



Côte d'Ivoire, 2005: Women gather to celebrate International Women's Day in Abidjan.

UN photo by Ky Chung

no women  
no peace

10 years UN resolution 1325

10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of UN Security Council  
Resolution 1325 **Women, Peace and Security**

# no women no peace

an exhibition by  
**PeaceWomen Across  
the Globe**

Women are especially concerned about war and violence.  
Across the globe, women actively work to find and create peaceful  
solutions to violent conflict. History clearly demonstrates that real peace  
and security are only possible when women are involved in  
peace processes, bringing their experiences and needs to the table.

In 2000, the UN Security Council recognized this by adopting Resolution 1325 on  
Women, Peace, and Security, demanding the inclusion of women in  
all peace negotiations. Ten years later, we are still very far away from this goal.  
Hopes and expectations remain unfulfilled.

Today, the 1000 PeaceWomen nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize  
in 2005 turn yet again to the UN Security Council, to UN member states and to  
the public with an urgent demand. Implement Resolution 1325 now.

Our message is clear. No Women – No Peace.



PeaceWomen Across the Globe  
FRIEDENSFRAUEN WELTWEIT  
نساء من أجل السلام عبر العالم  
Femmes de Paix Autour du Monde  
Женщины мира за мир на земле  
Mujeres de Paz en el Mundo  
Mulheres pela Paz ao redor do Mundo  
DONNE DI PACE NEL MONDO  
ピースウーマン—国境を越え平和をつくる女たち  
全球和平妇女

no women  
no peace

Israel/Palestine, 2004: Tough, but peaceful discussions between female Palestinian and Israeli high school students at the School of Peace, established in 1979 in an Israeli-Palestinian village between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

Frieder Blickle, Zeitspiegel/Peace Counts

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we build peace  
where  
it matters most

# no women no peace

The exhibition «No Women – No Peace» by PeaceWomen Across the Globe was shown from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 29<sup>th</sup> of October, 2010 at the Delegate Hall of the UN General Assembly Building in New York. Posters from the exhibit were on display in Berlin from the 28<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup> of October and in public spaces in Bern from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> of November.

Women are greatly concerned about war and violence. Across the globe, women actively work to find and create peaceful solutions to violent conflict. History clearly demonstrates that real peace and security are only possible when women are involved in peace processes, bringing their experiences and needs to the table.

Recognizing that women are essential for peacebuilding, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security in 2000. This landmark resolution requires the participation of women in all peace negotiations. Ten years later, this goal is still very far away. Hopes and expectations remain unfulfilled.

A host of activities around the world marked the 10th anniversary of Resolution 1325. PeaceWomen Across the Globe joined in with a multimedia exhibition at UN Headquarters in New York, directly in front of the Security Council Chambers. The 1000 PeaceWomen nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 2005 called on the Security Council, UN Member States and the public with an urgent demand. Implement Resolution 1325 now.

## Our message is clear. No Women – No Peace.

It is a proven fact. Peace negotiations that do not include women are unsuccessful. Peace processes that only consider the needs and concerns of warring factions or conflict parties are doomed to fail. Post-conflict reconstruction processes that exclude women are unable to fulfill the needs of the local population and consequently sow the seeds of new conflict.

Ten years after the ratification of Resolution 1325, the situation has gotten worse. The number of women participating in peace negotiations has decreased. Peace agreements are continually put at risk because they do not adequately address the needs of local populations.

The «No Women – No Peace» exhibition created by PeaceWomen Across the Globe was on display at the Delegate Hall of the UN General Assembly Building in New York for nearly two weeks. Posters from the exhibition were also shown in Berlin and Bern. Upcoming exhibitions are scheduled for the World Social Forum in Senegal in February and the UN in Geneva in March 2011.

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# Key Elements

The primary aim of the exhibition is to take stock of global efforts to implement Resolution 1325. Presented in a wide range of different media – video statements, posters, photos, texts, graphics, quotes and installation art – women peace activists from around the world talk about the impact of 1325 in their daily work. Their stories recount successes and failures, with all of them highlighting the on-going challenges of implementing Resolution 1325.

The **Posters** are designed to provide an overview of Resolution 1325. In particular, they present the history, content and implications of Resolution 1325, as well as its relationship to corresponding resolutions like 1820, 1889 and 1890, and the impact it has had in various conflict zones the world over. The posters also contain information about the status of UN and Member State efforts to implement 1325, with special reference to the exemplary case of Liberia. Because it has not yet been fully implemented, a great deal of work must still be done to fulfill the promise of Resolution 1325. Even more work is needed to fulfill the hope of women who work for peace throughout the world – the hope that they will be respected as strong partners in peace processes.

Other posters present portraits of PeaceWomen from all around the globe, with more in-depth information about their valuable peace work. There are also posters with quotes from women peace activists, accompanied by select extracts from Resolution 1325, in 100 different languages.

Four large **Banners** with inspiring photos and short slogans convey the key message of the exhibition. Suitable for indoor or outdoor use, these big banners loudly confront exhibition visitors with powerful messages about war and peace. In a poster layout, the banners can also be integrated into the poster exhibition.

**Video Statements** – 58 narratives from 31 PeaceWomen in 17 different countries – enable them to tell their message directly to a wide audience. From Malawi, Uzbekistan, the US, Mali, Brazil, Palestine, the Philippines, Kenya, Colombia, Uruguay, Liberia, Sudan, Afghanistan, Mongolia, Nepal, India and Rwanda, these different women peace activists talk about what Resolution 1325 means to them, the importance it has and the challenges they face in their daily work. The video statements were recorded in the countries of origin of these women. The DVD has English subtitles and can be shown with or without sound. In New York and Bern, they were broadcast on two separate monitors in an endless loop, staggered at different time intervals.

The **Installation Art**, consisting of three primary elements, takes a more emotional approach. In order to acknowledge their achievements, a long **Red Carpet** lists the names of the 23 Member States that already have adopted a National Action Plan for 1325, while strongly encouraging the remaining 169 countries that have not yet done so to create one. A **Leaning Table** positioned at sharp, uneven angles visibly captures the reality of women's unequal representation in peace processes. Instantly conveying the message that something is wrong, the table is a central attraction of the exhibit. A huge **Curtain** hung with postcards of striking portraits of the 1000 PeaceWomen from all around the world who were nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 2005 honors the many women activists who engage full-heartedly in peace processes. The curtain lends a vibrant, colorful component to the exhibit and is designed in a flexible format that can be adapted for use in a variety of different ways. Accompanied by relevant text, the postcards are also color-coded to represent the wide array of peace work that these women do.

