



## International mandates related to gender equality

# 2

*A sample of the resolutions on the inclusion of gender perspective in general and in humanitarian assistance in particular includes:*

- **Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security - October 2000** – Among other steps, this resolution calls for the recognition of the special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction. Available at: [http://www.un.org/events/res\\_1325e.pdf](http://www.un.org/events/res_1325e.pdf)
- **ECOSOC Agreed Conclusion on Gender Mainstreaming** – The strategy of mainstreaming is defined in the ECOSOC agreed conclusions, 1997/2, as “...the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.”
- **ECOSOC 2003 Resolution on “strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations” (E/2003/L.28)**: “... stressed the continued need and relevance of integrating, through implementation of existing policies, commitments and guidelines on gender mainstreaming, a gender perspective in the planning, programming and implementation of humanitarian assistance activities...”
- **Outcomes Document – Beijing +5 (New York, 2000) - Actions to be taken at the international level...** by the United Nations system and international and regional organisations: Para 86 (a) assist Governments, upon request, in developing gender-sensitive strategies for the delivery of assistance and, where appropriate, responses to humanitarian crises resulting from armed conflict and natural disasters. Full text available at: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/followup/as2310rev1.pdf>
- **Commission on the Status of Women (48th Session, March 2004)**: “The Commission calls for the promotion and protection of the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by women and girls at all times, including during conflict prevention, conflict management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace building. It further calls for the protection and security for women and girls under threat of violence and their freedom of movement and participation in social, political and economic activities.” (Para. 3 – unedited version) See: [www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/)
- **IASC Policy Mainstreaming Gender in the Humanitarian Response to Emergencies. IASC Meeting April 1999**: “...the IASC commits itself to ensuring that its member organisations take the following actions:
  - a. Formulate specific strategies for ensuring that gender issues are brought into the mainstream of activities within the IASC areas of responsibility. Priority areas are: assessment and strategic planning



United Nations

- for humanitarian crisis; the consolidated appeals process; principled approach to emergencies; and participation of women in the planning, designing and monitoring of all aspects of emergency programs;
- b. Ensure data disaggregated by sex and age and include a gender perspective in analysis of information. Produce gender-sensitive operational studies, best practices, guidelines and checklists for programming, as well as the establishment of instruments and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation, such as gender-impact methodologies, in order to incorporate gender analysis techniques in institutional tools and procedures;
  - c. Develop capacity for systematic gender mainstreaming in programmes, policies, actions, and training;
  - d. Ensure reporting and accountability mechanisms for activities and results in gender mainstreaming within the UN and partners, such as incentives, performance evaluations, Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs), budget allocation analysis and actions for redressing staff imbalance.
- The agreed conclusions of ECOSOC's 1998 humanitarian affairs segment requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to "ensure that a gender perspective is fully integrated into humanitarian activities and policies" (E/1998/L.15 of 16 July 1998).