

Mapping of local initiatives on Women, Peace and Security in Kosovo 1999-2012

Project:

Enhancing Women's Participation in Peace-building and Post-Conflict Planning by UN Women - UNDP - EU partnership

Mission Report

Mapping of local initiatives on Women, Peace and Security in Kosovo 1999-2012

Project: Enhancing Women's Participation in Peace-building and Post-Conflict Planning by UN Women - UNDP - EU partnership

Prepared for: UNDP
Prepared by: Linda Hoxha and Ada Shima



Abbreviations

AGE	Agency for Gender Equality
AOGG	Advisory Office on Good Governance
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women
ECLO	European Commission Liaison Office
EU	European Union
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
EUSR	European Union Special Representative in Kosovo
ICO	International Civilian Office
KCPSED	Kosovo Centre for Public Safety, Education and Development
KCS	Kosovo Correctional Services
KGSC	Kosovar Gender Studies Centre
KJC	Kosovo Judicial Council
KJI	Kosovo Judicial Institute
KJA	Kosovo Judicial Association
KOSSAC	Kosovo Small Arms Control Initiative
KtK	Kvinna till Kvinna
KPC	Kosovo Protection Corps
KWN	Kosova Women's Network
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIK	The Ombudsperson Institution in Kosovo (OIK)
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
RWL	Regional Women's Lobby for Peace, Security and Justice in South East Europe
SGCG	Security and Gender Coordination Group
UN Women ¹	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
USG	United States Government
VAAD	Victims Advocacy and Assistance Division
WHO	World Health Organization
WSI	Women Security Index
WSSI	Women Safety and Security Initiative

¹ UN Women was established as a composite entity of the UN in January 2011, after the merging of UNIFEM with International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues, and Division for the Advancement of Women. UN Women functioned in Kosovo previously as UNIFEM, however, to avoid confusion, this report will use only UN Women to refer to the current work done by UN Women and the previous work done by UNIFEM.

Table of Contents

Abbreviations	4
Chapter 1: Introduction to Resolutions Guiding Women, Peace and Security	6
Chapter 2: Methodology and Limitations	10
Chapter 3: Mapping of institutional framework and Overall Implementation of UNSCR 1325.....	11
3.1. National Institutions	11
3.2. International Organizations	19
3.3. Civil society	28
Chapter 4: Database of the Initiatives on Women, Peace and Security	30
Chapter 5: Findings and conclusions	55
References.....	60
Annex 8: List of Institutions	62

Chapter 1: Introduction to Resolutions Guiding Women, Peace and Security

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) on Women Peace and Security 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. This Resolution also stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. UNSCR 1325 recognizes the disproportionate impact that war and conflicts have on women and children, and highlights the fact that women have been historically left out of peace processes and stabilization efforts. Resolution emphasizes the importance of equal participation and full involvement of women in peacekeeping and peace-building operations, and that military and civilian personnel deployed are trained on issues on protection, rights and needs of women of Member States. UNSCR 1325 aims at addressing the vulnerable situation and needs of women during and after conflicts, especially in times of lack of law enforcement, presence of weapons, and economic and social turmoil. It also calls on all conflict parties 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. UNSCR 1325 calls for states to adopt National Action Plans for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. The UN², EU³, and NATO⁴ have adopted APs which aim at implementing the UNSCR 1325. The UNSCR 1325 can be and has been used as an advocacy tool by civil society to lobby for national and international authorities to address these concerns during armed conflict and post-conflict peace-building processes.

UNSCR 1325 is the “first Security Council resolution to link women’s experiences of conflict to the maintenance of international peace and security, asserting women’s leadership and role in conflict resolution, peace talks and recovery, requiring build-up of gender response capability in peacekeeping missions and gender training for all involved in the maintenance of peace and security⁵.” While the UNSCR 1325 provides a general overview of the actions to be taken by international organizations and national institutions on women, peace and security, the UNSCRs which were adopted later, namely the UNSCR 1820 adopted in 2008, 1888, 1889 adopted in 2009, and 1960 in 2010 (see Annexes 1-5) complement UNSCR 1325 by reiterating and reinforcing the

² UN Seven point Action Plan on women participation in peace building was developed in 2010: http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/seven_point_action_plan.pdf

³ EU comprehensive approach Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security was adopted in 2008 by the Council of European Union.

⁴ It was developed with NATO partners in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) in 2007, and was revised in 2011.

⁵ http://www.unwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/UNSC-resolutions-on-women-peace-and-security_Poster_English.pdf

commitments states have and facilitate its implementation. The UNSCR 1820 stresses the importance of creating awareness about the use of sexual violence in armed conflicts and post-conflict situations as a tactic of warfare, calling upon states to prevent, respond, and adopt appropriate steps to address the widespread use of sexual violence. UNSCR 1820 also requests that appropriate trainings are developed and delivered for peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel, troops, and police. It is the "first Security Council Resolution to recognize conflict-related sexual violence as a tactic of warfare and a matter of international peace and security, requiring a peacekeeping, justice, services and peace negotiation response"⁶.

The UNSCR 1888 focuses on establishing coordination mechanisms between national justice institutions with the support of existing international human resources to protect women and girls in post-conflict situations. The Resolution encourages states to use the support of international organizations to increase access to health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance and socio-economic integration for victims of conflict related sexual violence. The UNSCR 1888 also calls for gender mainstreaming at all levels. In addition to that, it calls for provision

of adequate budget to relevant institutions protecting, promoting and serving the rights of women and girls. It also calls for the adequate reporting of cases of sexual violence to law enforcement and judicial institutions.

The UNSCR 1889 focuses mainly on the participation of women in peace-building operations, and also on including and prioritising their needs to secure greater physical security and better socio-economic conditions through income generating activities, access to basic services, in particular health services, including sexual and reproductive health as well as mental health. This resolution urges for greater participation of women in political and economic decision-making from the earliest stages of the recovery and peace-building processes. The Resolution also calls for tools, like indicators and a monitoring mechanism, to ensure implementation of UNSCR 1325.

The UNSCR 1960 focuses on ending impunity and endorsing accountability by identifying perpetrators of sexual violence during armed conflict. It also requires collection of more data, and adequate information on the patterns of sexual violence during an armed conflict.

In order to monitor the implementation of UNSCR 1325, UN Secretary General has introduced a set of 26 global indicators (see Annex 6) as a tool for reporting on the implementation of UNSCR 1325. In his annual report on women, peace and security to the Council in 2010, the Security Council adopted a Presidential Statement expressing support for taking forward the indicators. In the Secretary General's Report (S/2010/173), the 26 indicators are organized into 4 Pillars: Prevention, Participation, Protection, and Relief and Recovery. These Pillars reflect the 2008-2009 UN System-wide Action Plan, which in 2010, was replaced by the Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace and Security (2011-2020), which will guide the implementation of UN agencies until year 2020.

⁶http://www.unwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/UNSC-resolutions-on-women-peace-and-security_Poster_English.pdf

- Prevention: "Reduction in conflict-related and all forms of structural and physical violence against women, particularly sexual and gender-based violence"
- Participation: "Inclusion of women and women's interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts"
- Protection: "Women's safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights respected"
- Relief and Recovery: "Women's specific needs are met in conflict and post-conflict situations"

The indicators are classified further into sub-categories that reflect how UNSCR 1325 obligations can be realized measured against the time and the effort it takes to progress on the implementation of these, and how information verifying the process made can be collected as some of the indicators need considerable data collection. The responsibility of implementing UNSCR 1325 and its complementary resolutions lies with international, regional and national stakeholders alike. Subsequently, the indicators reflect the obligations of the UN as well as other actors, such as Member States, and also reflect the input and oversight of civil society in the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

In 2010, EU has developed a set of 17 indicators (See Annex 6) for the Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 1820. This aims to strengthen the EU accountability of implementing its commitments on women, peace and security, detecting progress and achievement, gaps and weaknesses in its implementation, and facilitating subsequent policy making and prioritization of actions, as well as possible benchmarking. The EU Comprehensive approach to implement UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 1820 was adopted in 2008 along with the operational paper entitled "Implementation of UNSCR 1325 as reinforced by UNSCR 1820 in the context of European Security and Defence Policy". However, this report has based its identification and evaluation of initiatives on the UN pillars.

Around 40 states have developed National Action Plans (NAPs) for the effective implementation of Resolution 1325 which purpose is to strengthen commitment, accountability and ensure monitoring and reporting on the implementation progress at national level. More importantly, such action plans also allow for taking into account country context and other specificities which matter including progress and gaps in ensuring the implementation of UNSCR 1325. Kosovo has yet to adopt an action plan on the implementation of UNSCR 1325, however many international and national organizations working in Kosovo have used UNSCR 1325 to guide their work in adopting new security legislation, training their staff, and monitoring its implementation. In February 2012, the Prime Minister's Office appointed a Working Group to develop an Action Plan for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Kosovo with the Agency for Gender Equality (AGE) leading the process supported through technical and financial assistance by UN Women and OHCHR. The Working Group represents actors from different sectors: line ministries, the Kosovo Police, the Kosovo Security Force, civil society, courts, prosecution, etc. Institutions interviewed agreed that the action plan is being drafted in a participatory manner, where all institutions are committed in implementing the responsibilities

embraced. Additionally, this is the first action plan in Kosovo where costing of the activities took place, and a corresponding budget has been drafted. The budget is being reviewed by the Ministry of Finance.

This Mission Report presents the mapping of the identified initiatives or projects on women, peace and security in Kosovo undertaken by local and international structures, including bilateral donors since 1999 until 2012. The mapping is a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) component of the project titled Enhancing Women's Participation in Peace-building and Post-Conflict Planning, a partnership of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women), UNDP, and EU, which is funded by the EU.

This report is divided into three main sections. The first section presents the key institutions that have worked directly in addressing women, peace and security in Kosovo, the second section outlines all the initiatives identified during the research undertaken by national or international institutions the categorization of which is evaluated based on specific UNSCR 1325 pillar, i.e. prevention, participation, protection, and relief and recovery, and the last chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations stemming out of this research.

Chapter 2: Methodology and Limitations

The mapping activity on the local, national and international initiatives on the field of women, peace and security, started with reviewing all the UN resolutions addressing the position and role of women in post-conflict situations, i.e. UNSCR 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960. To monitor and measure the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 specifically, and the others more broadly, United Nations Secretary General (UNSG) has proposed indicators which are grouped into four main pillars. The pillars, i.e. protection, prevention, participation, relief and recover, are composed of specific indicators that measure the extent to which the UNSCR 1325 has been implemented. These pillars were used as an instrument to identify and categorize the undertaken initiatives.

The team started its work with a desk research of the relevant previous publications. Through the desk research the key national and international institutions, actors in implementing the UNSCR 1325 were identified. This process resulted

in the literature review on the responsibilities of each institution in the field outlined in Chapter 3. Though there is a lack of quantitative data to monitor the implementation of the UNSCR 1325, KWN monitoring reports have valuable qualitative data on its implementation. Following the desk research meetings with the most relevant stakeholders were organized in order to discuss about their projects, initiatives and programmes regarding the implementation of the UNSCR 1325. The remaining identified organizations were contacted via email, for which specific questions (Annex 7) regarding their previous projects on this area of work were prepared and sent to the responsible gender officers or focal points, depending on the institutions' organizational structures (Annex 8). These contact persons were informed about the findings on the initiatives in their institutions and it was requested from them to validate this information and provide more if required.

This process led to the identification of most relevant initiatives/projects that these institutions had undertaken/implemented during 1999-2012. To organize the data, a database was created which was categorized under the following areas: name of institution, name of initiative, intended results/outputs, implementation period, UNSCR 1325 pillar, donor/supporter and status. Some of the organizations which previously operated in Kosovo ended their missions before 2012 and do not have representatives/representation in Kosovo. Therefore the information about their activities was extracted from secondary data. While many projects/initiatives addressed one or more specific pillars of the UNSCR 1325, some of these projects/initiatives focused on the overall implementation of it. The database outlined in Chapter 4 includes all the identified specific initiatives and projects.

Chapter 3: Mapping of institutional framework and Overall Implementation of UNSCR 1325

Local, national and international institutions have worked toward implementation of the UNSCR 1325 in Kosovo. The majority of the projects/initiatives can be categorized as addressing more than one of the UNSCR 1325 pillars. These projects have been included in the respective tables under each column (chapter 4). This chapter describes in general the work of local, national and international institutions undertaken in relation to the women, peace and security in Kosovo during 1999-2012. Based on the literature review and the interviews conducted with relevant institutions, this chapter outlines the main institutions with their respective responsibilities.

3.1. National Institutions

The government of Kosovo is responsible for the implementation of laws, policies and strategies in relation to respecting human rights and freedoms of all citizens. The Programme of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo 20011-2014 states that “the highest standards of human rights and freedoms should be laid at the foundations of the democratic state of Kosovo, without any discrimination and in

full respect of the country’s cultural diversity. Special attention will be given to the integration into society of those stricken by poverty, human trafficking etc. Phenomena such as suicides, school violence and domestic violence will be addressed through prevention measures and social integration policies. Gender equality will be ensured by integrating its components in all development policies and in the development of the consolidation of the institutions.” This section describes the actions taken by various national institutions to address women, peace and security.

National Assembly

The National Assembly is the responsible legislative body for ensuring democratic governance and budget by establishing and maintaining a sound legislative framework. Within the national assembly there are three crucial committees that work in the field of drafting, approving and monitoring legislation regarding human security and the security sector; i.e. on the field on human security there are the Committee on Human Rights, Gender Equality, Missing Persons and Petitions, and the Committee

⁷http://www.kryeministri-ks.net/repository/docs/Programi_i_Qeverise_eng_.pdf

on European Integration; and on the field of security sector the Committee on Internal Affairs, Security and Supervision of the Kosovo Security Force. The Committee on Human Rights, Gender Equality, Missing Persons and Petitions reviews drafted legislations and aligns them with the European Union and international legislation on human rights. This Committee works closely with the Agency for Gender Equality (AGE) on gender-related issues. The Committee on Human Rights, Gender Equality, Missing Persons and Petitions is also a responsible body in mainstreaming gender into the mandate, policies and work plans of the government of Kosovo.⁸

Founding the legal framework towards ensuring women's rights and gender equality as well as tackling impunity and preventing gender-based violence was one of the most important achievements in the last decade in the direction of safeguarding women's human security as per UNSCR 1325. Below are presented some of the Laws and National Action Plans relevant to the UNSCR 1325 implementation in Kosovo.

• National Assembly

Article 7.2 stipulates that "the Republic of Kosovo ensures gender equality as a fundamental value for the democratic development of the society, providing equal opportunities for both female and male participation in the political, economic, social, cultural and other areas of societal life."

Furthermore, the direct implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is guaranteed under the Constitution and in case of conflict, the international obligations preside over national legislation.⁹

• Laws

Beside the Constitution, the 2004 Law on Gender Equality, the Kosovo Program for Gender Equality and the Agency for Gender Equality under the auspices of the Prime Minister's Office, both of which are established under the law, and the 2004 the Anti-Discrimination Law are the most significant gender equality and non-discrimination instruments in Kosovo applying both to public and private entities.

⁸UNIFEM: The position of women in Kosovo cited in Van der Leest Kristin (2010) Gender and Security: A Mapping of Security Sector Actors in Kosovo and Gender-Related Policies, Practices and Strategies, prepared for SGCG.

⁹Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo. Article 22 [Direct Applicability of International Agreements and Instruments]

- 1 LAW No.2004/ 3 The Anti-Discrimination Law¹⁰
- 2 LAW No.2004/2 On Gender Equality In Kosovo¹¹
- 3 Law No.03/L –182 On Protection Against Domestic Violence¹²

• Action Plans

- 1 National Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality - 2004
- 2 Action plan on implementation of Anti-Discrimination Law –11. 10. 2005¹³
- 3 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in Kosovo 2011-2014¹⁴
- 4 Strategy and action plan against trafficking of human beings in the Republic of Kosovo, 2011-2014 – MIA Date of Approval 01.09. 2011¹⁵
- 5 National Strategy and Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings 2008-2011.¹⁶
- 6 Strategy and Action Plan on Human Rights of Republic of Kosovo - 2009-2011¹⁷
 - 1 Program against Domestic Violence Action Plan¹⁸
 - 2 Kosovo Program for Gender Equality¹⁹

• Laws and action plans under preparation

- 1 Draft Law on Amendments and Supplements to Law No. 2004/2 on Gender Equality; 30.06.2013²⁰
- 2 Draft Law on Amendments and Supplements to Law No. 2004/3 Anti Discrimination; 31.10.2013²¹
- 3 Action Plan for implementation of the Law against Discrimination (2013 – 2015)²²
- 4 Action Plan for implementation of the 1325 Resolution on “Women, Peace and Security”²³

• Regulations

- 1 REGULATION NO. 2003/12 On Protection Against Domestic Violence - Replaced by the National Law on Protection Against Domestic Violence²⁴
- 2 REGULATION NO.1/2006 On Establishment, Competences and Assignments of The Inter-ministerial Council For Gender Equality²⁵
- 3 REGULATION NO. 2004/18 On The Promulgation Of The Law On Gender Equality In Kosovo Adopted By The Assembly Of Kosovo²⁶
- 4 UNMIK Regulation No. 2004/18 on the Promulgation of the Law on Gender Equality in Kosovo (Law No. 2004/2)²⁷
- 5 REGULATION NO. 2004/32 On The Promulgation Of The Anti-Discrimination Law Adopted By The Assembly Of Kosovo²⁸

¹⁰Official gazette of the provisional institutions of self-government in Kosovo/Prishtinë/a: Year II / NO. 14 / 01 July

¹¹Official gazette of the provisional institutions of self-government in Kosovo/Prishtinë/a: Year II / NO. 14 / 01 July

¹²Republic of Kosovo, Assembly

¹³Office of the Prime Minister, June 2006

¹⁴Ministry of Internal Affairs, May 2011

¹⁵Official gazette of the provisional institutions of self-government in Kosovo/Prishtinë/a: Year II / NO. 14 / 01 July List of Strategies and Action Plans of the Institutions of Kosovo Government

¹⁶Ministry of Internal Affairs, May 2011

¹⁷Office of the Prime Minister, December 2008

¹⁸The Kosova Women's Network. At What Cost? 2012

¹⁹Republic of Kosovo. Office of the Prime Minister. Agency for Gender Equality

²⁰LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM 2013, Office of the Prime Minister

²¹LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM 2013, Office of the Prime Minister

²²Office of the Prime Minister, Strategic Planning Office

²³Office of the Prime Minister, Strategic Planning Office

²⁴UNMIK/REG/2003/12 9 May 2003

²⁵REGISTRY OF THE SECONDARY LEGISLATIONS IN POWER APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MINISTERS: 02.05.2012

²⁶UNMIK/REG/2004/18 7 June 2004

²⁷OSCE Mission in Kosovo & UNMIK. Department of Human Rights and Rule of Law Rule of Law Section. Implementation of Kosovo Assembly Laws Report II

²⁸UNMIK/REG/2004/32 20 August 2004

• Other laws

1 The Election Law of Kosovo has a quota of at least 30% female participation in the National Assembly²⁹

The introduction of legislative gender quota in the electoral law reserving 30% of the seats on the lists of candidates running for national and local elections and in national and local assemblies for the underrepresented sex has contributed positively in increasing the representation of women in decision-making.