# The Message

The exhibition gave voice and image to three key messages.

1. **No Women – No Peace.** If Resolution 1325 is not implemented at the very beginning of every peace progress, peace and reconciliation will fail.
2. **Resolution 1325 has not yet been implemented by the UN or its Member States.**  
We recognize its importance for peacebuilding, along with the urgent need for implementation.
3. **Resolution 1325 has great significance for the daily peace work of PeaceWomen**  
and other peace activists in conflict zones all around the world.





## UN Headquarters, New York

The multimedia exhibition «No Women – No Peace» created by PeaceWomen Across the Globe was on display at the Delegate Hall of the UN General Assembly Building in New York from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 29<sup>th</sup> of October, 2010, in cooperation with the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations. This was a unique opportunity for women around the world to influence global politics. On a daily basis, UN member delegations passed through the exhibition as they went from the Delegate Hall to the Security Council or the General Assembly Chambers. Over and over again, they saw and heard the message «No Women – No Peace».

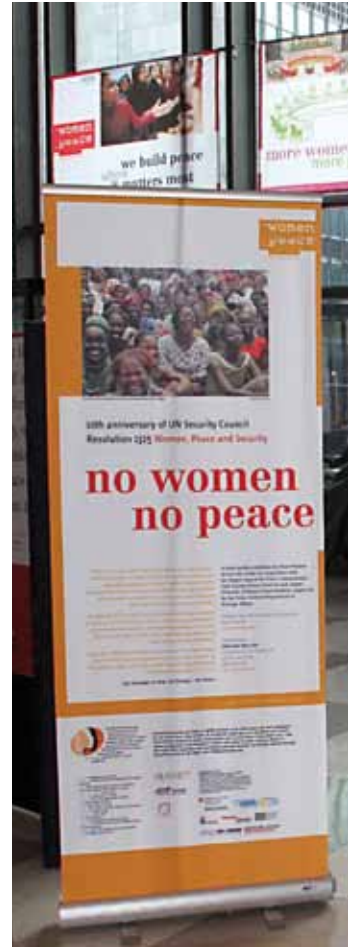
From the 25<sup>th</sup> to the 29<sup>th</sup> of October, part of the exhibition was also shown at the Interactive Peace Fair hosted by Church Center (44<sup>th</sup> Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue), in collaboration with the Hague Appeal for Peace, the International Civil Society Action Network and the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders.

With large banners hanging on the fence outside UN Headquarters and on the opposite side of the street at Church Center, the 1000 PeaceWomen shouted their message loud and clear to the general public, UN delegates and visitors to UN Headquarters.

















## Berlin

In addition to showing «No Women – No Peace» in New York and Bern, PeaceWomen Across the Globe exhibited the posters in Berlin. On display from the 28<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup> of October, 2010, the exhibit coincided with an international conference entitled «Dealing with Crisis, Ending Armed Conflicts. Strategies for Peace from Men and Women», hosted by the Gunda Werner Institute at the Heinrich Böll Foundation.



## Bern

A German-language version of the posters was exhibited in six different public spaces in Bern city center from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> of November. This exhibition was hosted in partnership with the Political Affairs Division IV of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the city of Bern.

The multimedia exhibition was shown at Casino Bern during a conference to launch the new Swiss National Action Plan on 1325, «10 Years of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325, Chances & Boundaries». The exhibition was hosted by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, the Swiss Federal Department of Defense, Civil Protection and Sport, and KOFF swisspeace. The conference exhibit presented the video statements, the posters and several key installation pieces, including the red carpet, the large banners and the leaning peace table.

PeaceWomen Across the Globe also organized a film series in several cities throughout Switzerland, which brought Resolution 1325 to the attention of a large audience.









Macedonia, 2003: Dialogue between cultures requires translators. Elena Gohmadova (2<sup>nd</sup> from right), an OSCE diplomat from Tajikistan, speaks with policemen and representatives of several ethnic groups.

Uli Reinhardt, Zeitspiegel/Peace Counts

# Peace: 1/2 the world is missing

## Resolution 1325: Women, Peace and Security A groundbreaking development

Often dubbed the «women's resolution», UN Security Council Resolution 1325 is first and foremost about peace and security for every person in the world. This resolution is not about the inclusion of women for the sake of political correctness. It is firmly rooted in the premise that women's inclusion and their presence at the negotiating table will significantly improve the chances of attaining viable and sustainable peace.

Unanimously adopted on 31<sup>st</sup> of October, 2000, Resolution 1325 is the first-ever resolution passed by the UN Security Council acknowledging the need for and contributions of half the world's population – women – to international peace and security.

Both women and men experience violent conflicts as gross human tragedies. But the roles, experiences, needs and interests of women, girls, men and boys are very different. Although women are involved in fighting, the majority of combatants are men. Women are more severely affected by sexual abuse and domestic violence, displacement and social discrimination. During violent conflict, they tend to take over male-dominated roles, as heads of households. They carry heavy burdens. They pay high costs for war.

Yet, the vast majority of decisions in peace processes are taken by men – often with military or power interests. Where are the women?

Paragraph 1 of UNSCR 1325 states that there must be «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».

### Resolution 1325: the five Ps for peace.

- › **Participation:** greater inclusion of women in peacebuilding
- › **Prevention of conflict and gender-based violence**
- › **Protection of the rights and needs of women and girls during and after armed conflicts**
- › **Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding:** gender mainstreaming in all activities and phases

*«No woman has ever been appointed chief or lead mediator in UN-sponsored peace talks. Such exclusion invariably leads to a failure to adequately address women's concerns, such as sexual and gender-based violence, women's rights and post-conflict accountability.»*

Source: UNFEM website, 2010



# Peace: 1/2 the world is missing



Democratic Republic of Congo, 2008: Women representatives from local civil society organizations rejoice at the signing of the peace accord in Goma.

UN photo by Marie Frechon

*«Women are half of the world's population, contribute two thirds of the work, earn one tenth and possess one percent of the property. I established this formula in 1978 together with statistician friends in the UN. Today I would like to tell the world how difficult it was to publish those three little lines.»*

**Krishna Ahooja-Patel**, former President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), 2004

## Resolution 1325: a brief history

Resolution 1325 is also the result of dedicated lobbying by women's organizations around the world.

