

Library Resources

The Routledge Handbook of the Responsibility to Protect

Egerton, F., Knight, W. A., & Humphrys, A. (2012). *The Routledge Handbook of the Responsibility to Protect*. Routledge.

Availability: Hard Copy available at the NATO Multimedia Library (Call no. 341.2/00500).

Summary:

This handbook offers a comprehensive examination of the Responsibility to Protect norm in world politics, which aims to end mass atrocities against civilians.

Humanitarian intervention and the responsibility to protect: Who should intervene?

Pattison, J. (2012). *Humanitarian intervention and the responsibility to protect: Who should intervene?* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Availability: Hard copy available at the NATO Multimedia Library (Call no. 341.2/00439).

Summary:

This book considers who should undertake humanitarian intervention in response to an ongoing or impending humanitarian crisis, as found in Rwanda in early 1994, Kosovo in 1999, and Darfur more recently. The doctrine of the responsibility to protect asserts that when a state is failing to uphold its citizens' human rights, the international community has a responsibility to protect these citizens, including by undertaking humanitarian intervention. It is unclear, however, which particular agent should be tasked with this responsibility. Should we prefer intervention by the UN, NATO, a regional or subregional organization (such as the African Union), a state, a group of states, or someone else? This book answers this question by, first, determining which qualities of interveners are morally significant and, second, assessing the relative importance of these qualities. For instance, is it important that an intervener has a humanitarian motive? Should an intervener be welcomed by those it is trying to save? How important is it that an intervener will be effective and what does this mean in practice? The book then considers the more empirical question of whether (and to what extent) the current interveners actually possess these qualities, and therefore should intervene. For instance, how effective can we expect UN action to be in the future? Is NATO likely to use humanitarian means? Overall, it develops a particular normative conception of legitimacy for humanitarian intervention. It uses this conception of legitimacy to assess not only current interveners, but also the desirability of potential reforms to the agents and mechanisms of humanitarian intervention.

Online Resources

Protection of Civilians Military Reference Guide

Raymond, D. (2018). *Protection of Civilians Military Reference Guide* (2nd ed., Publication). Carlisle, Pennsylvania: Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute (PKSOI).

Retrieved from: <https://publications.armywarcollege.edu/pubs/3520.pdf>

Availability: PDF available via the [Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute](#).

Summary:

Protection of Civilians (PoC) must be considered and integrated during all military operations, including peace operations and operations during armed conflicts. Civilians are protected persons under international law, and parties to a conflict have a legal obligation to protect civilians from the conflict's effects. Additionally, PoC is a major objective of many military operations and is frequently included in mandates for peace operations.

There is often a lack of clarity and common understanding about PoC and how to achieve it. Many recent studies have noted that civilians are the people most at risk during armed conflict, and peacekeeping operations have faced significant challenges in protecting civilian populations effectively. These studies have identified numerous problems including inadequate mandates; a lack of applicable doctrine; differing views on what PoC includes; challenges in integrating the diverse set of military, police, and civilian actors required for PoC; a lack of the necessary capabilities; uncertainty regarding when force should be used to protect civilians; and how to protect civilians when the host state is the perpetrator of violence.

This *PoC Military Reference Guide* is intended to be a resource for military commanders and staffs who must consider PoC across the spectrum of military operations. Other interested readers may include international organizations, national militaries, training centers, and civilian and police officials who are also concerned with PoC.

Overcoming Protection of Civilians Failures – The Case for an Evolutionary Approach within NATO

Williamson, S. (2017). *Overcoming Protection of Civilians Failures - The Case for an Evolutionary Approach within NATO* (4th ed., Vol. 1, OPEN Publications, Publication) (R. Barnett, Ed.). NATO Allied Command Transformation.

Retrieved from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/overcoming-protection-civilian-failures-case-evolutionary-approach-within-nato>

Availability: PDF available via [Relief Web](#).