The Office of the Prime Minister

There are two entities in the office of the prime minister that are responsible in monitoring the government bodies in the sound implementation of human rights, gender equality and good governance. The Office for Gender Equality was established in 2005, which was transformed into Agency for Gender Equality (AGE), within the Prime Minister Office in 2006. AGE is working on various projects and strategies regarding gender equality and domestic violence. AGE has led the process of drafting strategies on gender equality, domestic violence and implementation of the CEDAW convention and in 2012-2013 on

the implementation of UNSCR 1325. In 2008, the AGE prepared the first Report for the Implementation of the CEDAW Convention . AGE is currently in the process of drafting national strategy and action plan for implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Kosovo.

Advisory Office on Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Gender Issues (AOGG) was established in 2002, and functions within the Prime Minister's Office. The OGG monitors and advises ministers in the spheres of good governance, human rights, equal opportunities and gender issues. It also serves as a secretariat for different government entities and heads the coordination of the Human Rights Units in all ministries. In addition, the Gender Equality Unit of the Ombudsperson Institution, gender equality officers within ministries; the Inter-Ministerial Council on Gender Equality at national level, gender equality officers within municipalities and municipal committees on gender equality at local level all have a role in ensuring respect for gender equality.

²⁹Law 03/L-073, Article 27.1

³⁰Van der Leest Kristin (2010) Gender and Security: A Mapping of Security Sector Actors in Kosovo and Gender-Related Policies, Practices and Strategies, prepared for SGCG.

³¹Ibid.

Kosovo Security Council

Kosovo Security Council (KSC) was established under Article 127 of the Constitution and has the role of systematically identifying and assessing security threats and risks, with further executive powers in situations of emergency. KSC is chaired by the Prime Minister and composed of executive members: Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Kosovo Security Force, Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Justice, Minister of Economy and Finance and the Minister of Returns and Communities; and seven advisory members. KSC has an advisory role in all matters related to the security of Kosovo and its contribution to regional stability. KSC recommends policies and strategies for the security and should offer information and evaluations of the security situation in Kosovo including identification of security threats and risks, with the aim of enabling the Government of the Republic of Kosovo to take the appropriate decisions related to the security matters. No women have been on the Security Council as permanent members, non-permanent advisory members or observers yet.

Central and Municipal Gender Equality Officers

In 2003, at every municipality and in 2005 at every ministry, the gender equality officers (GEO) were established. The GEOs function under the Human Rights Units in the ministries and municipalities. While the units are responsible for overseeing the overall implementation of laws within the relevant ministries in regards to human rights, the GEO is responsible for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of gender equality legislation, policies and strategies according to the respective institution at the central and municipal level. GEOs coordinate their work and report to AGE every three months, and to other line ministries on specific cases. In some municipalities there are now human rights officer who have taken over also the GEO responsibility.

Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW) has the responsibility to implement the Law on Family and Social Services. The centres for social work (CSW) are the entities that are responsible to provide social services at the local level. Though they are in the process of decentralization, the budget for most social services remains at the central level.

MLSW is responsible to protect and facilitate relief and recovery of victims of domestic violence. Until now the MLSW has done this through partial financial support to the shelters in Kosovo which are operated by non-governmental organizations. There is only one public shelter in Kosovo.

³²Kosovo Women's Network (2012). At what cost?

Kosovo Police

OSCE mission in Kosovo initially established the Kosovo Police Services (KPS) in 1999. In 2008, under the law No. 03/I-035, KPS was transformed into Kosovo Police (KP). Since then the KP has received various trainings led by UN Women, UNDP and OSCE. Through their support, KP has achieved to:

- Include women's human rights and gender equality as part of the mandatory training for police;
- Establish the gender architecture within Kosovo Police including internal advisory board on Gender Equality led by senior national police officers, human resources unit, domestic violence unit, anti-trafficking unit, and community police unit;
- Establish the human rights and gender equality unit, within the office of General Director;
- Establish the special investigation units on domestic violence and human trafficking, at the headquarters level. These are complemented by units in each of the six regions and Kosovo and by Officers in each police station at local level, including one male and one female officers;
- Build interview rooms with the necessary equipment;
- Establish the steering board on gender equality and women's human rights composed of the KP Human Rights and Gender Equality Unit, AGE, UN Women, MIA, MoJ, MoH, and KWN, and Women Shelter's Coalition;
- Establish Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) incorporating gender equality principles and recognizing and further strengthening the gender equality mechanism in the KP. As per the SOPs, members of the Gender Advisory Board are obliged to report on gender-related issues on a quarterly basis.

Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) has the responsibility to ensure the independent and professional conduct of the work of the judicial and prosecutorial system. It also ensures that all legislations are in line with EU standards. MoJ has a crucial role in ensuring equal access to justice and legal protection to victims the human rights of whom have been violated.³³

Victims' Advocacy and Assistance Division (VAAD) was established within the Department of Civil Affairs and Access to Justice, in the Ministry of Justice. This department supports access to justice for victims of violent crimes and promotion of their rights. Activities of VAAD include the maintenance of a 24 – hour help line for victims, information campaigns and provision of information resources and legal advises. Additionally it included a state run shelter for high-risk victims. In 2012, through an administrative instruction the responsibility for administrating the VAAD was transferred under the State Prosecutor, while the shelter for high-risk victims is now under the MLSW. VAAD has also regional representation at the municipal level.

Kosovo Correctional Services

Established in 1999, the Kosovo Correctional Services (KCS) functions within the Ministry of Justice. The KCS has established 6 detention centres (Prishtinë/a, Prizren, Pejë/Peca, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Mitrovica, and Lipjan), 1 prison in Dubrava, and 1 correctional centre in Lipjan. During 2008, Kosova Women's Network has provided various trainings to the KCS.

Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC)

Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) has the responsibility to monitor the judges and prosecutors during gender-related court cases, including on domestic violence, child custody, property and inheritance, trafficking, divorce.³⁴ It has also offered various trainings to judges and prosecutors on the legislation related to domestic violence, trafficking and other.

Kosovo Judicial Institute

In 2008, Kosovo Judicial Institute (KJI) was established as a professional agency responsible for the training of judges and persecutors as well as candidate judges and prosecutors in Kosovo. The KJI has worked in close cooperation with UNDP, UN Women and OSCE to develop and implement gender trainings.

³³Kosovo Women's Network (2012). At what cost?

³⁴Van der Leest Kristin (2010) Gender and Security: A Mapping of Security Sector Actors in Kosovo and Gender-Related Policies, Practices and Strategies, prepared for SGCG.

Legal Aid Commission

The Legal Aid Commission (LAC) was established in 2006 as an independent government institution to ensure access to legal assistance to those lacking the financial means. This is the first institution in the Balkans to provide free legal assistance financed by the government to economically and otherwise vulnerable groups. Under the Commission, legal aid offices are operating in all the five regions of Kosovo, and providing free legal aid in criminal, civil and administrative litigations. These services include legal advice and free representation in courts and administrative organs, as well as assistance in drafting documents and complaints.

Ombudsperson institution of Kosovo

Established in 2000, the Ombudsperson Institution of Kosovo's (OIK) role is to support and protect the rights and freedoms of persons, according to international standards regarding human rights. UN Women provided training to the staff of OIK on how to approach and address sensitive human rights issues related to gender. In its structure it has a separate unit for issues related to gender.

Kosovo Institute for Public Administration

Kosovo Institute for Public Administration (KIPA) is an agency within the Ministry of Public Services that organizes and delivers trainings for Kosovo civil servants. KIPA has been supported by UN Women to develop gender equality training and deliver these trainings, especially on strategies and national action plans.

Ministry for the Kosovo Security Force

The Ministry for the Kosovo Security Force is responsible for exercising civilian control over the Kosovo Security Force (KSF) and formulating and implementing the policy framework governing the activities of the KSF.³⁵ Established in 2009, and under the supervision of NATO KFOR, KSF conducts response operations, civil protection operations, and supports authorities in responding to natural disasters or other emergencies. With the support of UN Women, the MFSF has endorsed gender equality as a goal based on international and national agreements and commitments. In 2011, Human Rights and Gender Equality Policy together with an Action Plan was approved and Gender Working Group, Human Rights Unit and the position of Gender Officer established.

3.2. International Organizations

European Union in Kosovo

The European Union has been an integral part of the international effort to build a new future for Kosovo since 1999, playing a prominent role in the reconstruction and development of Kosovo. The EU reiterates that that Kosovo has a clear European perspective in line with the European perspective of the Western Balkans region.³⁶ The EU regularly identifies policy gaps and asks the authorities for further action. The 2012 Feasibility Study for Kosovo set-out a number of short-term and long-term priorities for Kosovo which are part of a process to possibly conclude a Stabilisation and Association Agreement. This political benchmarking is driving reform in Kosovo.

The European Union is present in Kosovo through the European Union Office in Kosovo/European Union Special Representative, the EULEX and the EU Member State representations (Embassies and Liaison Offices).

EULEX, was established by Council Joint Action 2008/124/CFSP of 4 February 2008. EULEX has its accountability mechanisms like the Human Rights Review Panel. As well, EULEX has two Gender Advisors (one international, one local).

According to Council JA 2008/124/CFSP on EULEX Kosovo, EULEX should ensure that all its activities respect international standards concerning human rights and gender mainstreaming. The EULEX mandate requires that gender issues are implemented in line with EU policy, based on UNSCR 1325. Two international and one national gender advisors are placed in the Office of the Deputy Head of Mission.

EULEX is an integrated European Union Rule of Law Mission operating in the fields of justice, police and customs. The Mission assists the Kosovo authorities, judicial authorities and law enforcement agencies in their progress towards sustainability and accountability. The Mission is divided into two divisions; the Executive Division and the Strengthening Division. The Executive Division investigates, prosecutes and adjudicates sensitive cases using its executive powers. The Strengthening Division monitors, mentors, and advises local counterparts in the police, justice and customs fields.

In the last few years, the European Union (EU) has taken strong

³⁶EU office e-mail correspondence: 22 January 2013

measures to move from policy to practice including: the adoption of the EU Comprehensive Approach to the Implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security, the development of guidance to operationalize these commitments in the context of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP); the EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2010-2015).³⁷ The office has gender focal points which together with the Gender Advisors from EULEX coordinate the work of the EU when it comes to gender issues.

The EU continues to use its development policies to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. One very concrete tool is the Stabilisation and Association Dialogue on Good Governance and Human Rights. Feasibility Report for Kosovo was published in October last year, and through policy dialogues and reports EU will monitor the situation and the gender equality benchmarks in order to stay committed to the spirit and the obligations of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and work further with the international and local partners for an improved situation.

International Civilian Organization (ICO)

Until September 2012, ICO acted as an important factor in establishing the policy and legislative frameworks

and associated mechanisms as regards the security sector. ICO aimed to develop a monitoring mechanism to control training attendance on gender issues and assess follow up. Moreover, ICO worked towards ensuring integration of gender perspective in Policy and Security Advisory units in particular.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

The OSCE Mission in Kosovo was established by the OSCE Permanent Council as a distinct component of UNMIK in July 1999. OSCE plays an important role in systematic integration of gender perspective in induction trainings. It is also focused on the inclusion of a Kosovo expert for mission-specific induction trainings, in order to provide analysis of local context and human security needs, including women and girls. Furthermore, OSCE focuses in development of in-house expertise in addressing the gender aspects of trafficking and domestic violence as well as gender-based violence. OSCE with other key stakeholders has been active in supporting activities for mainstreaming of gender in the human rights units at the local and central level. OSCE has also supported the AGE in drafting their report on implementation of CEDAW.

³⁷Ibid.

Security and Gender Group

In 2007 UN Women established the Security Gender and Coordination Group (SGCG), now the Security and Gender Group (SGG). The SGG is chaired by UN Women, and consists of women's organizations (Kvinna til Kvinna, Kosova Women's Network, Kosovo Gender Studies Centre), Kosovo Institutions (Agency for Gender Equality, Women's Caucus, Kosovo Police, Kosovo Security Forces) and International Organizations (UNMIK, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, OHCHR, UNFPA, WHO, UNOPS, UNHCR, UN Women, EU Office, EULEX, OSCE and KFOR). The SGG aims to advocate and enhance gender equality and women's empowerment. Moreover, the SGG identifies where and to what extent the gender perspective has been integrated into security policies, operating procedures, programmes and activities.³⁸ Since its establishment, the SGG was engaged in various activities regarding increasing the understanding of women's safety and security needs, information sharing, and enhancing cooperation and coordination.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been active in Kosovo since 1999. It has assisted the government of Kosovo to develop local institutions, and has partnered in the efforts to rebuilt Kosovo. In its work, a special attention is provided to gender equality, an approach which is mainstreamed in all its projects and activities. UNDP has developed three practice areas: Democratic Governance, Inclusive Growth and Policy Research, Gender and Communication.

With the intention of guiding the processes of gender mainstreaming into all UNDP Kosovo, policies, programs and activities, UNDP Kosovo has developed an internal mainstreaming strategy. Following the in-house Gender Focal Point appointed in 2008 and gender advisors appointed to several projects, in 2009, a Senior Gender Advisor was recruited, as a part of a global initiative to accelerate the integration of gender mainstreaming in conflict and post conflict situations. Thus, UNDP Kosovo has focused on

³⁸Stickings.M., (2011).Networking and Network - building in Support of Women, Peace and Security. UN Women Experiences from the Western Balkans. UN Women, Valeur, s.r.o.

establishing internal systems that could facilitate the sustainability of the changes made, including internal accountability, increasing capacity of programme managers, and recruiting and mentoring a national gender officer. The National Gender Officer plays a crucial role in advising and assuring the quality in implementation of UNDP Gender Equality Strategy and UNDP 8 Point Agenda, part of UNSCR 1312 since appointment in 2010.

Additionally, UNDP established the team of Policy, Research, Gender and Communications (PRGC) the aim of which is to bring together the cross-cutting functions working in the same team. The Gender Officer, as part of this team, is responsible for monitoring every new project in the pipeline, the existing projects, and assisting in developing gender components.

Through Gender Marker mechanism, it is ensured that all projects, programs and procedures in UNDP correspond to the gender mainstreaming strategy and develop their plans accordingly.

Through this new approach toward gender equality, UNDP has emphasized on building new partnerships and providing guidance and advice to national partners, such as the Women Caucus in the Kosovo Assembly, the Women's Business Association, and the Regional Women's Lobby on Peace, Security and Justice in Southeast Europe. This has led to strengthening the programmatic response on the women's political participation, women's security and women's economic empowerment. These initiatives have facilitated the wider development of these areas and have guided a starting point for others. UNDP is working on strengthening the current legal aid system in outreaching to disadvantaged communities especially women by involving specialised legal organisations and institutions such as the Kosovo chambers of advocates, to provide gender responsive and comprehensive services.



UNDP supports government in drafting legislation, policy documents and strategies with gender dimensions. Some of these include: law on domestic violence, introduction of costing on social issues, developing national strategy on small and medium enterprise including all indicators for women entrepreneurship, framework for disabled men and women in the formulation of a national strategy, engaging with private sectors to support economic growth, cooperating with private sector in internship programs and women business association in policy making, advancing the rule of law and gender justice by up scaling judicial institutions and promoting women in the system, and introducing the concept of legal aid and their services in multi ethnic areas. Further UNDP provides support for:

- Legal empowerment of women and civil society organizations, especially women's groups;
- Framing the development of national strategic plans in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) by incorporating women NGOs as well as gender perspective in the planning process of DRR;
- Introducing new municipalities with the mechanisms for gender responsive service delivery as a human right approach;
- Providing support for gender responsive budgeting in three pilot municipalities for later replication and in line with decentralization process;
- Cooperating with the women cross party caucus strategic plan for the next four years;
- Safeguarding women's quota by providing support in communication and social media and connecting with IKNOW politics.