In 2000, during the 5th anniversary of the 4th World Conference on Women in Beijing («Beijing + 5»), International Alert and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom co-chaired a caucus of 60 NGOs from conflict areas and urged UN Member States to support a Security Council Resolution on women, peace and security.

To guide the process, International Alert, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Amnesty International, the Hague Appeal for Peace and the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children formed the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace, and Security.

The group contacted diplomats from countries holding seats on the Security Council at the time. Based on widespread consultation with women peace activists in conflict zones, they also produced an initial draft of the resolution.

Bangladesh was the first country to adopt the issues and put them on the Security Council's agenda in March 2000, when Ambassador Anwarul Chowdhury delivered a powerful Presidential Statement on International Women's Day. In May 2000, Namibia hosted an international meeting that resulted in the Windhoek Declaration. Jamaica and Canada were also early supporters.

Namibia sponsored the resolution during its presidency of the Security Council in October 2000, when it was unanimously ratified.

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Sudan, 2007: One of the soldiers of SLA (Sudan Liberation Army) who turned out for the meeting between the UN and AU Special Envoys for Darfur and commanders of rebel groups in Um Bai.

Tim McKulka, UNMIS

*«When women are present,  
the nature of the dialogue changes.»*

**Elisabeth Rehn**, Former Minister of Defense, Finland  
and **Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf**, current President of Liberia,  
*Women, War and Peace*, UNIFEM, 2002

The most important aspect of Resolution 1325 is that it recognizes thousands of peacewomen across the globe as «actors of change». It endorses «their right to participate» in peace negotiations and to influence the contents of peace agreements and reconstruction processes.

**Prevention of gender-specific violence and Protection of women and girls only become effective through the Participation of women at all levels of governance.**

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### Participation: women at the peace table

#### Just the facts: peace negotiations and peace processes

Data on numbers of women in peace talks is scarce. At present, this vital information is not consistently tracked by any authority. Nonetheless, some facts are available. They are disturbing.

In 2009, for example, UNIFEM reviewed a limited, but reasonably representative sample of 24 major peace processes from 1992 to 2008 and found that only:

- 2.5 % of signatories were women
- 3.2 % of mediators were women
- 5.5 % of witnesses were women
- 7.6 % of negotiators were women

The peace negotiations in Indonesia, Nepal, Somalia, the Côte d'Ivoire, the Philippines and the Central African Republic were exclusively meetings of men.

Since the passage of Resolution 1325, there has been little appreciable increase in the number of women who participate in peace negotiation delegations. And women are largely absent from chief mediating roles in UN-brokered talks.

A similar study reviewed 33 peace negotiations from 2005 to 2007 and found that only 4% of participants – 11 out of 280 – were women. The average participation of women on government negotiation delegations was 7%, higher than on the delegations of non-state armed groups.

Source: 2008 Yearbook of Peace Processes by the School for the Culture of Peace in Spain



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Only 16 % of the 589 peace agreements concluded between 1990 and 2010 contained any references to women.

- 9 agreements specified quotas for women in legislative or executive bodies
- 5 supported women's representation in the police or gender-sensitive police reform
- 4 referred to gender equality in the judiciary
- 4 mentioned women or gender equality in the context of public-sector restructuring

Source: The Transitional Justice Peace Agreements Database, University of Ulster

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## Women's participation in processes and institutions

### UN Agencies

- In more than 60 years of operations, the UN has never had a female Secretary General. To this day, only a few Special Representatives of the Secretary General (SRSGs) have been women. So far, very few peacekeeping missions have been led by women.
- In 2010, in the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, women made up only 2.7 % of the UN peacekeeping force, 7 % of the UN police force and 30 % of the civilian personnel.
- The promise to equip all peacekeeping missions with a gender consultant has not yet been implemented. In 2008, there were only 12 such full-time jobs in peacekeeping missions.

Liberia, 2007: A UN Peacekeeper from India during riots at a market in Monrovia. For the first time in history, a UN police unit consists entirely of women.

Frank Schulze, Zeitenspiegel/Peace Counts





Liberia, 2004: Liberian women march peacefully through the streets of Monrovia. They turned up every day for a week calling on the government, the opposition, combatants and the international community (mainly the UN-mission in Liberia) to help to stop the killings.

Pewee Flomoku

## Learning from women – learning from Liberia

# Women give peace a chance

Women's protests and actions have often served as important catalysts for social change and peace talks. Women leaders do consult with local grassroots women's organizations and initiatives. Women who mobilize their constituencies also hold the relevant parties accountable to the promises and agreements they have made.

Liberia experienced devastating warfare between 1989 and 2003. In 2001, West African women peace activists launched the Peacebuilding Network. In 2003, the Liberian arm of the network, with leadership from Leymah Gbowee, Asatu Bah Kenneth and other women, founded a movement called Women of Liberia Mass Action for Peace. They drew on their faith, common values and exhaustion with war to mobilize women across the churches and mosques. They successfully brought thousands of Liberian women together on the streets of Monrovia, all dressed in white. They presented their demands to then-President Charles Taylor and met with leaders of the armed groups to encourage them to come to peace talks.

The group mobilized hundreds of women in refugee camps in Ghana to attend the peace talks in Accra in 2003. They sat outside the negotiation building, choosing to remain outside of the formal political discussions, but liaising with their colleagues from the Manu River Women's Peace Network who were delegates inside, at the table. In the end, it was the actions of these committed women – a sit-in, barricading delegates in their meeting rooms – that prompted international mediators to set deadlines and secure agreements.

The peace agreement was signed two weeks later.

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*«We showed our commitment through  
our peace advocacy.*

*We showed it when we went  
into the cantonments to disarm the boys.*

*We said it through the elections.*

*We say it on behalf of women everywhere.*

*We are capable.*

*Hold on to our hands, and let us  
walk this walk together.»*

Leymah Gbowee, Women, Peace and Security Network Africa, 2007

# Women give peace a chance

## Liberia – a success story

The women's movement continued its work and became directly involved in the disarmament of combatants when the UN's disarmament program was on the brink of failure. They negotiated with the boys and men in the demobilization areas and put out public information announcements on the radio about peace and forgiveness. In 2005, they helped bring to power the first female head of state in Liberia, and in Africa, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf.

