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CALL FOR PAPERS

20 YEARS OF 1325: REFLECTIONS ON PROGRESS, CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

BACKGROUND

The year 2020 marks the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on women, peace and security. It also coincidentally marks the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which forms the fulcrum around which this landmark resolution was adopted. The adoption of Resolution 1325 is considered by many to be a historic breakthrough since it marked the first time that the UN Security Council dealt specifically with gender issues, by focusing on women's experiences in 'conflict' and 'post-conflict' situations and their contributions to conflict resolution and prevention. Resolution 1325 urged all actors to incorporate gender perspectives in all UN peace and security efforts and called for action on women's empowerment and inclusion in preventing and resolving conflict and building peace. This was a major strategic shift in the framing of previous UN resolutions which had treated women as victims of war, in need of protection. The framework establishing the resolution was laid out around four pillars, namely: Prevention, Protection, Participation and Relief and Recovery.

Since 2010, there have been multiple other resolutions adopted by the UNSCR under the broader umbrella of Women, Peace and Security. In response to persistent advocacy from civil society, the UN Security Council has so far adopted ten resolutions on "Women, Peace and Security". These resolutions are: Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000); 1820 (2009); 1888 (2009); 1889 (2010); 1960 (2011); 2106 (2013); 2122 (2013); 2242 (2015), 2467 (2019), and 2493 (2019). These resolutions provide guidance and enhance efforts to promote and protect the rights of women in conflict and post-conflict situations.

All these resolutions notwithstanding, the commitment and guarantees to institutionalize the WPS agenda has remained at best commitments and ideals on paper. It was for this reason that UN member states in 2005

situated the principles inherent in the resolution into action through the development of national level strategies and government-led National Action Plans (NAP). These NAPs, which are important elements in the implementation of the Resolution were expected to assist countries in identifying priority areas, resources, responsibilities and commitment from government to action. However, after fifteen years, less than 25 countries in Africa have adopted the NAP. Of these, nearly 30% have expired action plans with limited desire to update or adopt a new NAP. Majority of member states have slowed down the process by their unwillingness, incapacities and inability to monitor and evaluate the impacts of the NAPs so far.

While highlighting some notable achievements and trends over the past years, there is continued overall weak delivery, stagnation and in some cases regression over the key commitments of the resolution. Significant challenges still persist with regard to the meaningful participation of women not only in conflict resolution but across the peacebuilding spectrum. Devastating failures are still occurring in relation to the respect of international human rights and humanitarian law across conflicts, particularly with regard to grave violations of women's human rights. Women and girls remain target groups for sexual violence during conflict and post-conflict. Yet again, women and girls also remain unable to access essential services and livelihood opportunities, placing them at increased risk and threatening the short and long-term resilience of communities. Furthermore, some member states are adamant to include women in peace processes, though on average they are the most victimised.

As UNSCR 1325 marks 20 years after its adoption, it is of immense importance to assess and understand where women are 20 years after the adoption of Resolution 1325.



1. What has been the experience of female peacekeepers?
2. How are women deployed in peace operations?
3. What are the barriers to the inclusion of women at the local, national, regional and continental levels?
4. How do women function as mediators? How do women prevent conflict? What is the role of women in conflict?
5. How can women promote or create a more gender equal society?
6. How can nations be incentivized to improve gender equity?
7. What challenges and opportunities do women face in peace and security?

It is within the context of these the issues raised above, that this we seek answers to these complex questions, which we argue lie within this special anniversary edition of the Annual Review of Peace Support Operations.

This celebratory volume aims to generate exchange of new ideas and insights between academics, practitioners and professionals on the potential multiple roles of women in building peace, security, justice and development options during peacetime, during in conflict and in post-conflict settings. The aim is not just limited to examining women's role as agents of peace and explore the avenues in which women can work to protect and promote justice and security, but also to uncover the challenges, difficulties and obstacles faced by women in upholding

the norms and principles underpinning Resolution 1325. Furthermore, the volume aims to bring to the limelight through research work, the way forward for UNSCR 1325 in the context of future peace support operations.

The Editor's welcome submissions from academics, researchers and practitioners that take empirical, practical and historical approaches in discussing UNSCR Resolution 1325.

Suggested Topics

Please consult the list of topics below in line with the above theme and submit a 200-word abstract of your proposed paper to: fiifi.edu-afful@kaiptc.org; eduafful@gmail.com; frank.okyere@kaiptc.org; frankie.okyere@gmail.com on or before March 13, 2020.

Submissions are invited on a range of related topics expected to be in line with Resolution 1325 including but not limited to:

- Conflict Prevention
- Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding
- Early warning and Peace-Processes
- Security and defense institutions
- Conflict resolution and post-conflict environment
- Gender and women's empowerment
- Political Representation/Participation
- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)
- Conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV)
- Violence against women
- Civil Society Activities
- Human Rights (including socio-economic rights/development; Ethnic Discrimination; International and Regional Instruments and Mechanisms)
- Demobilisation, Disarmament, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration
- Small Arms and Light Weapons
- Landmines
- Displacement
- Humanitarian Assistance
- Migration
- Health (including HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health)
- UN/AU/RECs Implementation
- National Implementation (including NAPs)

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES		IMPORTANT DATES	
Word limit for each chapter:	4000	Abstract submission:	13 March 2020
Word limit for abstract:	200	First draft submission:	07 May 2020
Referencing style:	APA	Second draft submission:	19 June 2020
		Publication Date	August 2020



Deadline for submission of abstracts:
Friday, 13 March 2020

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