Summary:

In developing a concept on the Protection of Civilians (PoC), NATO should consider a cautionary approach, recognizing that the policy adopted by the Warsaw Summit emerges from decades of failure to protect civilians in conflict (NATO, 2016). These failures range from ethnic cleansing in the Balkans, genocide in Rwanda, civilian casualties in Afghanistan, security gaps in Libya, and the

inability of the international community to protect civilians during the war in Syria. This paper will explore what the international community has learned from such failures, and how NATO's emerging concept on PoC might consider addressing these challenges. Recognizing that many protective actions carried out by NATO missions occurred after grave violations had already taken place, the role of NATO in conducting PoC functions during all phases of conflict including prevention, response, and rebuilding will be considered. This paper will show how NATO action in Bosnia and Kosovo presents a broad range of PoC capabilities within NATO that offer early lessons learned (Kjeksrud, Ravn-dal, Stensland, de Coning & Lotze, 2016) which is counter to the view of some scholars that NATO has only been concerned with protecting civilians in the context of the intervention in Libya, and in civilian casualty mitigation in Afghanistan. The paper will further address PoC challenges in Libya and Afghanistan, and comparative UN approaches. This paper will also explore how the emerging NATO framework for PoC can address historic failures and current challenges.

The Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict - Well-trodden paths and new ways forward

AIV. (2016). *The Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict - Well-trodden paths and new ways forward* (102, Rep.). Advisory Council on International Affairs.

Retrieved from: <https://aiv-advice.nl/8wr/publications/advisory-reports/the-protection-of-civilians-in-armed-conflicts-well-trodden-paths-and-new-ways-forward>

Availability: PDF available via the [Advisory Council on International Affairs](#).

Summary:

The subject of this advisory report is both topical and urgent. Entire societies that until recently were relatively prosperous are being disrupted or destroyed. People are losing their lives, becoming disabled, losing their livelihoods, or being displaced. This causes untold human suffering. States, international organisations and non-governmental organisations irrefutably have a responsibility to protect civilians, including those in third countries, from large-scale violence. In the first place this is the obligation of the state in which these people are located and of the non-state armed groups that are active there. This advisory report is not about their obligations or options as regards protecting the civilian population, but about the means at the disposal of other states, international organisations, and non-governmental organisations to fulfil this moral imperative when states and non-state armed groups prove unwilling or unable to fulfil their duties.

Australian Guidelines for the Protection of Civilians

Australian Civil- Military Centre. (2015). *Australian Guidelines for the Protection of Civilians* (Publication). Australian Civil- Military Center.

Retrieved from: <https://www.acmc.gov.au/resources/publications/australian-guidelines-protection-of-civilians>

Availability: PDF available via the [Australian Civil-Military Center](#).

Summary:

The Australian Guidelines for the Protection of Civilians (the Guidelines) provide a whole-of-government perspective on the Protection of Civilians (POC) in international situations of armed conflict

and other situations of violence. The Guidelines are the product of extensive consultation, facilitated by the Australian Civil-Military Centre, and include broad representation of Australian government and non-government organisations. In contemporary conflicts civilians are increasingly the targets of systematic and opportunistic violence, including indiscriminate or disproportionate attacks, sexual and gender-based violence and other violations of international law. This situation continues despite the existing protections provided by international humanitarian and human rights law. Clearly, more needs to be done. These Guidelines help identify who has responsibility and what needs to be done when protection of civilians is an issue.



Children and Armed Conflict

UN Security Council Resolutions 1261, 1314, 1379, 1460, 1539, 1612, 1882, 1998, 2068, 2143, 2225 & 2427

All UNSCRs are available via [UNSCR \(http://unscr.com/en\)](http://unscr.com/en).

NATO and the Protection of Children in Armed Conflict

NATO. (2018, July 09). Protection of children in armed conflict.

Retrieved from: https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_156399.htm

Availability: Available via the [NATO Website](#).

Summary:

Children are affected by armed conflict in many different ways. They are killed and maimed, recruited or used as soldiers, sexually exploited, abducted, their schools and hospitals are attacked and their access to humanitarian services is denied. NATO recognises that protecting children from the effects of armed conflict is both a moral imperative and an essential element to break the cycle of violence. NATO is taking steps, as part of the wider international community, to confront this issue. This website links to relevant NATO resources on CAAC such as its policy, concrete steps and factsheets.

Protecting Children during War

Protecting Children during War. (2012). *International Debates*, 10(8), 4–13.