As one of her first official acts in office, «Ma Ellen» released a tough rape law. The President also included women in the new state institutions. At the national and international level, she pursued the implementation of Resolutions 1325 and 1820. As part of the UN peacekeeping mission, a female-only police force from India is responsible for security in the capital Monrovia and for the recruitment of women to the local police service.

Liberia is troubled by all of the problems of a traumatized and extremely poor country going through a post-conflict reconstruction phase. In spite of these enormous challenges, the country has achieved more successes than other countries in similar situations. To a significant extent, this is due to the courage of its women.



Liberia, 2007: Indian UN Peacekeeper from the woman-only unit during riots at a market in Monrovia. The special unit is part of the UN peacekeeping mission in Liberia.

Frank Schultze, Zeitspiegel/Peace Counts



Serbia, 1997: The Serbian branch of Women in Black on International Women's Day in Belgrade. From 1991 to 1996, the group demonstrated every Wednesday against war, militarism and nationalism, dressed all in black and protesting in silence.  
Peter Dammann, Agentur Focus

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*«Improving the lives of women in countries with high illiteracy rates also means improving the lives of the entire community.»*

Joséphine Lénô, Economic and Social Council of Guinea, Guinea

# The Inclusion of women in peacebuilding International Perspective

Women should be fully included at all levels of government. One of the most effective ways to ensure that this can happen is to actively include them in peacebuilding. When women's lives are better, whole communities benefit.

*«No peace agreement should be endorsed unless women are either signatories or women's interests are catered for in the agreement.»*

Jan Egeland,

The Norwegian Institute for International Affairs, Norway

*«Roughly half of the countries that moved from conflict to a fragile peace – either through negotiated settlement or military intervention – have reverted to conflict within a few years... Of the other half that has managed to keep the peace, the large majority end up highly dependent on foreign aid – hardly a sustainable model... The international community needs to seriously debate ways in which to improve this record. Focusing on this is the best way to improve the condition of women in these countries.»*

Graciana del Castillo, Centennial Group Latin America, USA

*«The inclusion and empowerment of women in conflict prevention and peace processes is not idealism in the midst of real politics. It is one of the necessary and infinitely pragmatic antidotes to politics and business as usual if the objective is sustainable peace.»*

Sanam Naraghi Anderlini,

International Civil Society Action Network, USA



*«Women in Afghanistan are critical partners for peace. Women's engagement is not an optional extra component of stabilization and recovery; it is a critical precursor to success. Women's empowerment will enable you to deliver long-term stability, democratization, and development.»*

Statement on behalf of Afghan Women,  
Afghan Women's Network, Afghanistan

*«The international community had earlier put pressure on the government. It does not do that anymore. At the conference in London about the future of Afghanistan, the women had no voice.»*

An Afghan employee of the international women's aid organization  
medica mondiale, Afghanistan

## The Middle East and Afghanistan

# Experience talks

*«If we'd had women at  
Camp David,  
we'd have an agreement.»*

Former US President **Bill Clinton**

*«There were no women present  
who could have acted as guides.»*

**Sumaya Farhat-Naser**, Palestinian peace activist

*«We refuse to be enemies.»*

Joint banner by **Sumaya Farhat-Naser** and **Gila Svirsky**, Jerusalem

*«Negotiators are often men who committed brutal crimes towards each other – military persons who learned in war to measure success by overpowering their enemy.»*

**Gila Svirsky**, Coalition of Women for a Just Peace, Israel

*«Peace is made between peoples and not between leaders. A process that should lead to a political solution that is sustainable and consequently permanent... should not be left to the confines of the generals, and should be transparent to the relevant societies. We have to address and understand each other's history with an open mind. If we leave it only to men, we get Israeli generals and Palestinians who will not be defeated and there is no room to negotiate.»*

**Maha Abu Dayyah Shamas**, Palestinian peace activist



Afghanistan, 2009: A resident of a woman's shelter in Nili is seen through a mirror.

UN photo by Eric Kanstein

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Bosnia, 1992: Women refugees who had been raped finding shelter in a gymnasium in Tuzla.

Andree Kaiser

## Other aspects of Resolution 1325

# Prevent and Protect

### Gender-based violence: a fact of all violent conflicts

Rape and sexual violence occur in almost every war. But they are hardly ever discussed. Victims are rarely given the psychosocial assistance they need. Victims are rarely compensated.

In a 2009 study entitled *Sexual Violence in Peace Agreements*, UNIFEM reviewed 300 peace agreements in 45 conflicts from 1989 to 2008 and found that in only 18 cases and 10 conflicts was sexual or gender-related violence even mentioned. In not one of these 300 peace agreements were measures to rehabilitate and protect the victims addressed, much less adopted.

Women who have suffered sexual or other types of violence are often stigmatized. Most perpetrators are not prosecuted. Women and girls who have been raped are often excluded from their communities – or even killed. This is a terrible injustice.

In many disarmament and rehabilitation programs, former female rebels and girl soldiers are entirely overlooked. But many societies discriminate against them because they have relinquished traditional female roles. Women and girls who were forced to serve in rebel groups as sex slaves are now being denounced as prostitutes. This too is a horrific injustice.

### UNSCR 1820, 1888 and 1889

Resolution 1820 was adopted on 19<sup>th</sup> of June, 2008. The Security Council noted for the first time in UN history 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». Resolution 1820 demands new efforts to realize a «zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations» and sustainable assistance for victims. Uncooperative states are threatened with sanctions.

According to the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, one year after its adoption the implementation of Resolution 1820 was still weak. Sexual violence continues in many countries. In the Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad and the Central African Republic it has actually increased.

In autumn 2009, the Security Council responded by adopting Resolutions 1888 and 1889. These new resolutions specifically referred to Resolutions 1820 and 1325, stating that the Security Council was «deeply concerned» with the lack of progress in their implementation.



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# Peace *needs* women

At all levels of conflict resolution and peacebuilding

The call for greater participation of women and the prevention of gender-based violence are fundamental human rights. They are also a political *sine qua non* – that without which.

Yet, if the promotion of women in the UN continues at its present rate, the goal of 50 % women at the UN in Geneva will be achieved in the year 2072 and at the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in New York in 2100, according to Stephen Lewis, former UN special envoy for HIV/Aids in Africa.