UNDP supports authorities in the area of climate change and environment in Kosovo in the shaping of current strategic plans and interventions. Gender dimensions of environment are implemented through Eco-planning and tourism in a pilot municipality as an integrated environment planning of a municipality.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Among other protection policy priorities, UNHCR is seriously engaged in specific needs of women and girls at all levels. Women/Gender equality are a specific protection policy priority of UNHCR, and their particular protection needs and vulnerabilities as displaced persons are constantly monitored and addressed. Moreover, UNHCR continuously promotes for a practice of representation of women in decision-making.

United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The main focus of UNICEF is protection and development of children in Kosovo. Through its projects, UNICEF focuses on promotion of equal access to development services, particularly education for both boys and girls. Among others, UNICEF works together and supports the Ministry of Education Science and Technology to implement a basic literacy program for rural women.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

The program "Improving Health of Women and Children in Kosovo" is implemented by UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO, in cooperation with the ministry of Health, civil society organizations and other relevant partners, to improve the Kosovo healthcare system and improve the quality of healthcare services for women and children, as well as raising public awareness of reproductive health issues and demonstrating the social benefits of improved care for women and children.

UN Women

UN Women has been present in Kosovo since 1999 with the mandate to foster gender equality, women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming into the work of other UN agencies. Since 1999, UN Women has also been instrumental in promoting and contributing to governmental and civil society efforts ensuring the integration of gender perspective into the overall peace process and institutional building, not least in the security sector, as well as legislation and strategies to combat violence against

women and ensure women's equal rights and participation in decision-making. UN Women collaborates closely with the civil society, responsible mechanisms regarding gender in governmental institutions and with women's groups. It acts as a facilitator and enhancer on the majority of processes that involve gender equality and empowerment. It also supports other organizations for different activities, as is the case with support given to AGE in the development of its strategic working plan and in organizing gender related trainings for government institutions. UN Women encompasses all the aspects that have direct or indirect impact on gender equality, women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming, such as security, protection, participation, legislation, relief and recovery.

UN Women, one of the key actors in implementing the UNSCR 1325, has worked closely with existing and new organizations to establish and maintain partnerships that facilitate an inclusive and sustainable network which produces locally owned initiatives. In 2002, UN Women facilitated the process to produce the first National Action Plan to achieve gender equality in Kosovo,

during which they succeeded to bring together women from politics, government, civil society, and the media. Even though international organizations were invited in this process, they were not involved, and Kosovo women's groups developed their own National Action Plan. In 2004, after the development of the NAP, UN Women together with women MPs and KWN advocated for its endorsement by the government, which led to the construction of a larger gender machinery structure in Kosovo. This process included drafting and passing the law on Gender Equality, establishing the Inter ministerial Gender working group, Gender Officers within Ministries, Ombudsperson's Gender Unit and establishing the AGE.

UN Women supported AGE from its establishment by providing daily support by the international and national legal consultants and through development of the capacities of the AGE staff and of Ministerial and Municipality Gender officers. Lately, UN Women has been engaged in providing support to the AGE and the government appointed Working Group to develop the Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

Since 2003 UN Women developed partnerships with key security actors such as Kosovo Police (KP), Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC), and other relevant partners, which resulted in the integration of gender perspective in the structures and programs of both KP and KPC. The gender boards and gender officers were established, and UN Women also supported the capacity building of KP and KPC staff on Gender Equality and Women Human Rights (WHR), the creation of a pool of police trainers and the development of training curricula. The KPC gender mechanisms and the people trained in them continue functioning nowadays and are the driving force of gender mainstreaming in the Kosovo Security Forces (KSF). UN Women has also provided support to Kosovo Centre for Public Safety Education and Development (KCPSSED) in developing two training modules on Gender Equality and Women Human Security for a mandatory five days in a row training of KP staff. Today, the five days trainings are taking place at least twice per year in KCPSSED for Police and other security officers. In addition, UN Women facilitated the establishment of the relationship between women's organizations and security sector including joint activities between CSOs and KP. Currently, UN Women

is continuing its support to the KP through supporting the process of the establishment of a Police Women Association.

Furthermore, UN Women has offered training on gender-related legislation and strategies for the judiciary and legal professionals. In this area, UN Women provided support for the Kosovo Judicial Association (KJA), and is continuing its support to the Kosovo Judicial Institute on institutionalization of Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights within the Judiciary. Up to date, the pool of trainers (judges and prosecutors) is created who deliver trainings for judiciary in all Kosovo regions. The training modules on WHR, Domestic Violence and women and property rights are included in training curricula of KJI.

From 1999, UN Women has supported a number of activities to enable gender equality advocates to influence the work towards peace and security in their countries and regionally that addressed fostering cross-border, inter-ethnic dialogues, status of survivors of sexual violence related to conflict (since 2006), promoting participation of women in peace negotiations and decision making, addressing minority women's needs and strong support for monitoring of UNSCR 1325.

UN Women also works closely with civil society. It facilitated the inclusion of women activists into high level meetings, by inviting them to speak directly or sharing their examples at these meetings, and supported the link between women and international actors such as: the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), UN Security Council, and UN Headquarters in New York, USA, Martti Ahtisaari, Special UN SG Envoy for Kosovo, European Union Institutions in Brussels, Belgium, and others. UN Women has also provided direct technical and financial support to numerous civil society organizations that work in the field of women, peace and security.

From 2005, UN Women supported women's organizations in Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina to monitor the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and to create partnerships on the issue of women, peace and security at the regional and sub-regional levels. Specific support was provided to KWN, as noted above, to monitor the scope of implementation of resolution 1325 by government and International organizations. Based on the KWN monitoring reports' recommendations, KWN developed an action plan for implementation of

resolution 1325 in close collaboration with women activists. UN Women also supported the process of updating the KWN strategy, and built capacities of member organizations in order to better involve them into policy-making process.

Within the support given to regional peace building was also the establishment in 2006 of the Regional Women's Lobby on Peace, Security and Justice in Southeast Europe (RWL). RWL allows prominent women politicians and activists to promote peace building and impact the peace and security agenda in the Balkans. UN Women continues to be an instrumental partner for the functioning of the RWL, while at the same time supporting the organization's development and independence. Furthermore, UN Women also supported the establishment of Women's Peace Coalition, a network of women's organization from Kosovo, through the leadership of KWN, and Serbia, through the leadership of Women in Black, and RWL. The network of women existed before the Kosovo conflict and the women were able to utilize their personal links for cross-border advocacy.

3.3. Civil society

Civil society in Kosovo has played a pivotal role in emphasizing the role of women in peace and security. Kosova Women's Network (KWN) and other women's civil society organizations, have contributed to the development of the National Action Plan for Gender Equality, the Kosovo Programme for Gender Equality, the Law on Gender Equality, and the Anti-Discrimination Law.⁴⁰

KWN is one of the leading organizations in advocating and lobbying for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. KWN was established and managed by women organizations, serving and protecting the rights of women and girls in Kosovo, with 100 member organizations. This organization has been active before, during and after the conflict, even though it was formally established only in 2000. By collecting information on the field and analysing it, KWN has established its own programme on women's security, human rights and peace building, independently from external support. Keeping strong connections with grassroots organizations in Kosovo, KWN has been advocating and lobbying to

the highest level institutions. KWN has actively and continuously monitored the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 through three reports.⁴¹

The Kosovo Centre for Gender Studies (KCGS) has also conducted researches on gender and security, entitled "Monitoring Security from a Gender perspective". With support from UN Women KCGS also prepared the shadow CEDAW report for the CEDAW Committee.

Additionally, KWN used its experience to support 15 Serb women organizations to create the Kosovo Serb Women's Network within KWN. UN Women and KWN worked together to empower and involve Serb women in implementing the UNSCR 1325.

KWN organized and led eight meetings with international and national decision-makers such as the representatives of the ICO, the Special Reporter of the EU for Kosovo, the Women's Caucus in the Parliament and the Head of the AGE to discuss on how to advocate for implementation of National Action Plan, relevant laws, and the UNSCR 1325.⁴²

⁴⁰Van der Leest Kristin (2010) Gender and Security: A Mapping of Security Sector Actors in Kosovo and Gender-Related Policies, Practices and Strategies, prepared for SGCG.

⁴¹The first two reports were supported by UN Women, and the third by Austrian Development Agency. All these reports provide extensive information on the work of all relevant national institutions, international organizations, NGOs towards implementing UNSCR 1325.

⁴²Kosova Women's Network, Monitoring Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Kosovo

The Lawyers Association NORMA, has been very active in facilitating access to justice for victims of gender based violence, domestic violence and trafficking by providing legal aid, support and representation. NORMA has also been using gender based violence as a platform to bring women from different ethnic communities together and thereby contributing to inter-ethnic dialogue, trust and confidence building, and community reconciliation. Medica Kosova has been very active since 1999 in working with victims of gender based violence, including survivors of conflict related sexual violence, providing rehabilitation services, and advocating for more access to services meeting the needs for these women in Kosovo. The Kosova Rehabilitation Centre for

Torture Victims (KRCT) has worked on mental health by providing free of charge individual and group psychological counselling. Among their specific target groups are also survivors of conflict related sexual violence. The Network of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Women Organizations of Kosovo (NRAEWOK) has been formally established in 2012, after six years of functioning, with strong support and mentoring from UN Women. NRAEWOK does extensive work in advocating for addressing the rights, needs and concerns of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian women in Kosovo.

Chapter 4: Database of the Initiatives on Women, Peace and Security

This section includes all the initiatives/projects identified during the research presented in the form of a database with information on: name of the institution, name of the initiative, intended results/outputs, implementation period, UNSCR 1325 pillars (prevention, protection, participation, relief and recovery), donor/supporter, and current implementation status. Initiatives were analysed, and were classified in respective pillars based on their goals and outputs. The missing data are represented by '-', which indicates that this information is either missing, or could not be gathered from the institutions. The majority of missing

data, which could not be gathered from the related institutions, is either due to the lack of staff in the relevant institution or the absence of institutional memory.

This mapping exercise was able to identify 88 initiatives that aimed to address the role of women in peace and security. Most of the initiatives have been funded by international organizations, which have supported local institutions to address gender inequality and lack of participation of women in politics, security and economic policies. The database below does not include all, but most and main initiatives undertaken in this field.

Database of the initiatives/project on Women, Peace and Security 1999-2012

Nr	Name of the institution	Name of the initiative	Intended results/outputs	Implementation period	Prevention	Protection	Participation	Relief & Recovery	Donor/Supporter	Status
1	Advocacy Training and Resource Centre (ATRC)	Public discussion on the issue of women's participation in Kosovo's final status negotiation	Organized public discussions with Kosovo Women's Lobby to advocate the inclusion of women in peace negotiations	2006			✓		-	Completed
2	Agency for Gender Equality (AGE)	Initiated the drafting of national action plan for implementation of Resolution 1325	Drafted the National Strategy on implementation of UNSCR 1325, with the contribution of civil society, public institutions and international organizations.	2012	✓	✓	✓	✓	UNWomen& OHCHR	Ongoing
3	Amnesty International	Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro): "So does It mean that we have the rights?"; Protecting the human rights of women and girls trafficked for forced prostitution in Kosovo.	The findings of the report identified abuses perpetrated against women and girls in Kosovo, including abduction, deprivation of liberty and denial of freedom of movement, often combined with other restrictions, including the withdrawal of travel or identity documents.	2004	✓	✓			-	Completed
4	CIVIPOL and KPC	Gender-focused training	These training prepared by senior gender adviser at CIVIPOL aimed to increase accountability in all aspects and levels of decision-making affecting women and gender-related issues within UNMIK's mandate	2005	✓		✓		CIVIPOL and KPC	Completed
5	Council for Defence of Human Rights and Freedom (CHDRF)	Organize roundtable on The role of media and civil society in advancing women's position	CHDRF organized a roundtable with representatives of parliament, NGOs, ministries and media to discuss the role of media and civil society advancing the women's position in society, under the light of the UNSCR 1325	2007	✓		✓		CDHRF	Completed

6	EC Liaison Office to Kosovo	Research and monitoring of the implementation of the law on gender equality	Research and monitoring of the implementation of the law on gender equality. In the process of monitoring the project aims to raise awareness regarding the weak position of women in various layers of society.	2010 - 2012	✓	✓	✓		Embassy of the Netherlands EU&EIDHR	Completed
7	EIDHR	Prevention for Vulnerable Youth and Women in Kosovo	The overall objective of the action is to combat and forestall trafficking of human beings by raising the awareness about the threat among the most vulnerable	2010	✓				EU	Completed
8	EIDHR	Research and Monitoring of the Implementation of the Law on Gender Equality	The project aimed to enhance the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms through promoting the respect of women rights.	2009 - 2011	✓	✓			EU	Completed
9	EIDHR	Strengthening the role of elderly women in promoting gender equality	Empower disadvantaged elderly women in rural areas to influence the achievement of gender equality in Kosovo society. Results: - establishment of a daily centre providing daily services and empowerment activities for women	2011-2013		✓	✓	✓	EU	Ongoing
10	EIDHR	Making gender awareness part of popular culture	To introduce gender-sensitive content to popular/mainstream culture through pop and hip-hop singers; Raise awareness of young adults on negative consequences of gender based violence and to make gender equality present in most popular forms of arts and socio-cultural events. Results: - Data on prevalence of violence amongst youth collected and disseminated	2012 - 2014		✓	✓		EU	Ongoing
11	EIDHR	Women together for human rights	The women of Mitrovica/Mitrovicë/a Municipality working together for human right irrespective of their age, ethnicity or religion. Results: - 5 Inter-ethnic Women's Groups, one in each location were formed	2012-2014			✓	✓	EU	Ongoing

12	Government of Kosovo	Human Right Units	Establishing Human Right Units at the local and central level, according to Decision No.055. HRUs mandate is to protect, promote and report on human rights.	2005	✓	✓	✓	✓	Prime Minister Office Kosovo	Completed
13	Government of Kosovo	Legal Aid Commission	The Commission was established by the government of Kosovo to provide free legal aid to marginalized groups including victims of domestic violence and trafficking			✓		✓	Government of Kosovo	Completed
14	IOM/Shelter Coalition	KSC Safe houses	The aim of this project is to finance 6 shelter houses where women confronted with domestic violence can find a safe place. These houses are located all over Kosovo (Prishtinë/a, Mitrovica, Gjakovë/Djakovica, Pejë/Peca, Prizren and Gjilan/Gnjilane).	2010 - 2012		✓		✓	Embassy of the Netherlands	Ongoing
15	Kosovo Police, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Justice, Shelters, Victim Advocacy and Assistance Division	SOPs on trafficking	Establish standard operating procedures on the responsibility assigned to institutions like Kosovo Police, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Justice, Shelters, Victim Advocacy and Assistance Division to manage cases of trafficked women and children.	2010		✓		✓	OSCE and IOM	Completed
16	Kosova Women's Network (KWN)	Protest for women participation in negotiation team	KWN organized a protest to include women in the negotiation team, basing it on the calls of the UNSCR 1325	2006	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	Completed
17	Kosova Women's Network (KWN)	Increase awareness of UNSCR 1325 within KFOR	KWN organized a series of meeting and talks with KFOR representatives to inform and raise awareness about UNSCR 1325	2007	✓	✓			UN Women	Completed

18	Kosova Women's Network (KWN)	"Security begins at home" report	KWN conducted a survey on perception of domestic violence, which documented the prevalence and forms of domestic violence in Kosovo, as well as institutional response to protecting victims, prosecuting perpetrators, and preventing violence.	2008	✓	✓		✓	Agency for Gender Equality	Completed
19	Kosova Women's Network (KWN)	Monitoring implementation of 1325: Facts and Fables	KWN monitors the implementation of the Resolution 1325 by using facts and fables to describe the current implementation of the UNSCR 1325 in each institution	2011	✓	✓	✓		Austrian Development Agency	Completed
20	Kosova Women's Network (KWN)	Protest for justice for raped women	KWN organized a protest to seek justice for women raped during the war.	2012		✓	✓	✓	KWN	Completed
21	Kosova Women's Network (KWN)	Support Women's Network in Kosovo	Establish and maintain a network of women organizations which aims to protect, and promote the rights of women and girls in Kosovo	2000-2012	✓	✓	✓		Kvin-natilkvinna	Ongoing
22	Kosova Women's Network (KWN)	Support gender units in KPC and KPS	KPS, KPC, UN Women, KFOR, UNMIK Police, and KWN cooperated in order to improve the implementation of UNSCR 1325. They supported the gender units in KPC and KPS by providing them training, information and cooperating on activities that addressed the role of women in decision making, trafficking and domestic violence.		✓	✓	✓		UN Women and KWN	Completed
23	Kosova Women's Network (KWN) and Women in Black	Establish Memorandum between KWN and Women in Black	KWN and Women in Black signed a memorandum which marked a beginning of jointly monitoring the negotiations between Kosovo-Serbia to ensure that women voices were taken into account.	2007	✓		✓		UN Women	Completed
24	Kosova Women's Network and Kosova Women's Lobby	Raise awareness about UNSCR 1325	KWN organized different public appearances aiming to provide information on UNSCR 1325, and the importance of women's participation in decision-making.	2007	✓		✓		UN Women	Completed

