



REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Requirements and recommendations about gender mainstreaming from UN, NATO, EU

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Main topics

- **Key Global Commitments/ Strategies related to Gender Mainstreaming in the field of peace and security**
- **Recommendations, Requirements and Implementation**
- **Political context of Gender Mainstreaming in Estonia (EDF)**

United Nations

- Gender mainstreaming clearly established as the global strategy for promoting gender equality through the Platform for Action at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995)
- United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution on Women, Peace and Security (adopted unanimously in 31.10 2000)
- With it Security Council set a task for itself, for entire UN system, for other International organisations, for Member states as well as for all parties to armed conflicts to change the situation

UNSC 1325 WPS agenda

Builds on four pillars of implementation:

- **Prevention of gender based violence and raising awareness in conflict prevention**
- **Protection of women and girls, including advancement of health and well being**
- **Participation of women in peace processes and decision making both local and UN level (in all areas like political, social, military and economic)**
- **Considering special needs of women and girls and gender perspective when giving aid.**

Since then **nine follow-up resolutions** adopted to widen the WPS mandate to reinforce the role of women in ensuring peace and security

Integrated and connected, all provide the baseline for gender equality and mainstreaming.

UNSC 1325 WPS resolution (31.10.2000)

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; ()

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 UN Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

Urges the Secretary General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to provide good offices on his behalf, and this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;

Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, right and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding 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;

Implementation – Nations perspective

National Action Plans (NAPs) to translate international commitments on Women, Peace and Security into national policies and programmes.

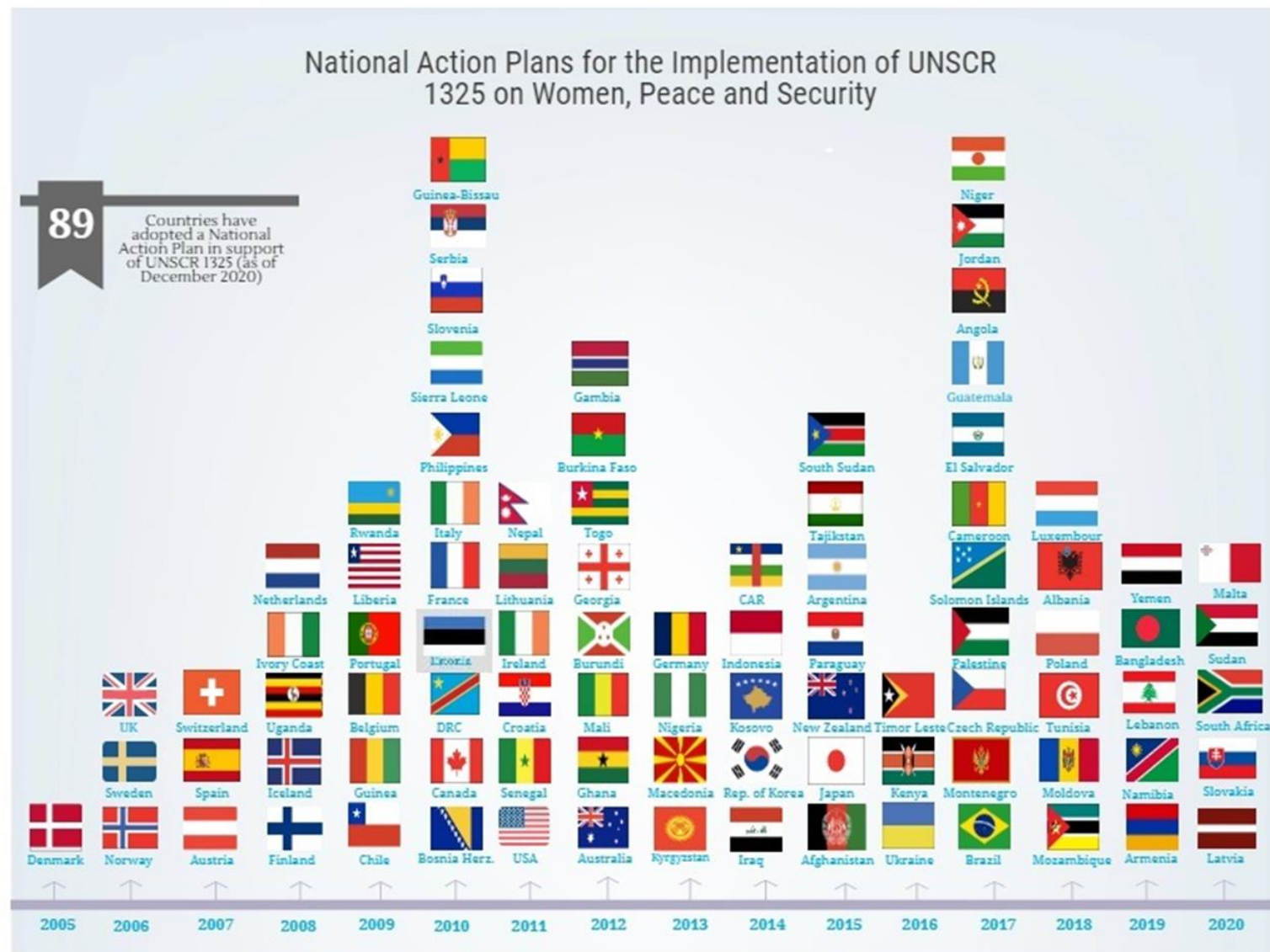
89 of 193 Member States (46%) have adopted **NAP-s**