Discrimination against women also persists with respect to Resolution 1325:

*«Women never were at the peace table. It's like the resolution doesn't exist, but we talk about it all the time... So you have to ask yourself: would they be doing this if it were men? And, the answer is no. They can afford not to care because they're women.»*

**Stephen Lewis**, former UN special envoy for HIV/Aids in Africa, Canada

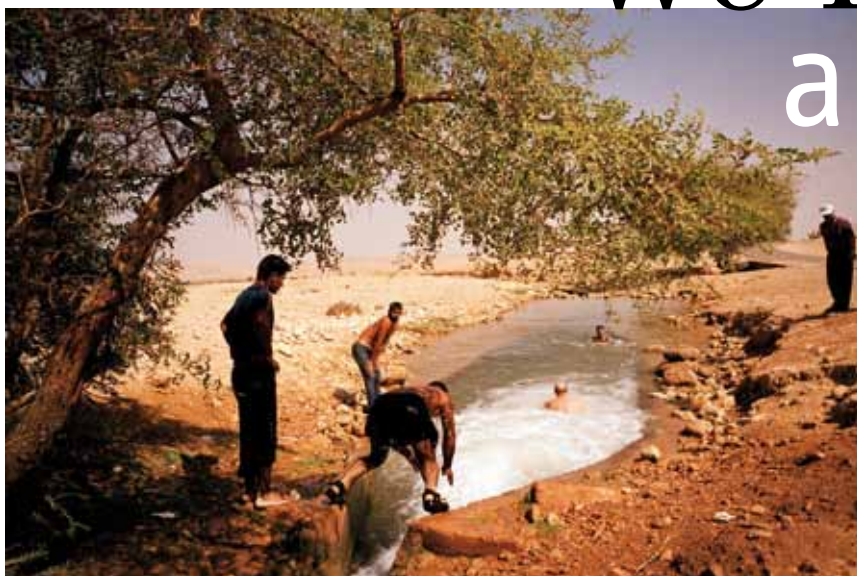


Uganda, 2005: Former child soldiers recruited by the Lord's Resistance Army are cared for in a camp in Kitkum.  
Frank Schultze, Zeitenspiegel / Peace Counts

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## we have a dream ...



Border of Israel and Jordan, 2004:  
Young men swimming in the Jordan River.  
Ivo Saglietti, Zeitenspiegel/Peace Counts

### ... that one day ...

Instead of excluding 50 % of the world's population – women – actively including the perspectives and views of all members of society increases the fulfillment of needs and capacities. Without taking women into account, peacebuilding processes lack substance and legitimacy. This jeopardizes their sustainability, both in the short term and in the long run.

Can the world afford to keep taking this risk?

... women's basic needs – like water, shelter and security, will be put first. Women are generally responsible for looking after sick or wounded family members, cultivating the land, cooking and fetching water. Their needs are those of their families. Addressing their needs means addressing the needs of a whole community.

... women will be sitting with you, politicians and rebel leaders alike, talking about peace, conflict and security, along with their needs, interests and concerns. We will listen. And you will listen.

... women will be equally present at all levels of decision making in governments throughout the world and at peace talks.



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we have  
a dream ...



Mediterranean Sea, 2004: The Japanese Peace Boat on its 46th Global Voyage since 1983, carrying the message «Peace is Possible». The boat is a floating university and a platform for peace activists. The woman seen here is a survivor of Hiroshima.

Uli Reinhardt, Zeitspiegel/Peace Counts

... that one day ...

- ... the impunity that destroys societies comes to an end. War criminals are routinely prosecuted by national courts or the International Criminal Court (ICC). And the victims of war receive the rehabilitation they need and the compensation they deserve.
- ... half of the UN's leadership consists of women. Half of its services are dedicated to women and girls.
- ... women are equally present as representatives in national, regional and international institutions to prevent conflicts, in early warning systems and in conflict transformation mechanisms.
- ... UN climate negotiations, along with every other institution throughout the world struggling to avoid environmental catastrophe and resource conflicts, are successful. Because half the participants are women.
- ... **all wars and other forms of violence and injustice end.**  
**And disarmament begins across the world.**

And the day is now!

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women  
walk  
the walk  
don't just  
talk  
the talk



Liberia, 2004: Liberian women cry for peace, calling on the government, opposition, combatants and the international community to help stop the killings.

Pewee Flomoku



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**Stanislavka  
Zajović**  
Serbia



Serbia, 1997: the Serbian branch of the Women in Black on International Women's Day in Belgrade. From 1991 to 1996, these dedicated women held weekly demonstrations against war, militarism and nationalism, always in silence and dressed in black. Their main slogan: «Not in our name!»

Peter Dammann, Agentur Focus

*«To conceal cruelties,  
murders and armed force  
is a crime.»*

Stanislavka Zajović is a committed human rights activist. She founded the Women in Black network after the war began in Belgrade. The organization is inspired by the Women in Black in Israel and Palestine, who firmly believe in the need for mutual recognition.

From October 1991 until the end of the war, the Women in Black held weekly demonstrations for peace in Belgrade, in the whole of Serbia and in Montenegro. They stood up and would not allow themselves to be intimidated – not even when facing verbal abuse and fierce aggression.

Silent and dressed in black, they rejected the war and the crimes that were committed in the name of the Serbian nation. Their main slogan was: «Not in our name!»

Commemorating the victims of the genocide in Srebrenica in 1995, the Women in Black demanded amnesty for everyone who had refused to participate in the war.

Stanislava's aim is to consolidate peace and use dialogue as a way to repair the damage caused by the war, and to overcome the senseless logic of a one-sided victory. She calls this practice «spiritual demilitarization».

Safaa Elagib Adam is an economist and peace activist. She is from western Darfur, a dangerous, war-torn region in Sudan. Safaa realized very quickly that only lasting peace and sustainable development would end the unbearable misery of the people who were affected and displaced by the war in the region.

This peace activist is convinced that the people who were traumatized by violence and abuse not only need food and security, but also require education and skills to build their belief in a better future.

As a member of the Sudanese Women's Network for Peace, and with the support of her own organization, the Community Development Association, Safaa Elagib Adam develops programs that address these issues. She believes that women and young people in particular can bring about much-needed change.