25	Kosovo Centre for Public Safety, Education and Development (KCPSED)	Establish Centre for Gender Equality	KCPSED established gender equality sector	2009	✓				EULEX	Completed
26	Kosovo Correctional Services (KCS)	Training on gender equality	KCS initiated and organized trainings for staff on gender equality as part of its contribution to implement UNSCR 1325.		✓				UN Women	Completed
27	Kosovo Gender Studies Centre	Policy against Sexual harassment	KGSC prepared a policy against sexual harassment to be implemented in the University of Prishtinë/a.	2004-2005	✓	✓			KGSC	Completed
28	Kosovo Gender Studies Centre	Shadow Report	Preparing the "Shadow Report" on implementation of CEDAW in Kosovo.		✓				UN Women	Completed
29	Kosovo Government	Increase participation of women in decision-making	Establishing a gender quota of 30% of either gender in local and central assemblies	2001			✓		-	Completed
30	Kosovo Government	Agency for Gender Equality	Establishing the Office for Gender Equality within the Prime ministry Office. In 2008, OGE was transformed into the Agency for Gender Equality.	2004	✓	✓	✓	✓	Prime Ministry Office	Completed
31	Kosovo Police	Building interview rooms	Kosovo Police dedicated 12 premises in police stations in Kosovo for the purpose of private interview rooms to ensure privacy for women who report cases of violence.			✓		✓	UN Women	Completed
32	Kosovo Population Foundation	Addressing Human Trafficking for Sexual Purposes and Prostitution in Kosovo	The aim of this project was to research the phenomenon of human trafficking and prostitution in Kosovo and to disseminate the conclusions of this research amongst relevant stakeholders, thereby stimulating effective response to trafficking for sexual purposes and prostitution.	2011 - 2012	✓	✓			Embassy of the Netherlands	Ongoing
33	Kosovo RAE Women Organization	Enhancing the participation of RAE women	Participate and discuss issues related to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 through Kosovo RAE Womens Organization involvement in governmental working groups which were established by KFOS and OSCE to address issues related to RAE women.		✓		✓		OSCE and KFOS	Completed

34	Kvinnatill Kvinna	Promote and lobby for implementation of UNSCR 1325	KtK has been active in lobbying for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. They send two letters to Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs in 2006, and UN special representative of the Secretary General in Kosova in 2005.	2005-2006	✓				KtK	Completed
35	Kvinna till Kvinna	Support to Kvinna till Kvinna	Kvinna till Kvinna through the support to the local NGOs will target those areas: women in the peace process, women's organising, women's participation in decision making processes, women's human rights, women's work against violence and sexual abuse and women's physical and mental health.	2007 - 2012		✓	✓	✓	Embassy of Sweden	Ongoing
36	Kvinna till Kvinna	Support to Kvinna till Kvinna's Programme in Kosovo during 2012-2014	KtK has three programme areas which aim to contribute to: 1) sustainable women's movement in Kosovo through supporting a diverse range of organisations; 2) Improved human security for women in Kosovo through the work of the partner organisations against direct and structural violence; 3) increased participation and decision-making by women.	2012 - 2014		✓	✓	✓	Embassy of Sweden	Ongoing
37	NGO Women's Rights	Campaign against Domestic Violence, implemented by NGO Women's Rights	The long term goal of the project is effective law enforcement against domestic violence.	2012	✓	✓			Embassy of the Netherlands	Ongoing
38	NORMA Lawyer's Association and UN Women	Regional Women's lobby for Peace, Security and Justice in South East Europe	Supporting interethnic dialog between Serb and Albanian women's NGO-s.	2005			✓		UN Women	Completed
39	OSCE	Gender Action Plan	The Action Plan aims to prevent gender discrimination in political, military, economic, environmental and human areas of governance, establish a framework for the organising and evaluation of programmes and projects.	2004	✓		✓		UN Women	Completed

40	OSCE	Inter - Ministerial Council on Gender Equality	The council links gender equality and security as in UNSCR1325 and prioritises the participation of women in conflict prevention, crises management and post-conflict rehabilitation	2005			✓		OSCE	Completed
41	The Center for Protection of Victims and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings	Centre to protect victims and prevent trafficking in human beings	The programme started in July 2008. The purpose is to provide shelter and rehabilitation for victims and potential victims of trafficking for persons in a need of the service, Kosovo wide. The organization does also awareness raising activities.	2008 - 2011		✓		✓	Embassy of Finland	Completed
42	Regional Women's Lobby for Peace, Security and Justice (RWL)		Members of the RWL met with the Secretary-General's Special Envoy to Kosovo, Martti Ahtisaari, and United Nations Security Council members, concerning resolution 1325 and the future status of Kosovo	2008	✓	✓	✓	✓	UNWomen	Completed
43	Regional Women's Lobby for Peace, Security and Justice (RWL)	Dialogue between Women MP's from Serbia and Kosova	Regional Women's Lobby for Peace, Security and Justice (RWL) is a regional organization which brings together women politicians, experts and activists from the western Balkans, committed to the goals of deepening human security, promoting women's rights and participation in decision-making processes and breaking barriers of ethno-centric politics.	2012 - 2013	✓	✓	✓	✓	Embassy of Finland	Ongoing
44	RTK (Jeta ne Kosove) & RTV 21	Increase awareness of UNSCR 1325	RTV 21 produced a documentary film advocating and explaining UNSCR1325, Jeta ne Kosove	2007	✓	✓	✓	✓	Media	Completed

45	Shelter Coalition	Strengthening Shelter Coalition	The overall objective of the proposed project is to enhance the Kosovo shelter coalition/ network as a strong civil society actor, which can in turn advocate and monitor the implementation of recent legislation on domestic violence and promote adequate provision of accessible and quality services, economic empowerment of at risk women, identification and referral of victims of trafficking, as well as regional coordination with other service providers.	2011 - 2012		✓		✓	Embassy of the Netherlands	Ongoing
46	Shelter Gjilan/ Gnjilane	Centre for the Protection and Rehabilitation of Women and Children in Gjilan/ Gnjilane/ Gnjilane, Phase II	Apart from the women centre in Gnjilane / Gjilan/ Gnjilane which is the only one in Eastern Kosovo, there exist four other women shelters for victims of domestic violence in Western Kosovo. Beside the municipality of Gnjilane / Gjilan/ Gnjilane, the contacts with neighbouring communities, from where women were also accommodated in the Centre have been intensified with the aim to sustainably cover the Centre's costs in the future.	2003 - 2005		✓		✓	Austrian Development Agency, Caritas Austria and women's organization Liria	Completed

47	UN Women	Enhancing the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security	Regional Project on Enhancing the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in the Western Balkans region began in 1999 in Kosovo as a pilot project and became regional project in 2005. Under the project, UN Women has worked with governmental partners and women's organizations and their networks including the Kosovo Women's Network, Network of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Women's Organizations in Kosovo, and the Regional Women's Lobby for Peace, Security and Justice in Southeast Europe in promoting and implementing the obligations in the arena of gender and security arising from UNSCR 1325 and its complementary resolutions including support to increase the gender responsiveness of the security sector and the development of Action Plans.	1999-2013	✓	✓	✓	✓	Austria, Iceland, Norway and Sweden	Ongoing
48	UN Women and OSCE	Establishing gender equality committees in Municipal Assemblies	Integration of gender issues into municipal strategies and practices that resulted in the establishment of gender equality committees in the Municipal Assemblies, through Mayor's initiatives.	2001-2003	✓	✓	✓	✓	UN Women	Completed
49	UN Women	Advancing gender equality and women's rights in Kosovo	Support to the implementation of the National Plan of Action for the achievement of Gender Equality in Kosovo through UN Women	2008 - 2009	✓	✓	✓		Embassy of Sweden	Completed

50	UN Women, UNDP & EU	Enhancing Women's Participation in Peace Building and Post Conflict Planning	The two-year programme aims to ensure greater participation of women in peacebuilding and post-conflict planning. This will be done through strengthening the capacity and coordination of the relevant EU and UN institutions and actors, establishing regular spaces for dialogue with women's civil society, elaborating and adopting a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, through giving civil society organizations access to instrumental seed funding, through supporting women leaders to participate in peacebuilding and post-conflict planning processes and to lead high-visibility advocacy initiative, and through raising public awareness on WPS.	2012 - 2014			✓		European Commission's Instrument for Stability	Ongoing
51	UNDP	Advancing Gender Justice	The project supports legal empowerment, anti-discrimination of disadvantaged communities especially of women, support transitional justice, strengthen community's, especially women's, access to human rights bodies.	2012		✓			Embassy of the Netherlands	Ongoing
52	UNDP	UNDP WSSI (Women safety and security initiative)	The first phase of UNDP WSSI aimed at establishing effective judicial and police institutions and contribute to increased personal security. In order to achieve this objective, UNDP WSSI focused on increasing capacity of public institutions to combat violence against women.	2007-2010	✓	✓		✓	Foreign and Commonwealth office (FCO)	Completed
53	UNDP	Kosovo Anti-trafficking Programme (KAP)	Main objectives of this three years program were to support the reintegration services for victims of trafficking (VOTs) and increase the participation of the community in the prevention of trafficking of human beings in Kosovo.	2008 - 2012	✓	✓	✓	✓	UNKT	Ongoing

54	UNDP	Global Gender Equality Programme	UNDP Kosovo has developed an internal gender mainstreaming strategy. Following the in-house Gender Focal Point appointed in 2008 and gender advisors appointed to several projects, in 2009, a Senior Gender Advisor was recruited, as a part of a global initiative to accelerate the integration of gender mainstreaming in conflict and post conflict situations. The National Gender Officer plays a crucial role in advising and assuring the quality in implementation of UNDP Gender Equality Strategy and UNDP 8 Point Agenda, part of UNSCR 1312.	2009 - 2012	✓	✓	✓		UNDP	Ongoing
55	UNDP	UNDP WSSI (Women safety and security initiative)	Increased the capacity of government, security and justice providers to implement the Law on Domestic Violence; Developed, implemented and monitored the National Strategy and Action Plan against Domestic Violence, Provided technical and substantive support to the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the revision of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Trafficking of Human Beings; strengthen the ability of civil society to monitor and verify the implementation of the Law on Domestic violence and the national action plan;	2010 - 2013	✓	✓		✓	Embassy of Netherlands	Ongoing
56	UNDP and UN Women	Women participation in shaping the new Kosovo	Two components of the project incorporate factors such as increase women politicians' and women elections candidates' awareness of, mobilization around, and advocacy for gender related issues and concerns, as well as increasing communication between Serb and Albanian women towards peace and security.	2008			✓	✓	Gender Thematic Trust Fund	Completed

57	UNHCR	Localization of Minority protection and return Programme	KN (NCA) is the Lead Agency for Protection for UNHCR in Mitrovica. It is supporting return and sustainable community based reintegration of minority returnees, rigorously promote protection and support the attainment of durable solutions of men and women displaced within Kosovo.	2008		✓		✓	Embassy of Norway	Completed
58	UNHCR	Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) training	Two objectives of this training were; to strengthen the overall capacities of its staff and partner organizations and contribute the UNHCR's GSP (Global Strategic Priorities) addressing "Security from Violence and Exploitation".	2012	✓	✓			UNHCR	Ongoing
59	UNHCR	Annual training on SGBV for the Civil Rights Program/Kosovo (CRP/K)	Providing specific trainings on SGBV for the Civil Rights Program/Kosovo (CRP/K), which provides free legal aid for persons of concern to UNHCR. As a result of these trainings, from 2009, the main office of CRP/K in Prishtinë/a as well as its five field offices designated staff responsible with AGDM and SGBV issues although all staff including IPs are tasked to mainstream these activities during their daily work.		✓	✓			UNHCR	Ongoing
60	UNHCR	Women Center in Osterode Camp in north Mitrovica/a	Giving support to the Norwegian Church Aid and the Kosovo Agency for Advocacy and Development to maintain the Women Center in Osterode Camp in north Mitrovica/a					✓	UNHCR	-
61	UNICEF	Research into violence against children in schools in Kosovo	Investigate the nature and scope of violence against children in schools in Kosovo to gain a better understanding of the problem for effective prevention and response	2005	✓				UNICEF	Completed

62	UNICEF	Life Skills Based Education In Kosovo	The goal of this project is to equip young people with necessary life skills that will enable them: To make informed choices; to practice personal and social skills; to acquire and apply critical and creative thinking skills; to promote social responsibility and control of their emotions; to promote tolerance, peace building, interethnic reconciliation and gender equality.	2001-2011	✓	✓			UNICEF	Completed
63	UNICEF and MEST	Women Literacy Programme-Dritare Jete	The programme aimed to encourage children particularly girls, and RAE community to return to school after discontinuing their education earlier.	2001-2005			✓	✓	World Bank and UNICEF	Completed
64	United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	The Kosovo Women's initiative	Facilitated the mobilization of women throughout Kosovo, focusing specifically on returnee, displaced and war affected women by helping them and their families to rebuilt their livelihoods; Raised awareness of women on how to become relevant actors of change, and fostered the development of women's networks.	1999-2001			✓	✓	Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, U.S. Department of State	Completed
65	UNKT	Gender Based Violence (GBV)	Gender based violence (GBV) program in Kosovo is formulated by the UN KT Task Force on GBV in order to sustain the implementation of the Kosovo National Strategy and Action Plan Against Domestic Violence (NAPSDV) 2010-2013. The joint UNKT GBV program will support the implementation of the NAPSDV by adopting comprehensive and inclusive approach undertaken in three pilot municipalities. The program foresees the achievement of its objectives through four key intervention methods: a) Prevention, b) Protection, c) Reintegration,d) Scaling-up.	2011 - 2013	✓	✓		✓	Embassy of Finland	Ongoing

66	UNMIK	Office for Gender Affairs	The OGA was established to monitor gender equality provisions of UNMIK, enhance the capacities of PISG to address gender issues, and support women's organization and minority women to access higher levels of government and UN authorities.	2000	✓	✓	✓		-	Completed
67	UNMIK	Advisory Panel on Human Rights	It was established by UNMIK regulation No 2006/12, 132 as an interim body to review, alleged violation of human rights by UNMIK and send the conclusions to SRSG.	2006	✓	✓		✓	UNMIK	Completed
68	USAID		The USG coordinated with the Ministry of Education in the conduct of a gender assessment in basic education, from which a comprehensive implementation plan was developed.		✓				USG	-
69	USAID	Hope Fellowship Programme	The United States Government (USG) through USAID supports women by increasing the capacity of about 20 high-level women leaders in local government, civil society and the private sector through fellowships and training programs that build their competencies.				✓		USG	Ongoing
70	USAID	Support to Assembly Committees	The United States Government (USG) through USAID also support women legislators by providing assistance to Assembly Committees and other groups that work on women's issues at the National Assembly. Assistance integrates women in the decision making process, and help the Assembly become a more modern, democratic legislature. In particular, assistance empowers female legislators to devise strategies to increase representation of women at the national level.		✓		✓		USG	-

71	USAID	Minority Women's Participation	Activities also work to foster minority women participation in the decision making processes, employment opportunities for women and provide support to minority women-owned businesses to increase employment and productivity for women, as well as participation in the public and private sector work force.		✓		✓		USG	-
72	USAID	Support to women members of the municipal assemblies	At the municipal levels activities assist local governments in Kosovo to increase the capacities of women members of the municipal assemblies and by providing support to local authorities. Support was provided to 21 (out of 37 Kosovo municipalities) program partner municipalities.				✓		USG	-
73	Women Caucus	Women Informal Group (WIG)	WIG seeks to mobilize women MPs from all political parties around common interests. It established and developed a strategic plan in 2008.	2008	✓		✓		-	Ongoing
74	Women in Black Network and Kosovo Women's Network	Women's Peace Coalition	Women's Peace Coalition was established by Women in Black Network and Kosovo Women's Network in March 2006. Its work was guided by the following principles: Just and sustainable peace and work for the inclusion of women in peace building processes as equal partners stressing the fact that women are not victims, but survivors of war and dynamic actors in peace movements.	2006 -			✓	✓	UN Women	Ongoing
75	Women's Centre	Reproductive health in Kosovo	The project will include: - Trainings in NGO development and management, human rights, gender equality and peace and reconciliation - Courses in teamwork and both organizational and civic activities, organized in co-operation with local institutions, other local and international NGO	2011-2012			✓	✓	Embassy of Finland	Ongoing

76	Women's organizations	16 Days of Activism against Violence	An on-going global campaign coordinated by SGG. Organize campaign to encourage people to report domestic violence and seek help, and to prevent future violence by involving men. Following the campaigns, the security institutions have witnessed an increased rate of reporting cases of domestic violence.	2000-2012	✓	✓		✓	UNDP-WS-SI EU & UNWOMEN	Ongoing
77		Women Can Do It	The project shall contribute to women's active participation in political and public life, through trainings and advocacy campaigns. The project shall further contribute to strengthening of women's organisations and enhancing the focus on gender equality issues.	2008	✓		✓		Embassy of Norway	Completed
78		Anti-Trafficking Awareness	Project aiming to raise awareness on human trafficking, through radio debates, targeting young girls and boys, Kosovar authorities and Kosovo citizens in general.	2009	✓	✓			Embassy of the Netherlands	Completed
79		Protection and promotion of Constitutional Rights of women in Western Kosovo	Increase awareness on Constitutional/legal rights of women in western Kosovo including rural areas of Gjakovë/Djakovica, Deqan, Junik, Suhareke, and Rahovec. This project also monitored the courts in western Kosovo on implementation of inheritance law.	2011	✓	✓			Embassy of the UK	Completed
80		Empowering Safe Houses & other Institutions dealing with Domestic violence through Mediation capacity building	The aim of this project is to build the capacities of Safe Houses staff, Kosovo Community Police and Local Social Welfare staff on Human Rights Mechanisms such as Mediation and Facilitation in order to help reducing Domestic Violence against women and to facilitate their integration into their families and society.	2012	✓	✓			Embassy of the UK	Ongoing

