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Chairperson NCGP
25 May 2010

Agenda

- Introduction
- Outcome NCGP Meeting 2009
- Objectives NCGP Meeting 2010
- 10th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325



INTRODUCTION

- Essential need of mainstreaming a gender perspective into peace support operations, because gender is a **force multiplier** for operational success
- Need of implementation of UNSCR 1325 and following related UN Resolutions, stressing the unique role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and the importance of women's equal participation in all initiatives to support and maintain peace and security.
- September/October 2009: UNSC released Resolutions 1888 and 1889, related to “Women, peace and security”.



OUTCOME 2009 (1)

- Transition to:
 - ✓ NCGP as an advisory body to the Military Committee and with the responsibility to promote gender mainstreaming;
 - ✓ NOGP as a permanent focal point for collecting, providing and sharing information related to gender issues;
- Approval of Bi – SC Directive 40-1 “*Integrating UNSCR 1325 and gender perspectives in the NATO Command Structure including measures for protection during armed conflict*”;



OUTCOME 2009 (2)

- Publication of Recommendations on implementation of UNSCR1325 – Gender Training & Education;
- 2 Gender Advisor posts in HQ ISAF;
- Gender training at NATO School in Oberammergau and at NATO Defense College, Rome;



OBJECTIVES OF NCGP CONFERENCE 2010 (1)

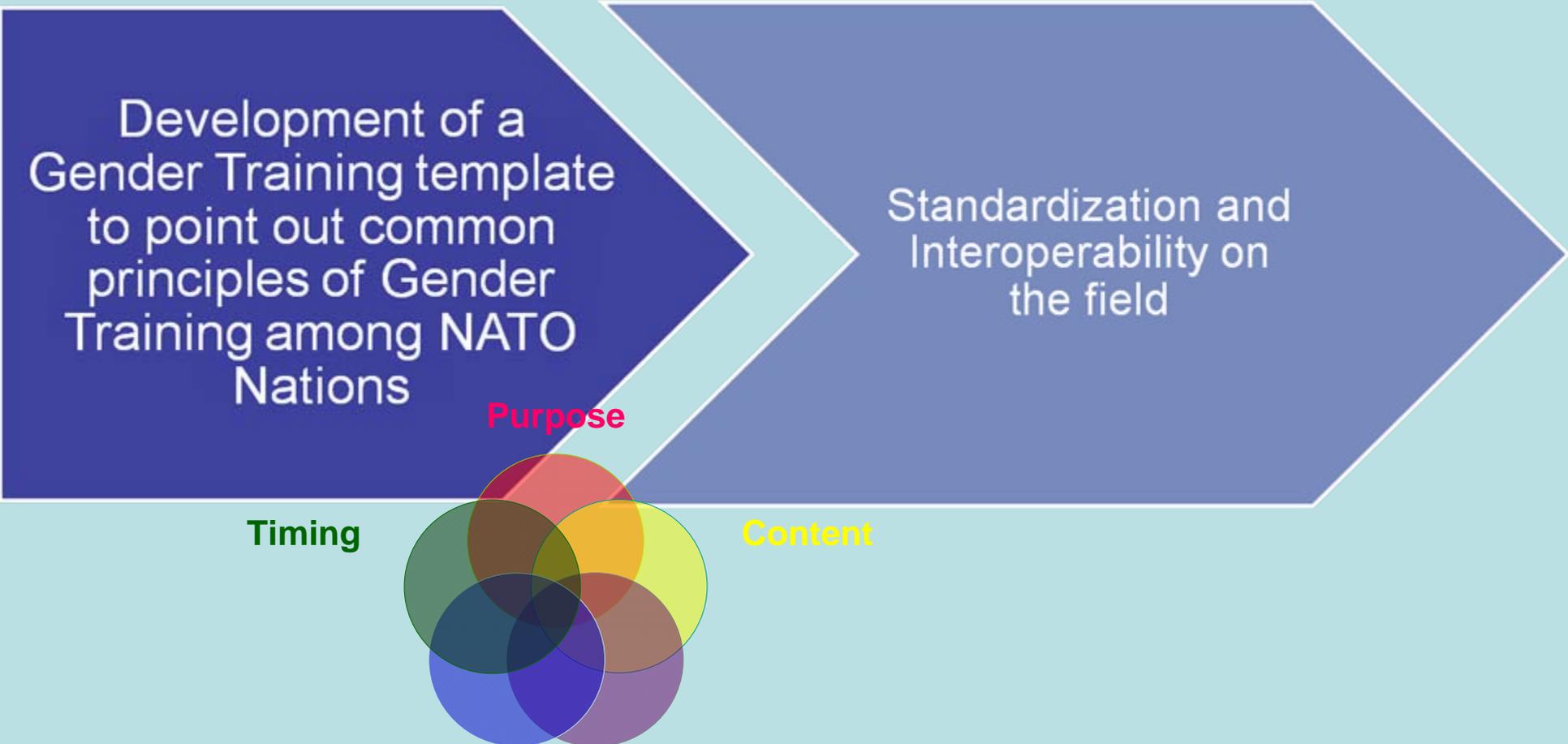
- Following the outcome of last year Conference about the lack of Gender Training;

AND

- Being conscious of the fact that there is still a shortfall of gender specialists (male and/or female) to accomplish all the current and future needs in the implementation of the Gender Perspective in the day to day military activity;



OBJECTIVES OF NCGP CONFERENCE 2010 (2)



10th ANNIVERSARY OF UNSCR 1325

On October 31st
2000 the UN
Security Council
approved the
UNSCR 1325
“*Women, Peace
and Security*”



On January 27th **2010** the NATO Secretary General, Anders Fogh Rasmussen, said “(...) *We need to not only integrate gender issues into our planning and our operations, but we must work proactively to develop our capabilities in this field. (...) Greater empowerment and more effective protection of women against the specific dangers they face in armed conflicts is of benefit not only to women, but to all of us. It is a crucial component of a comprehensive approach to security challenges of the 21st century*”.