Safaa Elagib Adam also plays a leading role in the peace negotiations. With a voice that is heard, she never tires of insisting that women must be part of the negotiations. She sees UN Resolution 1325 as a useful instrument for demanding that women be protected in situations of conflict.

The Sudanese Bureau of Intelligence frequently questions Safaa and her fellow campaigners. Nevertheless, they unwaveringly continue with their mission.

Safaa Elagib Adam has received several accolades. In 2009, she was awarded the Human Rights Prize of the Swiss Stiftung für Freiheit und Menschenrechte (Foundation for Freedom and Human Rights).

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*«Women know about the misery of refugees and the fate of those who were displaced. During the war, many of them were raped.»*



**Safaa Elagib Adam**  
Sudan/Darfur



*«I lost my family in the riots of Gujarat. Thousands of others experienced the same fate. I am fighting to ensure that such violence will never happen again.»*



## **Naseeb Mohammad Shaikh**

**India**

The 2002 massacre in the Indian state of Gujarat had horrible consequences for young Muslims. Radical Hindus murdered 11 members of Naseeb Mohammad Shaikh's husband's family and 14 of her own family members. Her daughter was brutally raped in front of her relatives before being killed. Naseeb Mohammad Shaikh was left alone with her own son.

Despite these tragedies, she refuses to give up. Naseeb wants no revenge. She wants reconciliation. She joined Aman Samuday, an organization that encourages people to live in peaceful coexistence. Going from village to village, Naseeb Mohammad Shaikh spreads a message of peace, justice and humanity. Her mission is met with gratitude and respect.

Along with a group of women activists, Naseeb Mohammad Shaikh campaigns for women's rights, demanding that local Muslim priests take a public stand and support their cause. Her peace organization also fights to stop police brutality against minorities.

Naseeb Mohammad Shaikh is known far and wide across the borders of her region. People listen to and understand her message of peace.

*«I want to break the taboo  
and tear down the walls  
of silence for the dignity of  
tortured women.»*



**Monika Hauser**  
Germany

Her native tongue is German, her passport is Italian and she grew up in Switzerland. Monika Hauser is a gynecologist and founder and director of the international organization medica mondiale. She was awarded the Alternative Nobel Prize in 2008.

Moved by the cruelties of the war in Bosnia, in 1992 Monika Hauser went to Zenica to help local women. In 1993 – before the conflict ended – she and her team opened up a comprehensive psychosocial treatment center for women who were victims of wartime rape and other cruelties. The holistic healing of damaged bodies and souls is still the most important aspect of medica mondiale's work.

When grenades exploded in the center of Zenica, the UN evacuated all foreigners. However Monika did not heed the call to leave and stayed on site, even during that difficult time. The women of medica zenica are grateful for her courage.

Today, medica mondiale supports projects in Kosovo, Albania, Afghanistan, Iraq and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



Hatidža Mehmedović is Bosnian and one of the Mothers of Srebrenica working together to demand an investigation into the fate of their murdered husbands, sons and grandsons.

In July 1995, Srebrenica experienced the largest-scale massacre since WWII. In plain view of the UN Protection Force, Serbian troops killed 8,000 Bosnian men and boys – among them Hatidža Mehmedović's husband and twin sons.

Hatidža quickly came to believe that conflicts can only be solved if enemies come face-to-face in order to share their despair, search for justice and organize their daily lives together with mutual care. In her view, this should be the basis for a new, peaceful coexistence between the different ethnicities.

Twice, the Mothers of Srebrenica travelled to the War Crimes Tribunal in the Hague. By their presence and insistent demands, these mothers helped the judges to decide to begin the trial against one of the cruelest war criminals – Radovan Karadžić – despite his absence.

After years of waiting, in November 2007 some of the remains of Hatidža Mehmedović's husband and one of her sons were found. The search goes on, but like many other women, Hatidža Mehmedović fears that she will never be able to bury her two children.

*«Since we cannot help the dead,  
we must make sure that  
the survivors of the genocide  
receive our help.»*

## **Hatidža Mehmedović**

Bosnia



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**Elisabeth Decrey Warner**  
Switzerland

*«Even in the  
middle of a conflict  
you can start to  
save lives.»*

Why is a mother of six climbing a mountain in Iraqi Kurdistan all by herself to meet a rebel leader? Why does a skiing instructor leave her life in the Alps behind to negotiate with militant rebels in the hot Sahara sands?

Elisabeth Decrey Warner faces challenges like this because she is convinced that dialogue with armed non-state actors is necessary for the resolution of conflict.

Through her organization, Geneva Call, she engages in such dialogue on various levels. She campaigns for adherence to a total ban on anti-personnel mines, which claim 15,000 victims every year, dismember children and prevent the cultivation of farmland. She also demands that non-state actors protect civilians in conflicts. Another important aspect of her work is to prevent the forceful recruitment of child soldiers. Elisabeth Decrey Warner demands respect for women and fights against rape as a weapon of war.

Elisabeth is certain that only negotiating with the «good guys» will not solve the problems at hand. In order to protect civilians, dialogue must include rebels. Armed non-state actors are part of the problem, but they are also part of the solution.



Iraq, 2006. Elisabeth Decrey Warner teaches Kurdish combatants about international human rights norms. Together they look for ways to persuade other combatants to pay more respect to such norms.





**Dekha Ibrahim  
Abdi**  
Kenya

*«When a military leader asks  
me what to do in a conflict situation,  
I know that my work is being  
recognized.»*

Dekha Ibrahim Abdi is from northeast Kenya, where a bloody conflict flared up over farmland, cattle and hereditary rights. Dekha's response was to recruit a group of local mediators to negotiate a peace treaty with the members of the different clans and ethnic groups involved in the conflict. In order to ensure that the treaty was enforced, the mediators enlisted clan representatives, religious leaders, delegates, and civil society representatives to establish the Wajir Peace Committee.

With an ingenious negotiation scheme, Dekha Ibrahim Abdi and her organization have been able to prevent a civil war in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, which was close to erupting in violence because of ballot rigging during the 2007 elections. Dekha Ibrahim Abdi simultaneously negotiated on several levels: with «bush mediation» she addressed people in rural parts of the country, with «street mediation» she convinced urban populations and with «conference room mediation» she persuaded leaders of the conflicting parties to make a commitment to cooperate in finding a way out of the imminent crisis.