81		How much do we know about our health	The purpose of this project is to raise the awareness of girls and women, in the municipality of Rahovec, about their rights to live healthy, to make regular check-ups and examinations, raising awareness among mothers about the importance of taking their daughters in case of problems to the gynaecologist.	2007-2012	✓	✓		✓	Swiss Cooperation Office Kosovo (SCO-K)	Ongoing
82		Combating Domestic Violence, Advocating Integrity-Center for Protection of Women and Children	Combating Domestic Violence, Advocating Integrity - Center for Protection of Women and Children in Gjilan/Gnjilane/Gnjilane is " to improve the lives of Kosovo women, particularly rural, actual and potential victims of domestic violence, through fostering creation of violence free domestic environment."	2010 - 2011		✓		✓	Swiss Cooperation Office Kosovo (SCO-K)	Completed
83		Aufklärungsunterricht Kosovo	This project aims to provide sexual education in (especially rural) area in Kosovo. In many areas sexual education is still not acceptable; the project aims to open up the dialogue in this respect. The project will provide education in existing health centres and schools	2010-2011	✓	✓			Embassy of the Netherlands	Completed
84		Empowering Women's Participation in Politics and Democratic Decision-making	This project aims to address this inequality by implementing 2 new Gender Equality Advocacy groups in the municipalities of Gjakovë/Djakovica and Pejë/Peca. These groups involve elected women politicians, women's NGO's, vulnerable/marginalized women such as RAE, Serbian women and men supporters.	2011 - 2012	✓		✓		Embassy of the Netherlands	Completed
85		Healthy women - healthier society	This project aims at providing sexual education and so increase awareness on breast and uterus cancer risks, family planning, the correct use of contraceptives and gynaecological health care.	2012-2013	✓			✓	Embassy of the Netherlands	Ongoing

86		Gender Sensitive Budget Project	Encourage good governance, municipal-level action on gender issues and reinforce decentralization process through project grant to a well-performing municipality within OSCE/LOGOS (Swiss Development) training initiative.	2012-2013	✓		✓		Embassy of the UK	Ongoing
87		Basic health education of women and girls-Healthy future of our society	The goal of the project is gaining knowledge for the basic health education for women and girls especially for the widow women (head of the families), and young pregnant women.	2012-2013	✓	✓			Swiss Cooperation Office Kosovo (SCO-K)	Ongoing
88		Women Empowerment through Psychological and Legal Help	The project is going to create the opportunity to offer psychological and emotional and legal services for at least 350 women and girls that are victims of domestic violence in Decan municipality.	2012-2013		✓		✓	Swiss Cooperation Office Kosovo (SCO-K)	Ongoing

Chapter 5: Findings and conclusions

This mission report presents a general overview of the efforts made by national and international organizations in women, peace and security, by presenting the institutions and the list of initiatives compiled in a database. This database contains information on initiatives on women peace and security undertaken in Kosovo from 1999 until 2012. In order to evaluate the initiatives by area of impact, the UNSCR pillars have been indicative.

Data gathering procedure consisted of a desk research, focusing mainly in the evaluation and monitoring reports on UNSCR 1325 implementation, specific reports provided by UN Women and other reports that contained information relevant to the mapping activity. Having identified the main institutions and their responsibility, the relevant institutions were interviewed or contacted by e-mail for further information.

After the mapping of initiatives on Women Peace and Security undertaken in Kosovo from 1999 until 2012, it was evaluated as necessary to continue with some descriptive analysis of the data gathered. In order to present a clearer picture of the initiatives undertaken, the following analyses were conducted. Initially the distribution of initiatives through the years 1999 – 2013 was analyzed. Since one of the main categories in the database is the UNSCR 1325 pillar, the following step of the analysis was to focus on the pillars that the initiatives addressed. Subsequently, an annual presentation was prepared regarding the number of initiatives by UNSCR pillar during 1999 – 2012. Successively, a presentation on the status of initiatives was offered.

The first table below shows the number of initiatives undertaken each year, from 1999-2012. 19 % of overall initiatives (see Fig.1) are either implemented or being implemented in 2012.



Number of Initiatives per Year 1999-2012

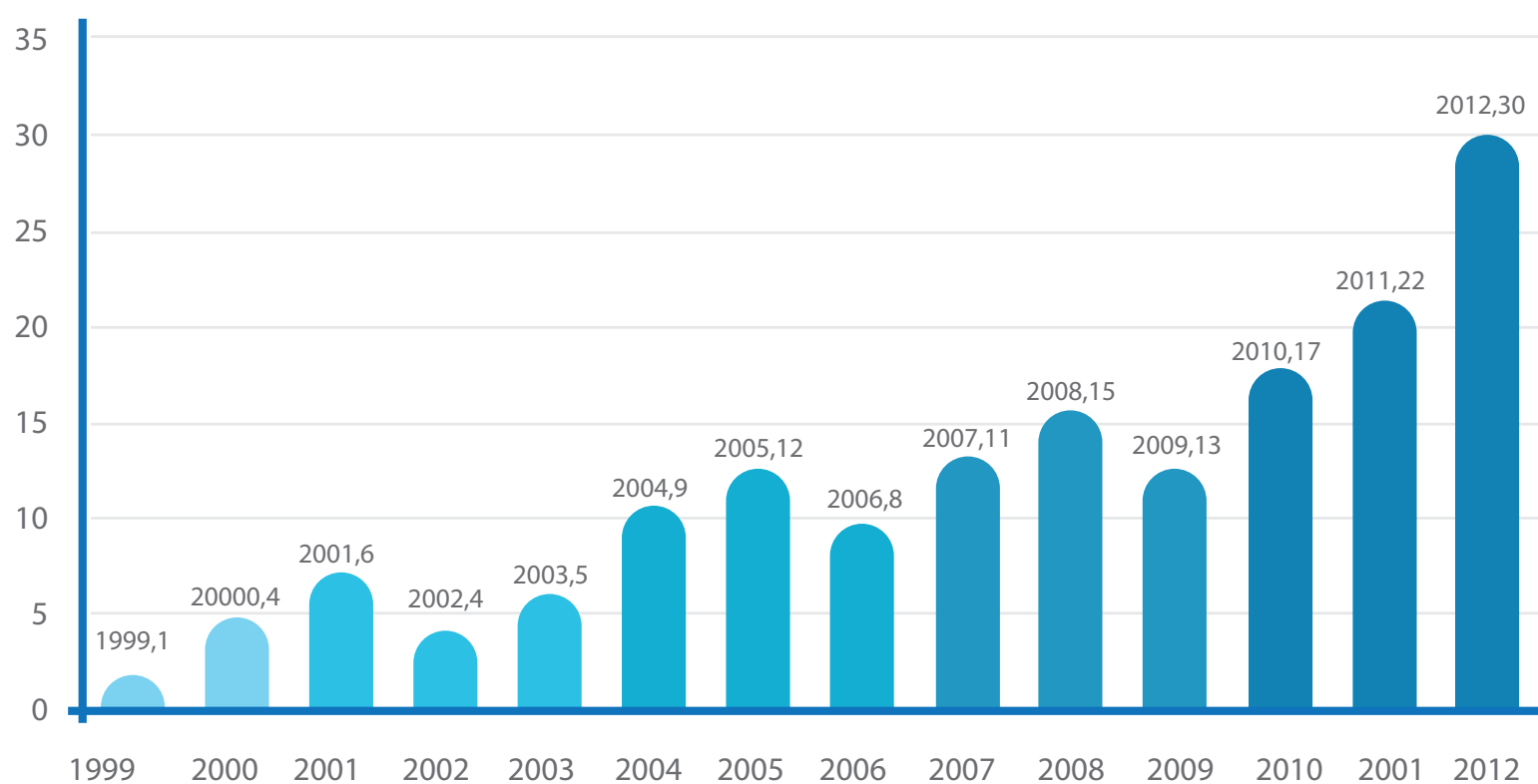


Figure 1. Number of initiatives by year.

By evaluating the initiatives through the pillars, it was observed that the majority of the initiatives that are undertaken for the time period of 1999 – 2012 in implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Kosovo were focused on the prevention and protection pillars (see Fig. 2).

Implementation of UNSCR 1325 divided by pillars 1999-2012

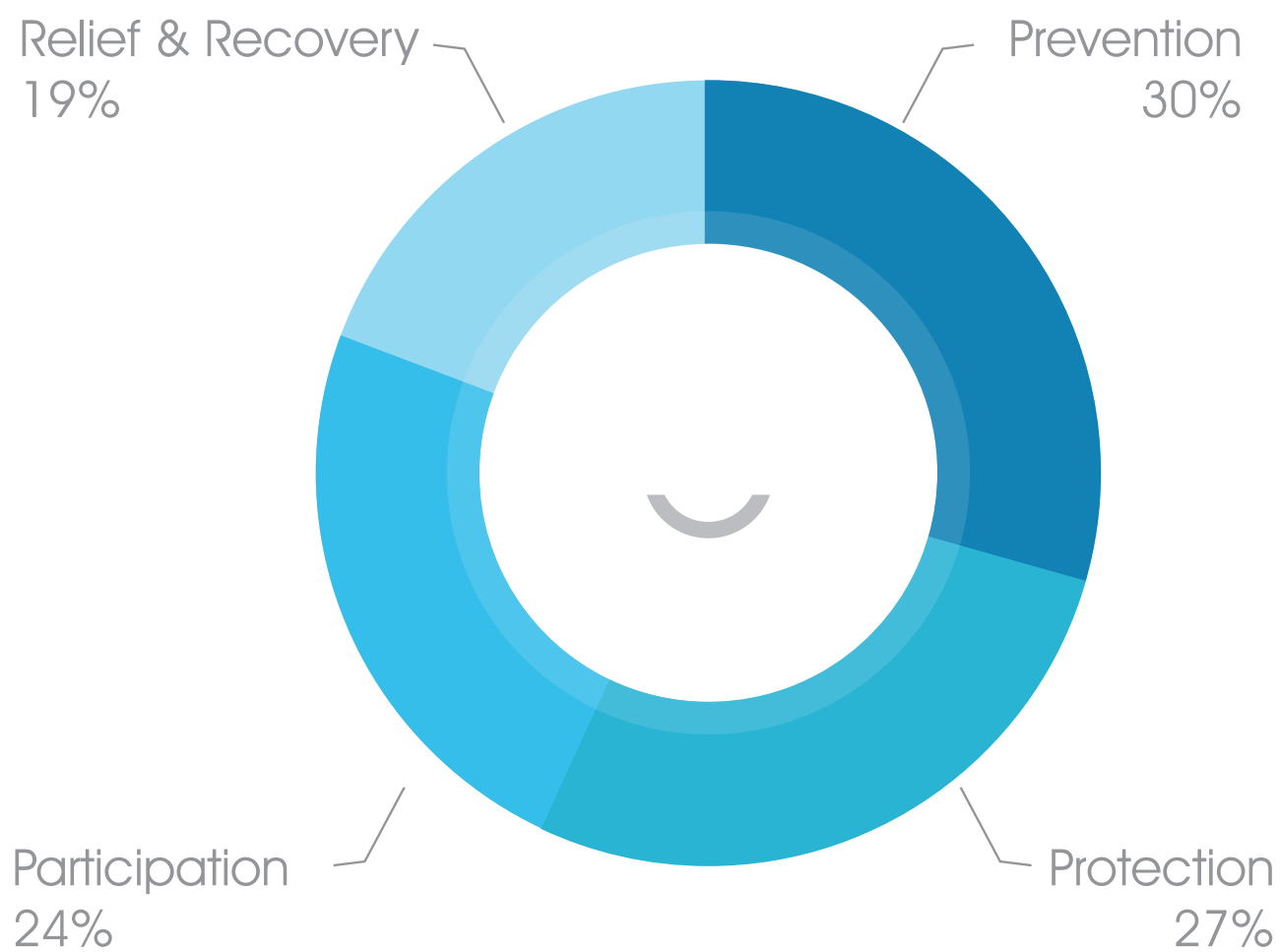


Figure2. An overall representation of the number of initiatives that addressed the specific UNSCR 1325 pillars

On the other hand, there are fewer initiatives that fell into the UNSCR pillars of participation and relief and recovery. Furthermore, protection pillar was addressed in a higher number of initiatives during the past 4 years (see Fig. 3)

Number of initiatives by UNSCR 1325 pillar during 2000 - 2012

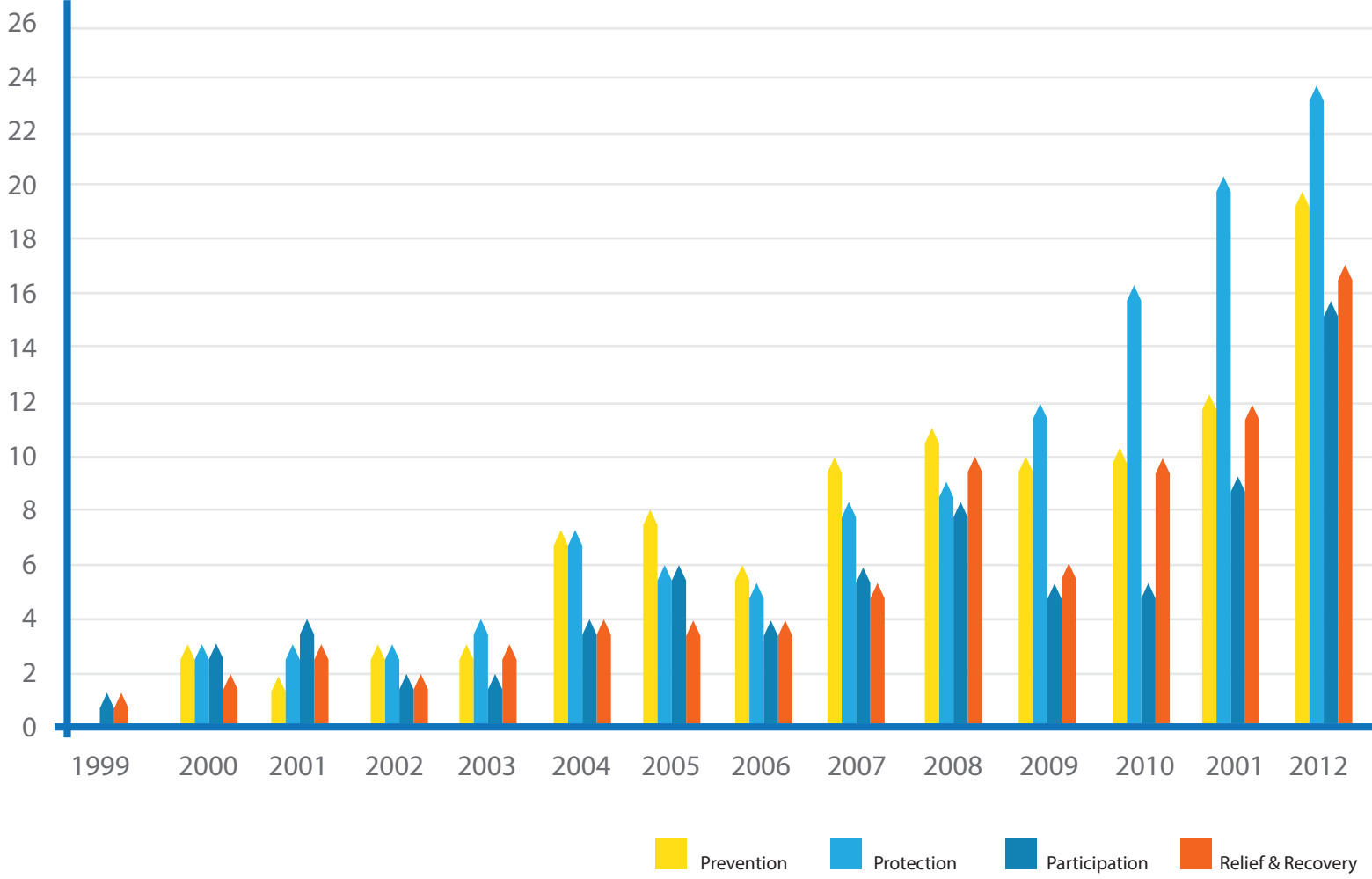


Figure 3. Annual representation of initiatives by UNSCR 1325 pillar

Based on our data 62% of initiatives are already completed, whereas 38% of initiatives are ongoing (see Fig.4).

