



NOGP Newsletter

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NATO Office on Gender Perspectives

International Women's day

Like every year, NATO has organized events to celebrate International Women's day. This year, WE-NATO organized a first live chat with two of NATO HQ's most visible women: Ambassador Kolinda Grabar, Assistant Secretary General for NATO's Public Diplomacy Division, and Veronika Wand-Danielsson, Swedish Ambassador to NATO.

[WE-NATO first live web chat on the International Women's Day](#)

General themes for this year's celebration were NATO's policy on equal opportunities and diversity, and the celebration of women's role in peace and security.

[NATO-News: Celebrating women's role in peace and security](#)

NATO's Secretary General:

Safeguarding Women's Rights:

In his video blog, Mr Rasmussen expresses his commitment to the support of women's rights: "This is the way forward, and as NATO Secretary General it is my great honour to help empower women, bolster women's opportunities and safeguard women's rights".

[Safeguarding Women's Rights | Secretary General's Blog](#)

From the NATO Defence College:

NATO and UNSC Resolution 1325

Article by LTC Masdea in "Vox Collegii"

Extract from the article: "Analyzing data about women in leadership positions in both the political and military sectors of the Alliance, shows a considerable difference between civilian and military personnel. Female politicians, diplomats and NATO officials have achieved or, to put it better, been allowed to achieve senior management positions more often than their military counterparts. The obvious conclusion is that, in military organizations, restrictive rules effectively set a glass ceiling on a woman's career.

[Vox Collegii NATO and UNSCR 1325](#)

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http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_50327.htm

Quote of the month:

“Member States have to play their role in fostering policies on gender, and in early implementation of action plans which have already been approved. NATO can achieve the interoperability of its troops only if nations provide soldiers with basic training and knowledge.”

From “NATO and UNSCR 1325”.

From the Afghan Women’s network

Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Afghanistan:

The Afghan Women’s Network (AWN) conducted a study on factors that contribute and limit women’s political participation and inclusion in the public environment, including the peace process, and cultural practices and attitudes that exacerbate sexual and gender-based violence upon women and girls. The report makes a number of recommendations to the Afghan government, Afghan civil society, donors, and foreign governments.

http://www.afghanwomennetwork.af/LatestUpdates/1325_English.pdf

From the UN: Cross-cutting Report on Women, Peace and Security

The first report examined the first ten years that women, peace and security was on the Security Council agenda. This second report continues assessing the influence of resolution 1325, and subsequent related resolutions, on the work of the Council.

<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/1325Report.pdf>

Project Syndicate, by Joseph S. Nye:

When women lead

In this article, the author asks the question if the world would be more peaceful if women were in charge. And the answer is “yes”. Recent leadership studies show increased success for what was once considered a “feminine style”. In order to lead successfully, men will not only have to value this style in their female counterparts, but will also have to master the same skills.

<http://www.chrgj.org/projects/docs/locatinggender.pdf>

From USAID: Gender Equality and Female Empowerment

The new Gender Equality and Female Empowerment policy aims to improve the lives of citizens around the world by advancing equality between females and males, and empowering women and girls to participate fully in and benefit from the development of their societies. It will be addressed through integration of gender equality and female empowerment: in strategic planning, project design and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. This integrated approach positions the Agency to address gender gaps and the constraints that hold women back.

<http://www.usaid.gov/GenderEqualityPolicy.pdf>