With her unique personality, Dekha Ibrahim Abdi makes unusual allies. Military representatives regularly ask for her opinion in conflict situations. She was awarded the Alternative Nobel Prize in 2007.

Raisa Kadyrova established the Foundation for Tolerance International in Kyrgyzstan in 1998. Her organization works to prevent the outbreak of conflict in neighboring regions of Central Asia. Social, inter-ethnic, ecological and economic problems are at the root of corruption, violence and injustice, especially in the Fergana Valley.

Raisa Kadyrova and her organization monitor and analyze the causes of new conflicts to look for effective solutions. They arrange talks with the parties involved, motivating them to engage in negotiations and facilitating mediation processes. Raisa trains women and men in mediation techniques and focuses on activities that are key to finding consensus among opposed parties. Her organization works on multiple levels and the importance of her involvement is recognized both by the civilian population and members of Parliament and the government.

Raisa Kadyrova and her colleagues are concerned by the increasing number of victims of violent conflicts, despite their on-going peace work. That is why she is pleading for even more effective action. And she definitely will not allow herself to become discouraged.



**Raisa Kadyrova**  
Kyrgyzstan

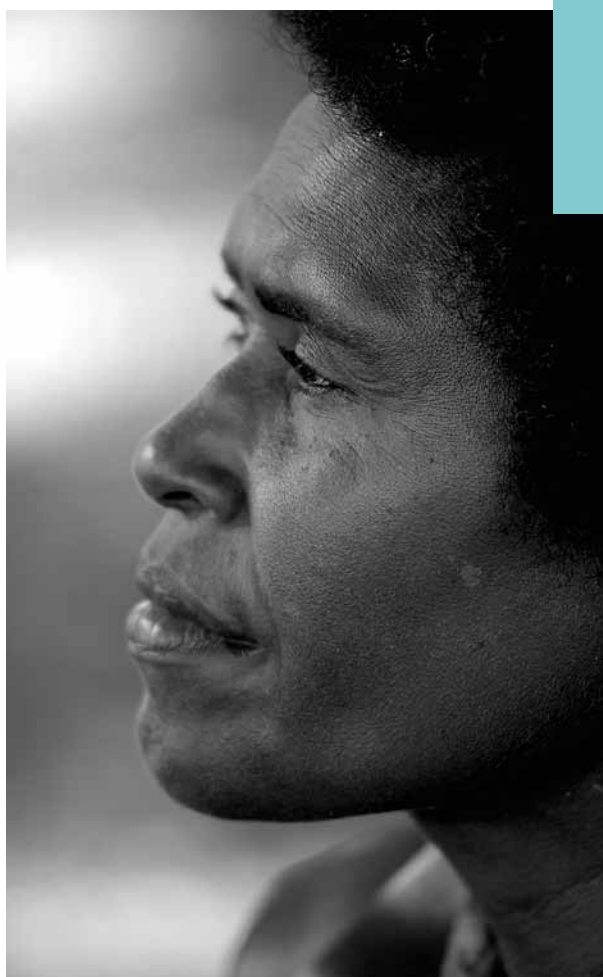
*«I would like Kyrgyzstan to  
become an example for  
peace, equality and tolerance  
in the entire region.»*

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*«Reconciliation brings peace,  
but in the absence of  
forgiveness and repentance,  
reconciliation and peace  
cannot exist.»*



## **Apollonia Bola Talo** Solomon Islands

During the civil unrest and ethnic frictions on the Solomon Islands in the 1990s, a number of women worked together to restore peace and enable reconciliation.

One of these women is Apollonia Bola Talo. Her aim was to collect and destroy the illegal arms of rebel groups. She encouraged men to accompany her on her travels to villages all across the island. This may sound simple, Apollonia says, but in fact it proved to be quite difficult. She and her team did a lot of talking, persuading and awareness raising for their cause and thus earned the trust of both the rebels and the villagers.

The rough and uncivil treatment Apollonia Bola Talo encountered was not a reason for her to become discouraged. In the end, hostilities were overcome and constructive talks between the conflicting communities could finally begin.





**Anna Politkovskaya**

Russia

*«We are contemporaries  
of this savage conflict and,  
in the end, we will have  
to answer for it.»*

Anna Politkovskaya was an internationally acclaimed and award-winning Russian journalist. She tirelessly and courageously fought for human rights in her native country. She was especially worried about Chechen refugees and war victims. Fearlessly, she reported on the background of the war, disclosed cases of corruption and identified the names of war criminals.

In 2002, at the height of the second Chechen war, she joined Russian officers flying to a military base. The body of a young Russian soldier killed in a battle against Chechen fighters was lying in the aisle of the helicopter. Anna noticed his ID and saw that he was born the same year and month as her daughter. It seemed inhuman to her that nobody was mourning his death, so she cried the entire flight for a young man she had never known. The military officers, hardened by the war, ridiculed her tears.

On 7 October 2006, an unknown assassin shot and killed Anna Politkovskaya in her own home, when her controversial research was close to publication. The perpetrator has never been found.



Colombia, 2010: Women demonstrating for sisterhood, disarmament and justice.  
HEKS Swiss Inter Church Aid



## Yolanda Becerra Vega

Colombia

*«And we realised  
that fear and terror no  
longer had the power  
to paralyze us.»*

Colombian paramilitaries murdered a woman and wrote this inscription on her body: «Mother of a guerrilla». Rape crimes against women are – still! – very common in Colombia. But Yolanda Becerra Vega and her fellow campaigners do not want to be consumed by grief and despair. In order to stand up and protest against the civil war, they founded Organización Femenina Popular (OFP), which supports families who have been affected by violence, war and displacement.

At the urban women's center, as well as in rural health posts, families receive safe accommodation, necessary medical treatment and protection from persecution. In training programs for women, the organization teaches about human rights, peace work, and questions of food security and economic cooperation.

In 2000, Yolanda began a campaign with the slogan «Let's face fear with courage and love». These women have learned that they can turn their fear into solidarity and resistance.

During the years of armed conflict, Yolanda Becerra Vega and the other activists who worked alongside her repeatedly received death threats. Leaders were persecuted and tortured. They were disappeared and found murdered. Peace Brigades International now provides around-the-clock protection for members of the organization. Yolanda Becerra Vega continues to courageously stand up for her cause.