Initiative Status

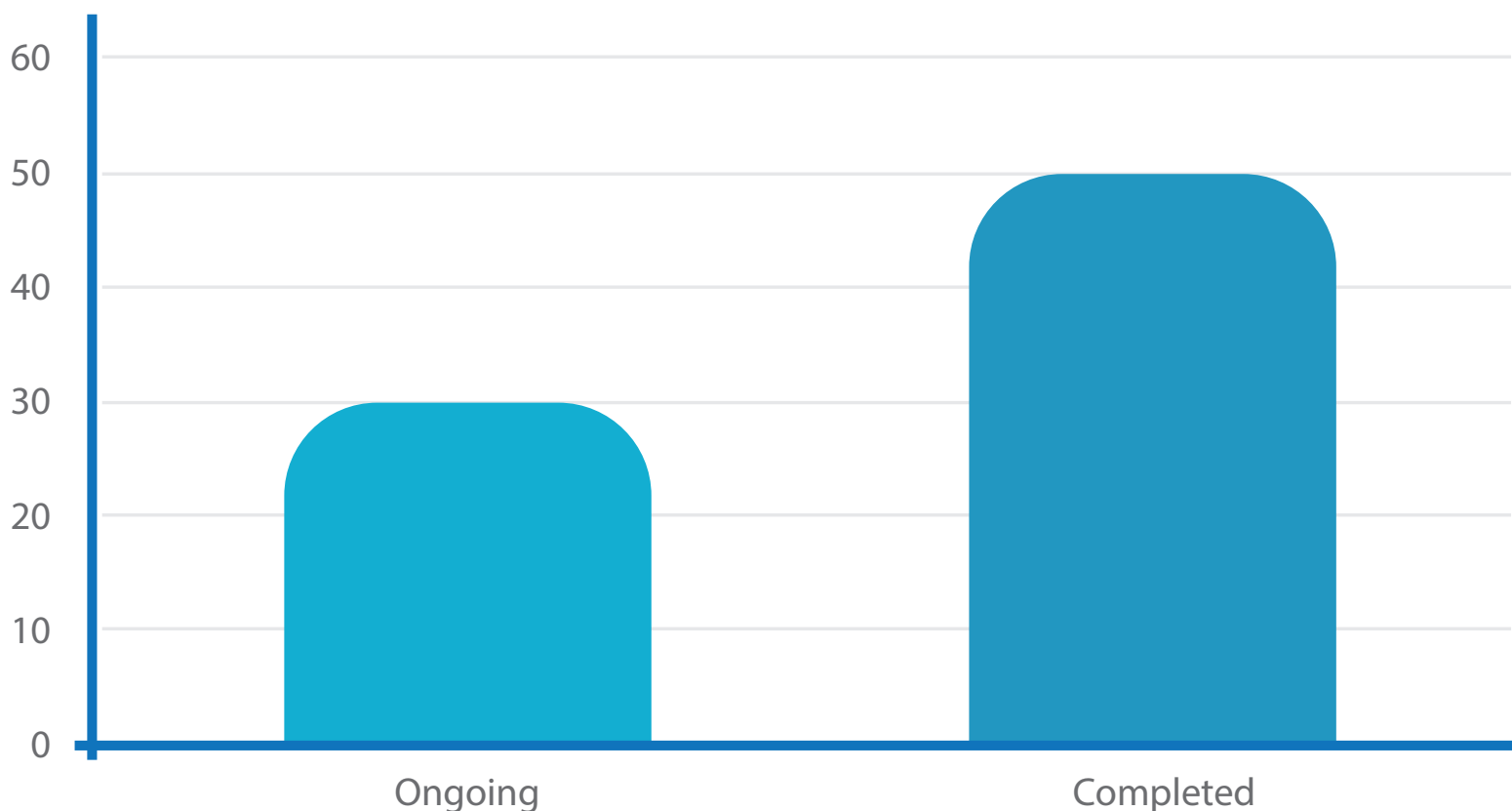


Figure 4. Initiative Status

To conclude, more work needs to be done on the relief and recovery pillar in the post-conflict Kosovo, with a special focus on gender sensitive transitional justice and reparations to survivors of conflict related sexual violence in Kosovo with reference to UNSCR 1820, 1888 and 1889. More work is also needed in fulfilling the obligations under the participation pillar which aims at enduring the meaningful participation and representation of women in peace processes and decision-making, in addition to the Prevention and Protection Pillar which should focus on creating enabling environments for women's economic, political, and social participation. Initiatives of national and international organizations should focus on

creating enabling environments for their economic, political, and social participation. Consequently, there is a great need for economic integration initiatives for women, and women headed households. This database provides a comprehensive list of the identified initiatives of the contacted institutions. It can be used in order to coordinate the future initiatives in order to avoid overlapping of activities, and specialize the focus of each activity. Lastly, the database can be more beneficial to all users if it is frequently updated. Thus the database needs to be taken under the ownership of a particular institution which takes the responsibility to share and update it regularly.

References

International Civilian Office – February 2008 – September 2012. Retrieved on 28.11.2012 from:<http://www.ico-kos.org/index.php?id=8>

Internal UNIFEM donor report to Austrian Government on implementation of project “Women Building Peace and Human

Kosova Women’s Network (2007). Monitoring Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 in Kosovo

Kosova Women’s Network (2009).Monitoring Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 in Kosova.

Kosova Women’s Network (2011).1325 Facts and Fables.

S. Maquire. (2008). Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 in Kosovo – Lessons learned to inform EULEX Kosovo

Security and gender coordination group “Together towards gender - responsive security”. UNIFEM: The Position of Women in Kosovo

Stickings.M., (2011).Networking and Network - building in Support of Women, Peace and Security. UN Women Experiences from the Western Balkans. UN Women,Valeur, s.r.o.

United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit. (2002). The Kosovo Women’s Initiative.

Women’s Peace Coalition Second Annual Conference. (2007). Through Women’s Solidarity to a Just Peace

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo. Official Gazette.Retrieved on: March 18th: http://www.unmikonline.org/regulations/index_reg_2004.htm

OSCE Mission in Kosovo &UNMIK.Department of Human Rights and Rule of Law Rule of Law Section. Implementation of Kosovo Assembly Laws Report II

Republic of Kosovo Assembly.Retrieved on: March 21st: <http://www.kuvendikosoves.org/?cid=2,1>

Van derLeest Kristin (2010) Gender and Security: A Mapping of Security Sector Actors in Kosovo and Gender-Related Policies, Practices and Strategies, prepared for SGCG

Annexes

Annex 1: UNSCR 1325

Security Council Resolution 1325

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 peace-building 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 Security Council - 5 - Press Release SC/6942 4213th Meeting (PM) 31 October 2000 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 peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;

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

Annex 2: UNSCR 1820

Security Council Resolution 1820 (2008)

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005) and 1674 (2006) and recalling the Statements of its president of 31 October 2001 (Security Council/PRST/2001/31), 31 October 2002 (Security Council/PRST/2002/32), 28 October 2004 (Security Council/PRST/2004/40), 27 October 2005 (Security Council/PRST/2005/52), 8 November 2006 (Security Council/PRST/2006/42), 7 March 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/5), and 24 October 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/40); Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the resolve expressed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including by ending impunity and by ensuring the protection of civilians, in particular women and girls, during and after armed conflicts, in accordance with the obligations States have undertaken under international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

Recalling 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 sexual violence and women in situations of armed conflict;

Reaffirming also the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, and urging states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them,

Noting that civilians account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict; that women and girls are particularly targeted by the use of sexual violence, including as a tactic of war to humiliate, dominate, instill fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate civilian members of a community

or ethnic group; and that sexual violence perpetrated in this manner may in some instances persist after the cessation of hostilities;

Recalling its condemnation in the strongest terms of all sexual and other forms of violence committed against civilians in armed conflict, in particular women and children;

Reiterating deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children in situations of armed conflict, including sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic and widespread, reaching appalling levels of brutality, Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, 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,

Deeply concerned also about the persistent obstacles and challenges to women's participation and full involvement in the prevention and resolution of conflicts as a result of violence, intimidation and discrimination, which erode women's capacity and legitimacy to participate in post-conflict public life, and acknowledging the negative impact this has on durable peace, security and reconciliation, including post-conflict peacebuilding, Recognizing that States bear primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law,

Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians,

Welcoming the ongoing coordination of efforts within the United Nations system, marked by the inter-agency initiative "United

Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict," to create awareness about sexual violence in armed conflicts and post-conflict situations and, ultimately, to put an end to it,

1. Stresses that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security, affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses its readiness, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to, where necessary, adopt appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence;

2. Demands the immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians with immediate effect;

3. Demands that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and

girls, from all forms of sexual violence, which could include, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, debunking myths that fuel sexual violence, vetting armed and security forces to take into account past actions of rape and other forms of sexual violence, and evacuation of women and children under imminent threat of sexual violence to safety; and requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to encourage dialogue to address this issue in the context of broader discussions of conflict resolution between appropriate UN officials and the parties to the conflict, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by women of affected local communities;

4. Notes that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide, stresses the need for the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes, and calls upon Member States to comply with their obligations for prosecuting persons responsible for such acts, to ensure

that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and stresses the importance of ending impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth, and national reconciliation;

5. Affirms its intention, when establishing and renewing state-specific sanctions regimes, to take into consideration the appropriateness of targeted and graduated measures against parties to situations of armed conflict who commit rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in situations of armed conflict;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group and relevant States, as appropriate, to develop and implement appropriate training programs for all peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed by the United Nations in the context of missions as mandated by the Council to help them better prevent,

recognize and respond to sexual violence and other forms of violence against civilians;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and urges troop and police contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including pre-deployment and in-theater awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

8. Encourages troop and police contributing countries, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to consider steps they could take to heighten awareness and the responsiveness of their personnel participating in UN peacekeeping operations to protect civilians, including women and children, and prevent sexual violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, including wherever possible the deployment of a higher percentage of women peacekeepers or police;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to develop effective guidelines and strategies to enhance the ability of relevant UN peacekeeping operations, consistent with their mandates, to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence and to systematically include in his written reports to the Council on conflict situations his observations concerning the protection of women and girls and recommendations in this regard;

10. Requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations agencies, inter alia, through consultation with women and women-led organizations as appropriate, to develop effective mechanisms for providing protection from violence, including in particular sexual violence, to women and girls in and around UN managed refugee and internally displaced persons camps, as well as in all disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration processes, and in justice and security sector reform efforts assisted by the United Nations;

11. Stresses the important role the Peacebuilding Commission can play by including in its advice and recommendations for post-conflict peacebuilding strategies, where appropriate, ways to address sexual violence committed during and in the aftermath of armed conflict, and in ensuring consultation and effective representation of women's civil society in its country-specific configurations, as part of its wider approach to gender issues;

12. Urges the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys to invite women to participate in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peacebuilding, and encourages all parties to such talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at decision-making levels;

13. Urges all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations entities and financial institutions, to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions, in particular of judicial

and health systems, and of local civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations;

14. Urges appropriate regional and sub-regional bodies in particular to consider developing and implementing policies, activities, and advocacy for the benefit of women and girls affected by sexual violence in armed conflict;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council by 30 June 2009 on the implementation of this resolution in the context of situations which are on the agenda of the Council, utilizing information from available United Nations sources, including country teams, peacekeeping operations, and other United Nations personnel, which would include, inter alia, information on situations of armed conflict in which sexual violence has been widely or systematically employed against civilians; analysis

of the prevalence and trends of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict; proposals for strategies to minimize the susceptibility of women and girls to such violence; benchmarks for measuring progress in preventing and addressing sexual violence; appropriate input from United Nations implementing partners in the field; information on his plans for facilitating the collection of timely, objective, accurate, and reliable information on the use of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, including through improved coordination of UN activities on the ground and at Headquarters; and information on actions taken by parties to armed conflict to implement their responsibilities as described in this resolution, in particular by immediately and completely ceasing all acts of sexual violence and in taking appropriate measures to protect women and girls from all forms of sexual violence;

16. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex 3: UNSCR 1888

Security Council Resolution 1888

The Security Council,

“Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008) and 1882 (2009) and all relevant statements of its President,

“Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 2009 (S/2009/362), but remaining deeply concerned over the lack of progress on the issue of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict in particular against women and children, notably against girls, and noting as documented in the Secretary-General’s report that sexual violence occurs in armed conflicts throughout the world,

“Reiterating deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children including all forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic or widespread,

“Recalling 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,

“Reaffirming the obligations of States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, and urging states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them,

“Recalling that international humanitarian law affords general protection to women and children as part of the civilian population during armed conflicts and special protection due to the fact that they can be placed particularly at risk,

"Recalling the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against civilians, and in this regard, noting with concern that only limited numbers of perpetrators of sexual violence have been brought to justice, while recognizing that in conflict and in post conflict situations national justice systems may be significantly weakened,

"Reaffirming that ending impunity is essential if a society in conflict or recovering from conflict is to come to terms with past abuses committed against civilians affected by armed conflict and to prevent future such abuses, drawing attention to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms to be considered, including national, international and "mixed" criminal courts and tribunals and truth and reconciliation commissions, and noting that such mechanisms can promote not only individual responsibility for serious crimes, but also peace, truth, reconciliation and the rights of the

victims,

"Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals, "Stressing the necessity for all States and non-State parties to conflicts to comply fully with their obligations under applicable international law, including the prohibition on all forms of sexual violence,

"Recognizing the need for civilian and military leaders, consistent with the principle of command responsibility, to demonstrate commitment and political will to prevent sexual violence and to combat impunity and enforce accountability, and that inaction can send a message that the incidence of sexual violence in conflicts is tolerated,

"Emphasizing the importance of addressing sexual violence issues from the outset of peace processes and mediation efforts, in order to protect populations at risk and promote full stability, in particular in the areas of pre-ceasefire humanitarian access and human

rights agreements, ceasefires and ceasefire monitoring, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), security sector reform (SSR) arrangements, justice and reparations, post-conflict recovery and development,

“Noting with concern the underrepresentation of women in formal peace processes, the lack of mediators and ceasefire monitors with proper training in dealing with sexual violence, and the lack of women as Chief or Lead peace mediators in United Nations-sponsored peace talks, “Recognizing that the promotion and empowerment of women and that support for women’s organizations and networks are essential in the consolidation of peace to promote the equal and full participation of women and encouraging Member States, donors, and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to provide support in this respect,

“Welcoming the inclusion of women in peacekeeping missions in civil,

military and police functions, and recognizing that women and children affected by armed conflict may feel more secure working with and reporting abuse to women in peacekeeping missions, and that the presence of women peacekeepers may encourage local women to participate in the national armed and security forces, thereby helping to build a security sector that is accessible and responsive to all, especially women,

“Welcoming the efforts of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to develop gender guidelines for military personnel in peacekeeping operations to facilitate the implementation of resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), and operational guidance to assist civilian, military and police components of peacekeeping missions to effectively implement resolution 1820 (2008),

“Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 2009 (S/2009/362) and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to

make any legal determination as to whether situations that are referred to in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudge the legal status of the non-State parties involved in these situations,

"Recalling the Council's decision in resolution 1882 of 4 August 2009 (S/RES/1882) to expand the Annexed list in the Secretary General's annual report on Children and Armed Conflict of parties in situations of armed conflict engaged in the recruitment or use of children in violation of international law to also include those parties to armed conflict that engage, in contravention of applicable international law, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, in situations of armed conflict,

"Noting the role currently assigned to the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues to monitor implementation of resolution 1325 and to promote

gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, women's empowerment and gender equality, and expressing the importance of effective coordination within the United Nations system in these areas, "Recognizing that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law,

"Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians,

"Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this connection, its commitment to continue to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on civilians, including with regard to sexual violence,

"1. Reaffirms that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a

widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security; affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security; and expresses its readiness, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to take, where necessary, appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence in situations of armed conflict;

"2. Reiterates its demand for the complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence with immediate effect;

"3. Demands that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, including measures such as, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and

upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, debunking myths that fuel sexual violence and vetting candidates for national armies and security forces to ensure the exclusion of those associated with serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including sexual violence;

"4. Requests that the United Nations Secretary-General appoint a Special Representative to provide coherent and strategic leadership, to work effectively to strengthen existing United Nations coordination mechanisms, and to engage in advocacy efforts, inter alia with Governments, including military and judicial representatives, as well as with all parties to armed conflict and civil society, in order to address, at both headquarters and country level, sexual violence in armed conflict, while promoting cooperation and coordination of efforts among all relevant stakeholders, primarily through the inter-agency initiative

“United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict”;

“5. Encourages the entities comprising UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to support the work of the aforementioned Special Representative of the Secretary-General and to continue and enhance cooperation and information sharing among all relevant stakeholders in order to reinforce coordination and avoid overlap at the headquarters and country levels and improve system-wide response;

“6. Urges States to undertake comprehensive legal and judicial reforms, as appropriate, in conformity with international law, without delay and with a view to bringing perpetrators of sexual violence in conflicts to justice and to ensuring that survivors have access to justice, are treated with dignity throughout the justice process and are protected and receive redress for their suffering;

“7. Urges all parties to a conflict

to ensure that all reports of sexual violence committed by civilians or by military personnel are thoroughly investigated and the alleged perpetrators brought to justice, and that civilian superiors and military commanders, in accordance with international humanitarian law, use their authority and powers to prevent sexual violence, including by combating impunity;

“8. Calls upon the Secretary-General to identify and take the appropriate measures to deploy rapidly a team of experts to situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict, working through the United Nations presence on the ground and with the consent of the host Government, to assist national authorities to strengthen the rule of law, and recommends making use of existing human resources within the United Nations system and voluntary contributions, drawing upon requisite expertise, as appropriate, in the rule of law, civilian and military judicial systems, mediation, criminal investigation, security sector reform, witness

protection, fair trial standards, and public outreach; to, inter alia:

(a) Work closely with national legal and judicial officials and other personnel in the relevant Governments' civilian and military justice systems to address impunity, including by the strengthening of national capacity, and drawing attention to the full range of justice mechanisms to be considered;

(b) Identify gaps in national response and encourage a holistic national approach to address sexual violence in armed conflict, including by enhancing criminal accountability, responsiveness to victims, and judicial capacity;

(c) Make recommendations to coordinate domestic and international efforts and resources to reinforce the Government's ability to address sexual violence in armed conflict;