Retrieved from: <http://web.b.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail/detail?vid=4&sid=d8ee9b42-9886-4a85-b133-01f4481c346e%40pdc-v-sessmgr06&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWZWhvc3QtbGl2ZSZy29wZT1zaXRl#AN=83175406&db=tsh>

Availability: Full text available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [EBSCOhost](#).

Summary:

The article discusses the six grave violations against children during armed conflict as identified by the United Nations Security Council. The violations were selected due to their ability to be monitored and quantified, their egregious nature, and the severity of their consequences on the lives of children. They include killing and maiming, recruitment and use of child soldiers, sexual violence, abduction, attacks against schools and hospitals, and denial of humanitarian access.

Cultural Property Protection

UN Security Council Resolution 2347

All UNSCRs are available via [UNSCR \(http://unscr.com/en\)](http://unscr.com/en).

Cultural Property Protection - NATO and other perspectives

DeBoer, M. (Ed.). (2017). Cultural Property Protection - NATO and other perspectives. *NATO Legal Gazette*, (38).

Retrieved from: <https://www.act.nato.int/publications-lg>

Availability: PDF available via the [Allied Command Transformation Website](#).

Summary:

21st Century NATO has continually sought to enhance its approach to Cultural Property Protection (CPP) be it through the perspective of Environment Protection or civil-military action. Issue 38 of the *NATO Legal Gazette* continues this effort by offering 11 articles authored by distinguished academics, military, and civilian personnel, all dedicated to cultural property protection.

NATO and Cultural Property - Embracing New Challenges in the Era of Identity Wars

Rosén, F. (2017). *NATO and Cultural Property Embracing New Challenges in the Era of Identity Wars* (Rep.). Copenhagen: Nordic Center for Cultural Heritage and Armed Conflict.

Retrieved from: https://www.academia.edu/35782118/NATO_AND_CULTURAL_PROPERTY_Embracing_New_Challenges_in_the_Era_of_Identity_Wars_Report_of_the_NATO_Science_for_Peace_and_Security_Project_Best_Practices_for_Cultural_Property_Protection_in_NATO-led_Military_Operations

Availability: PDF available via [Academia](#).

Summary:

In 2014 Allied nations approved a two-year NATO Science for Peace and Security project called “Best Practices for Cultural Property Protection in NATO-led Military Operations” (NATO SPS CPP). The stated aim of the NATO SPS CPP project includes developing recommendations on how NATO should approach the question of policy and doctrine related to CPP.

To this aim, this report evaluates a) the role of cultural property (CP) in the wars of the 21st century and the rationale for NATO to consider CPP; b) existing work on CPP in NATO; c) lessons identified from NATO-led and non-NATO-led military operations and Allied nations; and d) the way forward for CPP in NATO.

Protection of Cultural Property - Military Manual

O'Keefe, R., Péron, C., Musayev, T., & Ferrari, G. (2016). *Protection of Cultural Property - Military Manual*. Paris: UNESCO.

Retrieved from: <http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CLT/pdf/MilitaryManuel-En.pdf>

Availability: PDF available via [UNESCO](#).

Summary:

This manual serves as a practical guide to the implementation by military forces of the rules of international law for the protection of cultural property in armed conflict. It combines a military-focused account of the relevant international legal obligations of states and individuals with suggestions as to best military practice at the different levels of command and during the different phases of military operations, whether by land, sea or air.

Youth and Security

UN Security Council Resolution 2250 & 2419

All UNSCRs are available via [UNSCR \(http://unscr.com/en\)](http://unscr.com/en).

Youth in Conflict and Peacebuilding

Özerdem, A., & Podder, S. (2015). *Youth in conflict and peacebuilding: Mobilization, reintegration and reconciliation*. doi:10.1057/9781137314536

Retrieved from: <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1057%2F9781137314536>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [SpringerLink](#).

Summary:

This study investigates the role of youth in peacebuilding, and addresses the failure of states and existing research to recognise youths as political actors, which can result in their contribution to peacebuilding being ignored. This publications includes chapters on the process of mobilization, experience of reintegration, reconciliation challenges, the positive contributions of youth to peacebuilding and more.