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**Wang Xuan**  
People's Republic of China



*«The use of bacteriological  
weapons of war is  
a crime against humanity.»*

The disclosures and resistance of Wang Xuan in China have played an important role in telling the world about the war crimes committed by the Japanese Army in China. During their occupation of China in WWII, the Japanese Army used bacteriological weapons against villagers. Wang Xuan's own region, Zhejiang, was one of the areas affected by this attack, with hundreds of people killed.

Wang Xuan became the representative for 180 people taking legal action against the State of Japan. It was a private law suit without financial support. Many of the plaintiffs were more than 70 years old. Wang Xuan questioned thousands of victims and witnesses to gather evidence. After a seven year lawsuit, in August 2002 the District Court of Tokyo confirmed that bacteriological war crimes had been committed, but rejected the claim for an apology and compensation. Wang Xuan will not give up, saying that these elderly Chinese victims will continue to pursue their charges until the Japanese government recognizes their claim.

Wang Xuan has been honored several times for her courage and persistence. She is among the 10 most influential women in China.



*«Peace is unthinkable without human rights, democracy and gender equality.»*



UN photo by Eskinder Debebe

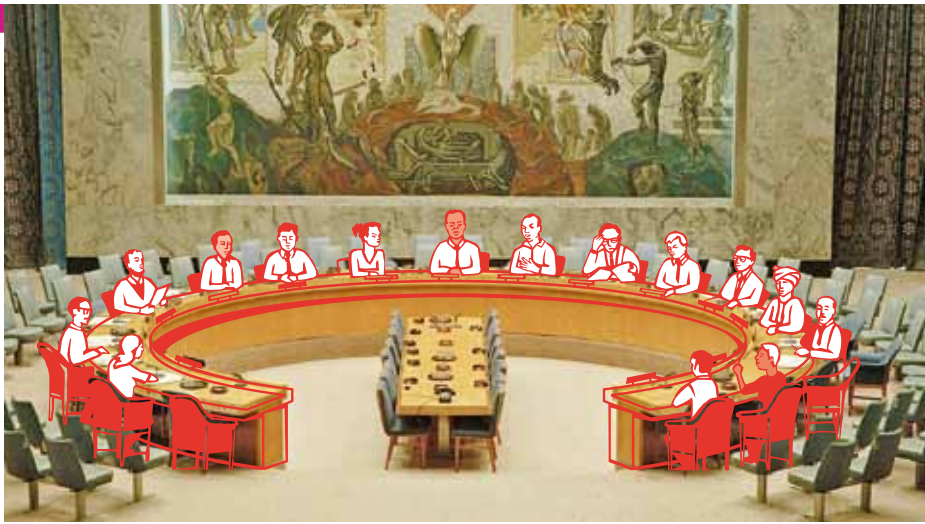
## **Cora Weiss**

USA

Cora Weiss has been standing up for human rights, women's rights and peace all her life. She is convinced that peace is only possible with democracy, gender equality and the protection of basic human necessities.

Cora Weiss is unquestionably a committed peace worker. She fought actively against the Vietnam war and for an end to nuclear testing. She is the initiator of the Hague Peace Conference and is determined to implement all of the decisions made at the International Women's Conference in Beijing in 1995. Cora wants future generations to have the chance to grow up in a peaceful world.

For Cora Weiss, Resolution 1325 represents the first official pledge by the United Nations to ensure that women are equally represented at all levels – in governments, parliaments and especially in peace negotiations. Only when these steps have been taken will the vision of a world of peace and justice come true.



The UN Security Council on the  
10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Resolution 1325.  
UN photo, Illustration Claudia Blum



The UN Security Council on the  
20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Resolution 1325.  
Will it look like this?  
Illustration Claudia Blum

more  
women  
more  
peace

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Timor-Leste, 2010: A group of young men practice capoeira on the beach in Dili, preparing for upcoming events such as International Youth Day.

Martine Perret, UNMIT

men share responsibility  
live up to it!



# Take the initiative.

Do you want to exhibit the posters in your city?

This exhibition on UN Security Council Resolution 1325, Women, Peace and Security, with the message from the 1000 PeaceWomen, must be brought to the attention of the public, NGOs and governments around the globe. The message is clear: **No Women – No Peace.**

The exhibition is now available to all women's and peace organizations worldwide – free of charge!

«No Women – No Peace» is presented in three parts:

› **30 posters** on the history and contents of Resolution 1325, including translations of the first demand of the resolution, examples of good practice, and short biographies of and quotes from PeaceWomen (available in English, German and French).

**1 DVD with 58 video statements** from 31 Peace-Women from 17 countries on 1325, in their original languages (with English subtitles).

**1000 postcards** with impressive portraits of the 1000 PeaceWomen from 150 different countries who were nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 2005 (available in English, Spanish, German, French, Russian, Mongolian, Lingala and Kikongo).

The posters are best printed on DIN A0, DIN A1 or DIN A2 formats. For more information about ordering the template to print the posters, please contact our International Secretariat at: [info@1000peacewomen.org](mailto:info@1000peacewomen.org)

If you provide a full translation of the text and are responsible for proofreading, we will ensure that the translated text is inserted in the poster layout and emailed back to you for printing, all ready to go.

**Do you have an opportunity to show «No Women – No Peace» in your country?**

**Please contact us to help share the message of the 1000 PeaceWomen with your local target audiences.**

## Credits

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*PeaceWomen Across the Globe*  
FRIEDENSFRAUEN WELTWEIT  
نساء من أجل السلام عبر العالم  
Femmes de Paix Autour du Monde  
Женщины мира за мир на земле  
MUJERES DE PAZ EN EL MUNDO  
Mulheres pela Paz ao redor do Mundo  
DONNE DI PACE NEL MONDO

ピースウーマン—国境を越え平和をつくる女たち  
全球和平婦女

PeaceWomen Across the Globe is a global network of the 1000 women who were nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 2005. All around the world, there are courageous and creative PeaceWomen working for peace, social justice and a secure future. These women use a wide range of approaches and methods to achieve their goals. To make a greater impact in the world, their experience, their knowledge and their networks are brought together through PeaceWomen Across the Globe.

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part of UN Women

 **1325** WOMEN COUNT FOR PEACE

 NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

 Stadt Bern

 **SWISSLOS**

Lotteriefonds  
Kanton Bern

 **MIGROS**

kulturprozent

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The Global Network of Women Peacebuilders

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