(d) Work with the United Nations

Mission, Country Team, and the aforementioned Special Representative of the Secretary-General as appropriate towards the full implementation of the measures called for by resolution 1820 (2008);

"9. Encourages States, relevant United Nations entities and civil society, as appropriate, to provide assistance in close cooperation with national authorities to build national capacity in the judicial and law enforcement systems in situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict;

"10. Reiterates its intention, when adopting or renewing targeted sanctions in situations of armed conflict, to consider including, where appropriate, designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence; and calls upon all peacekeeping and other relevant United Nations missions and United Nations bodies, in particular the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, to share with relevant United Nations Security Council sanctions committees,

including through relevant United Nations Security Council Sanction Committees' monitoring groups and groups of experts, all pertinent information about sexual violence;

"11. Expresses its intention to ensure that resolutions to establish or renew peacekeeping mandates contain provisions, as appropriate, on the prevention of, and response to, sexual violence, with corresponding reporting requirements to the Council;

"12. Decides to include specific provisions, as appropriate, for the protection of women and children from rape and other sexual violence in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations, including, on a case-by-case basis, the identification of women's protection advisers (WPAs) among gender advisers and human rights protection units, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the need for, and the number and roles of WPAs are systematically assessed during the preparation of each United Nations peacekeeping operation;

"13. Encourages States, with the support of the international community, to increase access to health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance and socio economic reintegration services for victims of sexual violence, in particular in rural areas;

"14. Expresses its intention to make better usage of periodical field visits to conflict areas, through the organization of interactive meetings with the local women and women's organizations in the field about the concerns and needs of women in areas of armed conflict;

"15. Encourages leaders at the national and local level, including traditional leaders where they exist and religious leaders, to play a more active role in sensitizing communities on sexual violence to avoid marginalization and stigmatization of victims, to assist with their social reintegration, and to combat a culture of impunity for these crimes;

"16. Urges the Secretary-General,

Member States and the heads of regional organizations to take measures to increase the representation of women in mediation processes and decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution and peacebuilding;

"17. Urges that issues of sexual violence be included in all United Nations-sponsored peace negotiation agendas, and also urges inclusion of sexual violence issues from the outset of peace processes in such situations, in particular in the areas of pre-ceasefires, humanitarian access and human rights agreements, ceasefires and ceasefire monitoring, DDR and SSR arrangements, vetting of armed and security forces, justice, reparations, and recovery/development;

"18. Reaffirms the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in promoting inclusive gender-based approaches to reducing instability in post-conflict situations, noting the important role of women in rebuilding society, and urges the Peacebuilding Commission to

encourage all parties in the countries on its agenda to incorporate and implement measures to reduce sexual violence in post-conflict strategies;

"19. Encourages Member States to deploy greater numbers of female military and police personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations, and to provide all military and police personnel with adequate training to carry out their responsibilities;

"20. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that technical support is provided to troop and police contributing countries, in order to include guidance for military and police personnel on addressing sexual violence in predeployment and induction training;

"21. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and urges troop- and police-contributing countries to take appropriate

preventative action, including predeployment and in-theatre awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

"22. Requests that the Secretary-General continue to direct all relevant United Nations entities to take specific measures to ensure systematic mainstreaming of gender issues within their respective institutions, including by ensuring allocation of adequate financial and human resources within all relevant offices and departments and on the ground, as well as to strengthen, within their respective mandates, their cooperation and coordination when addressing the issue of sexual violence in armed conflict;

"23. Urges relevant Special Representatives and the Emergency Relief Coordinator of the Secretary-General, with strategic and technical support from the UN Action network, to work with Member States to develop joint Government-United Nations Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Sexual Violence, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, and to regularly provide updates on this in their standard reporting to Headquarters;

"24. Requests that the Secretary-

General ensure more systematic reporting on incidents of trends, emerging patterns of attack, and early warning indicators of the use of sexual violence in armed conflict in all relevant reports to the Council, and encourages the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, and the Chairperson(s) of UN Action to provide, in coordination with the aforementioned Special Representative, additional briefings and documentation on sexual violence in armed conflict to the Council;

"25. Requests the Secretary-General to include, where appropriate, in his regular reports on individual peacekeeping operations, information on steps taken to implement measures to protect civilians, particularly women and children, against sexual violence;

"26. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the proposals contained in his report as well as any other relevant elements, to devise urgently and preferably within three months, specific proposals on ways to ensure monitoring and reporting in a more effective and efficient way

within the existing United Nations system on the protection of women and children from rape and other sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, utilizing expertise from the United Nations system and the contributions of national Governments, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations in their advisory capacity and various civil society actors, in order to provide timely, objective, accurate and reliable information on gaps in United Nations entities response, for consideration in taking appropriate action;

"27. Requests that the Secretary-General continue to submit annual reports to the Council on the implementation of resolution 1820 (2008) and to submit his next report by September of 2010 on the implementation of this resolution and resolution 1820 (2008) to include, inter alia:

(a) a detailed coordination and strategy plan on the timely and ethical collection of information;

(b) updates on efforts by United Nations Mission focal points on sexual violence to work closely with the Resident Coordination/

Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC), the United Nations Country Team, and, where appropriate, the aforementioned Special Representative and/or the Team of Experts, to address sexual violence;

(c) information regarding parties to armed conflict that are credibly suspected of committing patterns of rape or other forms of sexual violence, in situations that are on the Council's agenda;

"28. Decides to review, taking into account the process established by General Assembly resolution 63/311 regarding a United Nations composite gender entity, the mandates of the Special Representative requested in operative paragraph 4 and the Team of Experts in operative paragraph 8 within two years, and as appropriate thereafter;

"29. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

Annex 4: UNSCR 1889

The Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1889 (2009), the full text of which reads as follows:

Security Council Resolution 1889

The Security Council,

“Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation, in a mutually reinforcing manner, of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009) and all relevant statements of its Presidents,

“Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

“Recalling the resolve expressed in the 2005 United Nations General Assembly World Summit Outcome Document (A/RES/60/1) to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, recalling also the commitments contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action 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,

“Having considered the report of the Secretary General (S/2009/465) of 16 September 2009 and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations that are referred to in the Secretary-General’s report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudge the legal status of the non-State parties involved in these situations,

“Welcoming the efforts of Member States in implementing its resolution 1325 (2000) at the national level, including the development of national action plans, and encouraging Member States to continue to pursue such implementation,

“Reiterating the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes given their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding, reaffirming the key role women can play in re establishing the fabric of recovering society and stressing the need for their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take into account their perspectives and needs,

“Expressing deep concern about the under-representation of women at all stages of peace processes, particularly the very low numbers of women in formal roles in mediation processes and stressing the need to ensure that women are appropriately appointed at decision-making levels, as high level mediators, and within the composition of the mediators’ teams,

“Remaining deeply concerned about the persistent obstacles to women’s full involvement in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and participation in post-conflict public

life, as a result of violence and intimidation, lack of security and lack of rule of law, cultural discrimination and stigmatization, including the rise of extremist or fanatical views on women, and socio-economic factors including the lack of access to education, and in this respect, recognizing that the marginalization of women can delay or undermine the achievement of durable peace, security and reconciliation,

“Recognizing the particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including, inter alia, physical security, health services including reproductive and mental health, ways to ensure their livelihoods, land and property rights, employment, as well as their participation in decision-making and post-conflict planning, particularly at early stages of post-conflict peacebuilding,

“Noting that despite progress, obstacles to strengthening women’s participation in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding remain, expressing concern that women’s capacity to

engage in public decision making and economic recovery often does not receive adequate recognition or financing in post-conflict situations, and underlining that funding for women's early recovery needs is vital to increase women's empowerment, which can contribute to effective post-conflict peacebuilding,

"Noting that women in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict situations continue to be often considered as victims and not as actors in addressing and resolving situations of armed conflict and stressing the need to focus not only on protection of women but also on their empowerment in peacebuilding,

"Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of situations of armed conflict on women and girls, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, adequate and rapid response to their particular needs, and effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process, particularly at early stages of post-conflict peacebuilding, can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace

and security,

"Welcoming the United Nations initiative to develop a system similar to that pioneered by the United Nations Development Programme to allow decision-makers to track gender-related allocations in United Nations Development Group Multi Donor Trust Funds,

"Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to appoint more women to senior United Nations positions, particularly in field missions, as a tangible step towards providing United Nations leadership on implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000),

"Welcoming the upcoming establishment of a United Nations Steering Committee to enhance visibility and strengthen coordination within the United Nations system regarding the preparations for the 10th anniversary of resolution 1325 (2000),

"Encouraging relevant actors to organize events during 2009-2010 at the global, regional and national levels to increase awareness about resolution 1325 (2000), including ministerial events, to renew

commitments to “Women and peace and security”, and to identify ways to address remaining and new challenges in implementing resolution 1325 (2000) in the future,

“1. Urges Member States, international and regional organisations to take further measures to improve women’s participation during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including by enhancing their engagement in political and economic decision-making at early stages of recovery processes, through inter alia promoting women’s leadership and capacity to engage in aid management and planning, supporting women’s organizations, and countering negative societal attitudes about women’s capacity to participate equally;

“2. Reiterates its call for all parties in armed conflicts to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls;

“3. Strongly condemns all violations of applicable international law committed against women and girls

in situations of armed conflicts and post conflict situations, demands all parties to conflicts to cease such acts with immediate effect, and emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for all forms of violence committed against women and girls in armed conflicts, including rape and other sexual violence;

“4. Calls upon the Secretary-General to develop a strategy, including through appropriate training, to increase the number of women appointed to pursue good offices on his behalf, particularly as Special Representatives and Special Envoys, and to take measures to increase women’s participation in United Nations political, peacebuilding and peacekeeping missions;

“5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all country reports to the Security Council provide information on the impact of situations of armed conflict on women and girls, their particular needs in post-conflict situations and obstacles to attaining those needs;

“6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that relevant United Nations bodies, in cooperation with Member

States and civil society, collect data on, analyze and systematically assess particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including, inter alia, information on their needs for physical security and participation in decision-making and post-conflict planning, in order to improve system-wide response to those needs;

"7. Expresses its intention, when establishing and renewing the mandates of United Nations missions, to include provisions on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women in post-conflict situations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue, as appropriate, to appoint gender advisors and/or women-protection advisors to United Nations missions and asks them, in cooperation with United Nations Country Teams, to render technical assistance and improved coordination efforts to address recovery needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations;

"8. Urges Member States to ensure gender mainstreaming in all post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery processes and sectors;

"9. Urges Member States, United

Nations bodies, donors and civil society to ensure that women's empowerment is taken into account during post-conflict needs assessments and planning, and factored into subsequent funding disbursements and programme activities, including through developing transparent analysis and tracking of funds allocated for addressing women's needs in the post-conflict phase;

"10. Encourages Member States in post-conflict situations, in consultation with civil society, including women's organizations, to specify in detail women and girls' needs and priorities and design concrete strategies, in accordance with their legal systems, to address those needs and priorities, which cover inter alia support for greater physical security and better socio-economic conditions, through education, income generating activities, access to basic services, in particular health services, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and mental health, gender-responsive law enforcement and access to justice, as well as enhancing capacity to

engage in public decision-making at all levels;

"11. Urges Member States, United Nations bodies and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to take all feasible measures to ensure women and girls' equal access to education in post-conflict situations, given the vital role of education in the promotion of women's participation in post-conflict decision-making;

"12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and ensure the protection of all civilians inhabiting such camps, in particular women and girls, from all forms of violence, including rape and other sexual violence, and to ensure full, unimpeded and secure humanitarian access to them;

"13. Calls upon all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to take into account particular needs of women and girls associated with armed forces and armed groups and their children, and provide for their full access to these programmes;

"14. Encourages the Peacebuilding Commission and Peacebuilding Support Office to continue to ensure systematic attention to and mobilisation of resources for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of post-conflict peacebuilding, and to encourage the full participation of women in this process;

"15. Request the Secretary-General, in his agenda for action to improve the United Nations' peacebuilding efforts, to take account of the need to improve the participation of women in political and economic decision-making from the earliest stages of the peacebuilding process;

"16. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure full transparency, cooperation and coordination of efforts between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on sexual violence and armed conflict whose appointment has been requested by its resolution 1888 (2009);

"17. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council within 6 months, for consideration, a set of indicators for use at the global level to track implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000), which could serve as a common basis for reporting by relevant United Nations entities, other international and regional organizations, and Member States, on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) in 2010 and beyond;

"18. Requests the Secretary-General, within the report requested in S/PRST/2007/40, to also include a review of progress in the implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000), an assessment of the processes by which the Security Council receives, analyses and takes action on information pertinent to resolution 1325 (2000), recommendations on further measures to improve coordination across the United Nations system, and with Member States and civil society to deliver implementation, and data on women's participation in United Nations missions;

"19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council within 12 months on addressing women's participation and inclusion in peacebuilding and planning in the aftermath of conflict,

taking into consideration the views of the Peacebuilding Commission and to include, inter alia:

a. Analysis on the particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations,

b. Challenges to women's participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding and gender mainstreaming in all early post-conflict planning, financing and recovery processes,

c. Measures to support national capacity in planning for and financing responses to the needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations,

d. Recommendations for improving international and national responses to the needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including the development of effective financial and institutional arrangements to guarantee women's full and equal participation in the peacebuilding process,

"20. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

Annex 5: UNSCR 1960

Security Council Resolution 1889

The Council then adopted unanimously resolution 1960 (2010), the full text of which reads as follows:

The Security Council,

“Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation, in a mutually reinforcing manner, of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1894 (2009), and all relevant statements of its President,

“Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 24 November 2010 (S/2010/604), but remaining deeply concerned over the slow progress on the issue of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict in particular against women and children, and noting as documented in the Secretary-General’s report that sexual violence occurs in armed conflicts throughout the world,

“Reiterating deep concern that despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children in situations of armed conflict, including sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic and widespread, reaching appalling levels of brutality,

“Reiterating the necessity for all States and non-State parties to conflicts to comply fully with their obligations under applicable international law, including the prohibition on all forms of sexual violence,

“Reiterating the need for civilian and military leaders, consistent with the principle of command responsibility, to demonstrate commitment and political will to prevent sexual violence and to combat impunity and enforce accountability, and that inaction can send a message that the incidence of sexual violence in conflicts is tolerated,

“Recalling the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and other egregious crimes perpetrated against civilians and, in this regard, noting with concern that only limited numbers of perpetrators of sexual violence have been brought to justice, while recognizing that in conflict and in post-conflict situations national justice systems may be significantly weakened,

“Welcoming the progress made in rendering operational the team of experts to assist national authorities

to strengthen the rule of law in accordance with resolution 1888 (2009); reaffirming the importance of deploying it rapidly to situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict, working through the United Nations presence on the ground and with the consent of the host Government and in this regard, appreciating the voluntary contributions to support its work,

“Recognizing that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of all persons within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction as provided for by international law,

“Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of civilians,

“Recalling that international humanitarian law affords general protection to women and children as part of the civilian population during armed conflicts and special protection due to the fact that they can be placed particularly at risk,

“Reaffirming that ending impunity is essential if a society in conflict or recovering from conflict is to come to terms with past abuses committed

against civilians affected by armed conflict and to prevent future such abuses, drawing attention to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms to be considered, including national, international and ‘mixed’ criminal courts and tribunals and truth and reconciliation commissions, and noting that such mechanisms can promote not only individual responsibility for serious crimes, but also peace, truth, reconciliation and the rights of the victims,

“Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

“Reaffirming the importance for States, with the support of the international community, to increase access to health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and socio-economic reintegration services for victims of sexual violence, in particular in rural areas, and taking into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities,

“Welcoming the proposals, conclusions and recommendations included in the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/64/19) on the need for adequate capabilities and clear and

appropriate guidelines to enable peacekeeping missions to carry out all their mandated tasks, including prevention of and response to sexual violence; stressing the importance of ensuring engagement by senior mission leadership on protection of civilians, including the prevention of and response to instances of sexual violence in armed conflict, with a view to ensuring that all mission components and all levels of the chain of command are properly informed of and involved in the mission's mandate and their relevant responsibilities; welcoming progress made by the Secretary-General in developing operational tools for the implementation of protection of civilians mandates; and encouraging troop- and police-contributing countries to make full use of and provide feedback on these important materials,

"Recognizing the efforts of the Secretary-General to address the underrepresentation of women in formal peace processes, the lack of mediators and ceasefire monitors with proper training in dealing with sexual violence, and the lack of women as Chief or Lead peace mediators in United Nations-sponsored peace talks; and encouraging further such efforts,
"Welcoming the inclusion of

women in peacekeeping missions in civil, military and police functions, recognizing that their presence may encourage women from local communities to report acts of sexual violence,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 November 2010 (S/2010/604) and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations that are referred to in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudge the legal status of non-State parties involved in these situations,

"1. Reaffirms that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate and prolong situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security; affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security; and expresses its readiness, when considering

situations on the agenda of the Council, to take, where necessary, appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence in situations of armed conflict;

"2. Reiterates its demand for the complete cessation with immediate effect by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence;

"3. Encourages the Secretary-General to include in his annual reports submitted pursuant to resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) detailed information on parties to armed conflict that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape or other forms of sexual violence, and to list in an annex to these annual reports the parties that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict on the Security Council agenda; expresses its intention to use this list as a basis for more focused United Nations engagement with those parties, including, as appropriate, measures in accordance with the procedures of the relevant sanctions committees;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the present resolution and taking into account its specificity, to apply the listing and de-listing criteria for parties listed in his annual report on sexual violence in armed conflict consistent with paragraphs 175, 176, 178, and 180 of his report A/64/742-S/2010/181;