Youth in War-to-Peace Transitions: Approaches of International Organizations

Kemper, Y. (2005). *Youth in War-to-Peace Transitions: Approaches of International Organizations* (Rep. No. 10).

Retrieved from: <https://www.youthpower.org/resources/youth-war-peace-transitions-approaches-international-organizations>

Availability: PDF available via [Youth Power](#).

Summary:

This study deals with youth in war-to-peace transitions and the response of international organizations to them. While youth's relevance for societal transformation is a long-acknowledged fact, their large numbers and potential roles in conflict have recently caused organizations to consider them a target group for peace and development programs. Reflecting on this process, this study thus assesses the difficulties in conceptualizing the role of youth in peace-building processes on the one hand and the concrete efforts of international organizations to integrate them into their policies and programs on the other. For this purpose, it explores four guiding questions: First, what approaches have international organizations developed regarding youth? Second, on which assumptions about youth and their role in violent conflicts are they based? Third, how do the different approaches affect program development, and, fourth, are they are compatible?

Civil Society, Youth and Societal Mobilization in Democratic Revolutions (Serbia, Ukraine, Georgia)

Kuzio, T. (2006). Civil society, youth and societal mobilization in democratic revolutions. *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, 39 (3), 365-386. doi:10.1016/j.postcomstud.2006.06.005

Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0967067X06000286>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [Science Direct](#).

Summary:

Youth have played an important role in mobilizing support for democratic revolutions during elections that have facilitated regime change. In Serbia (2000), Georgia (2003) and Ukraine (2004) youth led the way in organizing democratic coalitions among hitherto warring opposition parties that the authorities had successfully divided and ruled over. In the three countries used as case studies, youth dominated civil society and election monitoring NGOs. The article outlines a five fold framework and discusses the issues that help understand the role of youth in democratic revolutions as well as those essential conditions that lead to success. Regime change only proved successful during certain time period, in our case electoral revolutions when the authorities were at their weakest. Organization of youth groups led to the creation of Otpor (Serbia), Kmara (Georgia) and Pora (Ukraine) and provided the youth movements with structure and purpose. The training of these organized youth NGOs became a third important condition for success and often was undertaken with Western technical and financial assistance. The choice of strategies to be employed during elections was an important fourth feature. In the three country case studies, discussed in this article, the response of the authorities proved to be ineffective, weak and counter-productive.

The Unexplored Power and Potential of Youth as Peace-builders

Del Felice, C., & Wisler, A. (2007). The Unexplored Power and Potential of Youth. *Journal of Peace Conflict & Development*, (11).

Retrieved from: <https://repository.ubn.ru.nl/bitstream/handle/2066/56049/56049.pdf?sequence=1>

Availability: PDF available via the [Radboud Repository](#).

Summary:

Around the world many young people are victims of cultural, direct, and structural violence and become carriers of that violence or perpetration. There is a strong tendency among politicians and researchers to see youth as a problem to be solved. However, many youth are peaceful and peace-builders. Equally affected by various forms of violence, they decide to act constructively towards building a culture of peace. Youth are underestimated as positive agents of change and key actors in peace-building, both by policy-makers and academics. This paper explores the role of youth as peace-builders, illustrating their unique power and potential to affect social change through a number of examples.

Geographies of children and youth III: Alchemists of the revolution?

Jeffrey, C. (2012). Geographies of children and youth III: Alchemists of the revolution? *Progress in Human Geography*, 37(1), 145-152. doi:10.1177/0309132511434902

Retrieved from: <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.849.1317&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Availability: PDF available via the NATO Multimedia Library access to [Sagepub](#).

Summary:

This report analyses recent geographical scholarship and young people's protest around the world in 2010 and 2011 in order to challenge two central themes in literature on politics and civil society. First, it critically examines the idea that young people, especially unemployed youth, are engaged only in a type of romantic, ineffective politics. Second, it questions the notion that 'civil society' – in the sense of deliberative, non-violent politics that acts as a positive check on state power – occurs principally through formal organizations representing a generalized public interest. In making these points the author argues for a new approach to analysis of civil society in human geography – one that allows for political mobilization that is informal, non-local, and based upon particularistic identities such as religion and caste.