Example – Estonia NAP

Planned activities are divided on four main categories:

1. **Cooperation, Exchange of information and promotion of the objectives of resolution 1325 at the International level;**
2. **Supporting the guarantee of women's human rights and the empowerment of women in conflict and post-conflict areas – which means Estonian bilateral and multilateral development cooperation and humanitarian aid instruments;**
3. **Raising sectoral expertise in the field of WPS and wider awareness raising in Estonia;**
4. **Increasing the representation of women in positions related to ensuring peace and security in Estonia, including opportunities for participation in International military and civilian operations.**

NATIONAL-LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION



NATO

- **1961 First women-themed conference in Copenhagen**
- **2007 The NATO/EAPC policy for implementing UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security**

Builds on six track approach:

1. Mainstreaming UNSCR 1325 in policies, programmes and documentation
2. Cooperating with International organisations, NGOs and civil society
3. Operations
4. Education and training
5. Public diplomacy
6. National initiatives

National initiatives are essential to success, including through the development and implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) and other strategic initiatives. The NATO/EAPC policy 1325, its supporting military Directives and the NATO action Plan on mainstreaming UNSCR 1325 in NATO-led operations and missions are also a framework to assist nations in adepting their national policies and programmes. Defence Reform efforts are an important aspect of this process, including promotion of women´s participation in national armed forces. (p 4.1.6, NATO/EAPC)

BI-STRATEGIC COMMAND DIRECTIVE 040-001 (2017)

Aim – is to provide direction and guidance on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2000), and related follow-up Resolutions.

Accordingly integration of gender perspective should be done within an throughout all three core tasks: collective defence, cooperative security and crisis management at all levels (strategic, operational and tactical)

Applicable to all military organisations and forces within NATO Command Structure (NCS) and NATO Force Structure (NFS) + Member Nations and Partners are encouraged to associate themselves with this directive.

Directive core principle directions and requirements include:

Removing barriers for the active participation of women in execution of operations and missions

Principles of standards of behaviour, also monitoring, assessment and reporting

Education and training and to state the gender advisor post and focal points that are necessary especially in missions and conflict areas.

BI-STRATEGIC COMMAND DIRECTIVE 040-001 (2017)

Extraction from directive: Member States and Partners (TCNs) responsibilities:

Gender Training. Integrating „Gender Training is a national responsibility of Troop Contributing Nations (TCNs). Pre-deployment training, in-theatre training and individual subject matter training, shall include activities to ensure that this topic is addressed on militaries and civilians.“;

European Union

- **The Treaty of Amsterdam 1997**
- **EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020 – 2025**
- **EU equal treatment legislation – directives**
- **The EU Gender Action Plan**

Political context of Gender Mainstreaming in Estonia (EDF)

National Action Plan for implementing UNSC resolution 1325.

Participation, cooperation and information exchanging in International level.

2013 – Female conscription service enacted with the law

2017 - Policy for increasing participation of women in defence service (approved by Estonia's Minister of Defence)

Main objective is to encourage more women to take part of defence service and through that increase the talent pool for EDF.

Thank you! Questions?