"5. Calls upon parties to armed conflict to make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, which should include, inter alia, issuance of clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence and the prohibition of sexual violence in Codes of Conduct, military field manuals, or equivalent; and further calls upon those parties to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to track and monitor implementation of these commitments by parties to armed conflict on the Security Council's agenda that engage in patterns of rape and other sexual violence, and regularly update the Council in relevant reports and briefings;

"7. Reiterates its intention, when adopting or renewing targeted sanctions in situations of armed conflict, to consider including, where appropriate, designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence; and calls upon all peacekeeping and other relevant United Nations missions and United Nations entities, in particular the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, to share with relevant United Nations Security Council Sanctions Committees, including through relevant United Nations Security Council Sanction Committees' monitoring groups and groups of experts, all pertinent information about sexual violence;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of resolution 1888

(2009), as appropriate, and taking into account the specificity of each country, that ensure a coherent and coordinated approach at the field-level, and encourages the Secretary-General to engage with United Nations actors, national institutions, civil society organizations, health-care service providers, and women's groups to enhance data collection and analysis of incidents, trends, and patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence to assist the Council's consideration of appropriate actions, including targeted and graduated measures, while respecting fully the integrity and specificity of the monitoring and reporting mechanism implemented under Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on children and armed conflict;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure full transparency, cooperation and coordination of efforts between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict;

"10. Welcomes the work of gender

advisers; looks forward to the appointment of more women protection advisers to peacekeeping missions, in accordance with resolution 1888 (2009); notes their potential contribution in the framework of the monitoring, analysis, and reporting arrangements to be established pursuant to operative paragraph 8 of the present resolution;

"11. Welcomes the elaboration by the Secretary-General of scenario-based training materials on combating sexual violence for peacekeepers and encourages Member States to use them as a reference for the preparation and deployment of United Nations peacekeeping operations;

"12. Underlines that, in order to carry out their mandate, missions must communicate effectively with local communities; and encourages the Secretary-General to improve their capacity to do so;

"13. Expresses its intention to give due consideration to sexual violence in mandate authorizations and renewals and to request the Secretary-General to include, as appropriate, gender expertise in technical assessment missions;

"14. Encourages the entities comprising United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to continue to support the work of the aforementioned Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and to enhance cooperation and information-sharing among all relevant stakeholders in order to reinforce coordination and avoid overlap at the headquarters and country levels and improve system-wide response;

"15. Encourages Member States to deploy greater numbers of female military and police personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations, and to provide all military and police personnel with adequate training on sexual and gender-based violence, inter alia, to carry out their responsibilities;

"16. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance on sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel, and further requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide and deploy guidance

on addressing sexual violence for predeployment and inductive training of military and police personnel, and to assist missions in developing situation-specific procedures to address sexual violence at the field level and to ensure that technical support is provided to troop- and police-contributing countries in order to include guidance for military and police personnel on addressing sexual violence in predeployment and induction training;

"17. Invites the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict to continue to provide briefings on sexual violence, in accordance with resolution 1888 (2009);

"18. Requests that the Secretary-General continue to submit annual reports to the Council on the implementation of resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) and to submit his next report by December 2011 on the implementation of resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) and the present resolution to include, inter alia:

(a) a detailed coordination and strategy plan on the timely and ethical collection of information;

(b) information on progress made in the implementation of the monitoring, analysis, and reporting arrangements mentioned in paragraph 8;

(c) detailed information on parties to armed conflict that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape or other forms of sexual violence, and an annex with a list of parties that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict on the Security Council agenda;

(d) updates on efforts by United Nations Mission focal points on sexual violence to work closely with Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC), the United Nations Country Team, and, where appropriate, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and/or the Team of Experts, to address sexual violence;

"19. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

Annex 6: UNSC Global Indicators

THE GLOBAL INDICATORS

The list of 26 indicators presented to the Security Council as part of the Secretary General's ReportS/2010/498.

Number	Indicator
1a	Prevalence of Sexual Violence
1b	Patterns of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations Text of recommendations section to report on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of measures (proposed vs. implemented) • Types of violations • Type of perpetrator • Specific groups affected (ethnicity, geographical location, age)
2	Extent to which United Nations Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions include information on violations of women and girls' human rights in their periodic reporting to the Security Council
3a	Extent to which violations of women's and girls' human rights are reported, referred and investigated by human rights bodies Report on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and types of cases reported, referred and investigated • Account of actions taken / recommended to address violations
3b	Number and percentage share of women in governance bodies of National Human Right Bodies (NHRB)
4	Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeepers and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases
5a	Extent to which measures to protect women's and girls' human rights are included in Peacekeeper Heads of Military Components and Heads of Police Components Directives
5b	Extent to which measures to protect women's and girls' human rights are included in national security policy frameworks. Existing and new gender-specific language to report on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of document • Context analysis of security threats to women and girls • Types of measures
6	Number and type of actions taken by the Security Council related to resolution 1325 (2000) Report on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count of actions • Types of actions: request inquiry, setup a specific mechanism, mandate peace keeping operations, impose sanctions, authorize the use of force, establish an international tribunal, refer a situation to ICC • Type of document (i.e. resolution, PRST)
7	Number and percentage share of women in the Executive leadership of relevant regional and sub-regional organizations involved in preventing conflict Regional and sub-regional organizations will include those identified in A/RES/55/285.
8	Percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls
9	Women's share of senior UN positions in field missions
10	Percentage of field missions with senior level gender experts
11a	Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations
11b	Women's participation in an official observer status at the beginning and the end of formal peace negotiations
12a	Women's political participation in parliaments and ministerial positions. Report on women's share of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seats in parliament • Ministerial positions
12b	Women's political participation as voters and candidates. Report on women's share of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons registered to vote • Persons who actually vote • Parliamentary candidates
13	Extent to which Security Council missions address specific issues affecting women and girls in the Terms of Reference and Mission Reports

14	Index of women's and girls' physical security. Survey-based indicator to measure three dimensions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions of physical security of women and girls (by location, time of day) • Proxy variables measuring how women's and girls' ability to participate in public life has been affected • Proxy variables measuring how women's and girls' regular activities have been affected
15	Extent to which national laws to protect women's and girls' human rights are in line with international standards
16	Level of women's participation in the justice and security sector
17	Existence of national mechanisms for control of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SA/LW). This indicator reports on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a national coordination agency on SA/LW or National Focal Point (paragraphs 4 and 5 of Section II of the POA) • Record keeping on holdings and transfers of SA/LW (para 9 in section II of the POA)
18	Percentage of (monetary equivalent, estimate) benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls
19	Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported, investigated and sentenced
20	Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address SGBV cases
21a	Maternal mortality rate
21b	Net Primary and secondary education enrolment rates, by sex
22a	Proportion of budget related to indicators that address gender equality issues in strategic planning frameworks
22b	Proportion of budget related to targets that address gender equality issues in strategic planning framework
23a	Proportion of total disbursed funding to Civil Society organizations that is allocated to address gender equality issues
23b	Proportion of total disbursed funding to support gender equality issues that is allocated to Civil Society organizations
24a	Proportion of disbursed Multi Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs) used to address gender equality issues
24b	Proportion of total spending of UN system used to support gender equality issues
25	Extent to which Truth and Reconciliation Commissions include provisions to address the rights and participation of women and girls
26a	Percentage of (monetary equivalent, estimate) benefits from DDR programmes received by women and girls
26b	Percentage of (monetary equivalent, estimate) benefits from DDR programmes received by women and girls

Annex 7: Question Guide for mapping initiative on women, peace and security

Prevention

A. Prevention of all forms of violence against women, particularly sexual and gender based violence.

Questions:

- Have you undertaken any projects which contributes to prevention of all forms of violence against women? (Domestic violence, sexual abuse etc)
- Have you undertaken any projects which has targeted the prevention of the prevalence of sexual violence?

B. Operational gender responsive systems in place to monitor, report and respond on violation of women's and girls' rights during conflict, cease fires, peace negotiations and after conflict.

Questions:

- When did you initiate the use of gender desegregated data in your monitoring reports, reporting, and preparations of the project/programs?
- Have there been any specific initiative regarding the reporting/record of violations of women's and girl's human rights?
- Have these information been included in the periodic reporting to the UN Security Council?
- Have there been any initiative that focused on the comparison of the violations of women and girls over the years?
- How has your institution responded after the conflict in addressing the violation of women's and girl's rights during the conflict?

C. International and non-state security actors who are responsive and held to account for any violations of the rights of women and girls, in line with international standards.

Questions:

- Have you taken any initiative to establish, maintain and strengthen structures where cases of sexual violence perpetrated uniformed, civilian peacekeepers and or humanitarian workers are reported?
- Have you taken any initiative to act upon these cases?

- Did your organization take any initiative on organizing training, campaigns with the purpose of informing women and girls about the rules and laws that apply to uniformed, civilian peacekeepers and humanitarian workers?
- Do you have any rules or regulations to protect women's and girl's human rights included in your directives of heads of military/police components?
- Have you taken any initiative to include specific measures to protect women's and girl's human rights in directives issued by military components and head of police components of peacekeeping missions?
- Extend to which measures to protected women's and girl's human rights are included in national security, policy frameworks. ex. Do you have any rules or regulations to protect women's and girl's human rights included in national security, policy frameworks?

D. Provisions addressing the specific needs and issues of women and girls are included in early warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms and their implementation is monitored.

Questions:

- Has there been taken any specific action by the Security Council, regarding 1325 resolution? (NA for Kosovo, but needs to be specified in the report)
- Has your institution taken any initiative in raising the number of women in executive positions of relevant regional and sub-regional organizations?
- Did you take any initiative to encourage women to take part in executive positions of relevant regional and sub-regional organizations involved in preventing conflict?

Participation

A. Inclusion of women and women's interest in decision-making processes related to the prevention management and resolution of conflicts.

Questions:

- Has Resolution 1244 included any specific emphasises or provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls?
- Has your organization taken any initiatives to increase representation and meaningful participation of women in United Nations and other international missions related to peace and security?
- Has there been any initiative taken to increase the number of women in UN field missions?
- Did your organization established any initiative that compared the number of women's share of senior positions in UN field missions?
- Has there been any initiative taken to place a senior gender expert on field mission?
- Has there been taken any initiative to qualify or train gender experts for senior positions in field missions?

B. Increase representation and meaningful participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations and peace building processes.

Questions:

- Has there been taken any initiative to have women as mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations?
- Has there been any initiative taken to foster women's participation in official observer status at the beginning and the end of formal peace negotiations?

C. Increase representation and meaningful participation of women in national and local governance as citizens elected officials and decision makers.

Questions:

- Did your organization take any initiative to increase women's political participation in parliament and ministerial positions?
- Have there been any initiatives taken to identify, plan and train women with particular leadership skills and background?
- Did your organization take any initiative to inform women on their rights as individual voters?
- Has there been taken any initiative to foster women's political participation as candidates?
-

D. Increased participation of women and women's organizations in activities to prevent, manage, resolve and respond to conflict and violations of women's and girl's human rights.

Questions:

- Have there been noted any specific remarks on security council mission's terms of reference that address issues affecting women and girls?

Protection

A. Safety, physical and mental health of women and girls and their economic security are assured and they are human rights respected.

Questions:

- Has there been taken any initiative to ensure women's and girl's physical security?
- Are there any specific protection structures that were established as a result of initiatives taken from your organization?

B. Political, economic, social and cultural rights of women and girls are protected and enforced by national laws in line with international standards.

- Have you taken any initiative to introduce new laws regarding the protection of women's and girl's human rights are in line with international standards?
- And, if there were any, which were the specific laws?
- When have this laws been passed by the parliament?
- Has the implementation of this laws been monitored?

C. Operational mechanisms and structures in place for strengthening physical security and safety for women and girls.

Questions:

- Have you taken any initiative to improve women's participation in your institution (justice, security and Foreign Service sectors.)?
- Is there been an increase in the level of women's participation in your organization that is a results of any specific initiative that you established?
- Has there been any specific initiative to foster national mechanisms for control of illicit small arms and light weapons?

D. Women and girls at risk have access to livelihood support services.

Questions:

- Have you taken any temporary employment initiatives in the context of early economic recovery programs received by women and girls?
- Has there been taken any initiative to raise the percentage of benefits received by women and girls in the context of early economic recovery programs?
- Have there been any initiatives to include women and girls as a separate target group in your livelihood support programs?

E. Increased access to justice for women whose rights are violated.

Questions:

- Were any initiatives taken by your institutions in order to establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)?
- Has there been taken any initiative to establish a specific database that will gather information on referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls, in order to inform about the level of progress referring sexual and gender-based violence?
- Has the personnel of your institution undergone any specific training regarding gender-based violence?
- Have you taken any initiative to inform your personnel about addressing cases of sexual and gender-based violence?

Relief and Recovery

A. Women's and girls' specific reproductive health needs are met in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Questions:

- Have you conducted any training for medical personnel with focus on quality services given to young mothers?
- Has your organization take any initiative, to inform young mothers about health care system and how they can have access to the centers for health care?
- Have you taken any initiative to increase girl's enrollment in schools?
- Have you taken any initiative, that will indicated the level of progress in girl's enrollment in schools?

B. The needs of women and girls, especially vulnerable groups (internally displaced persons, victims of sexual and gender-based violence, ex-combatants, refugees, returnees) are addressed in relief, early recovery, and economic recovery programs

Questions:

- Has there been taken any initiative to budget the implementation of strategies addressing gender equality issues?
- Has there been taken any initiative to compare the proportion of budgeted related to indicators that address gender equality issues in strategic planning frameworks?
- Has there been any initiative taken regarding the issue of budget planning related to targets that address gender equality issues in strategic planning frameworks?
- What have been the projects implemented by the NGO-s which have received your support in relation to gender equality?

- Has there been taken any initiative to raise the total distributed funding to civil society organizations allocated to address and support gender equality issues?
- What have been the projects implemented and funded by Multi – Donor Trust Funds which addressed gender equality issues?
- What have been the undertaken initiatives on gender equality?
- Has there been taken any initiative to analyze and evaluate the outcome of total spending of the United Nations system that was used to support gender equality issues?

C. Post-conflict institutions and processes of transitional justice, reconciliation and reconstruction are gender responsive.

Questions:

- Have there been taken any initiative on truth, reconciliation and reconstruction regarding women?
- Have you monitored the changes or progress regarding the truth and reconciliation commissions in including provisions to address the rights and participation of women and girls?

D. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform programs address the specific security and other needs of female security actors, ex-combatants, and women and girls associated with armed groups.

Questions:

- Was there any initiative taken regarding the reparation programs received by women and girls?
- Was there any initiative taken on the benefits from DDR programs received by women and girls?

Annex 8: List of Institutions

Name and Surname	Institution	Contact Details	Meeting Date/Time
Edona Hajrullahu	Agency for Gender Equality	Edona.hajrullahu@rks-gov.net	12.03.2013/11:00am
Emma Kay	Embassy of the Netherlands	emma.kay@minbuza.nl	E-mail
Patrick Schmelzer Visar Bivolaku	Eu Office in Kosovo	patrick.schmelzer@eeas.europa.eu visar.bivolaku@ext.eeas.europa.eu	E-mail
Brigitte Holzner	EULEX	Brigitte.Holzner@eulex-kosovo.eu	09.11.2012/14:30
Kotilainen Vesa	Embassy of Finland	Vesa.Kotilainen@formin.fi	E-mail
Gabriele Becker Rrezarta Jashari	GIZ	038 233002316 gabriele.becker@giz.de rrezarta.jashari@giz.de	09.11.2012/10am
Roberto Cancel	IOM	45284563 rcancel@iom.int	E-mail
Elisabeth Schleicher	KFOR	SCHLEICHERE@hq.kfor.nato.int	E-mail
Behar Selimi Hysni Shala	Kosovo Police	045 99 88 77; 044 519 919 bselimi@hotmail.com Hysni.Shala@kosovopolice.com	E-mail
Hadije Binjaku	Kosovo Security Forces	044357 096 dija_binaku@hotmail.com	E-mail
Arbena Kuriu	OHCHR	038 249 176 akuriu@ohchr.org	E-mail
Rudina Ademi	Save the Children	Rudina.Ademi-Shala@eur.savethechildren.se	E-mail
Brikena Sylejmani	UNDP	0 44 199 750, brikena.sylejmani@undp.org	07.11.2012/2pm
Berenika Gashi	UNDP-WSSI	berenika.gashi@undp.org	20.11.2012/10am

Visare Nimani	UNFPA	nimani@unfpa.org	08.11.2012/10:30am
Vjollca Gjonbalaj	UNHCR	gjonbala@unhcr.org	e-mail
Pia Hangaslahti	UNICEF	049 351822, phangaslahti@unicef.org	14.11.2012/9am
Flora Macula Nita Gojani	UNWomen	049 194 189 flora.macula@unwomen.org nita.gojani@unwomen.org	23.11.2012/8:45am
Skender Sylja	WHO	044 504 311/ssy@whopr.org	09.11.2012/1pm

UNDP Kosovo Office, Payton Place No. 14, 10000
Pristina, Kosovo
Phone: +381 (0) 38 249066
Fax: +381 (0) 38 249065
E-mail: registry.ks@undp.org

