



NAVIGATION TOOL 2026 — SUMMARY

on Gender-Related Guidance for Military Mandates

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The Nordic Centre for Gender in Military Operations is an international military centre established in 2012 under the umbrella of the Nordic Defence Cooperation (NORDEFECO). Later on, the Netherlands, Canada and Australia has joined this cooperation. NCGM's work and activities are structured around its three roles: Education and Training Facility, NATO Department Head for the Gender in Military Operations Discipline and Expert Centre.

More information about NCGM can be found on the website mil.se/ncgm and social media.

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TIMELINE

1945 – UN Charter
1948 – UDHR
1949 – Geneva Conventions
1966 – ICCPR, ICESCR
1976 – Additional Protocols to GC
1979 – CEDAW
1995 – Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
2000 – Brahimi Report
2000 – Millennium Development Goals
2000 – UNSCR 1325
2003 – UN SEA Bulletin
2004 – NATO Human Trafficking Policy
2004 – OSCE Decision on Action Plan for Gender Equality
2005 – OSCE Decision on Women in Conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation
2005 – OSCE Decision on Violence Against Women
2008 – UNSCR 1820
2008 – EU Approach to WPS (v1)
2008 – EU Implementation of WPS (v 1)
2009 – UNSCR 1888, 1889

2009 – OSCE Decision on Women's Participation
2009 – AU Gender Policy
2010 – UN DPKO Guidelines Integrating a Gender Perspective into the work of the United Nations Military in Peacekeeping Organisations
2010 – UNSCR 1960
2012 – Annual Reports by the UNSG on CRSV
2012 – EU Implementation of WPS in the context of CSDP missions and operations
2013 – UNSCR 2106, 2122
2015 – UNSCR 2242
2015 – EU Concept on Protection of Civilians
2015 – UN HIPPO-report
2015 – NATO Military Guidelines on CR-SGBV
2015 – NATO ACO Gender Functional Planning Guide
2015 – Sustainable Development Goals
2016 – NATO SOP on GENAD's Functions
2016 – DCAF Handbook on Teaching Gender in the Military
2016 – NATO Policy for the Protection of Civilians
2017 – UN Uniformed System Wide Strategy on Gender Parity
2017 – NATO Bi-SCD 40-1 (v 3)
2018 – UN Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy

2018 – NATO WPS Policy (v 4) and Action Plan (v 4)
2018 – AU SEA Policy
2018 – UN Action for Peacekeeping (A4P)
2018 – UN Policy on Gender Responsive PKO
2018 – OSCE Gender in Military Operations Guidance
2018 – EU Upgraded Generic Standards of Behaviour for CSDP Missions and Operations (v2)
2018 – EU Civilian Operations Guidelines on Gender Mainstreaming
2018 – EU Strategic Approach to WPS (v 2)
2018 – OSCE Decision on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women
2019 – DCAF, OSCE & UN Gender and Security Toolkits
2019 – UN Policy on Protection of Civilians
2019 – EU WPS Action Plan
2019 – UNSCR 2493, 2467
2020 – UN Policy on Preventing and Responding to CRSV
2020 – NATO Policy on Preventing and Responding to SEA
2020 – EU Gender Equality Strategy
2020 – EU Gender Action Plan
2020 – UN Handbook on CRSV
2021 – NATO Policy on CRSV
2021 – NATO Bi-SCD 40-1 (v 4)

2021 – NATO WPS Action Plan (v 5)
2021 – UN Action for Peacekeeping Plus (A4P+)
2021 – UN Security Council Shared Commitments on WPS
2022 – EU Operational Guidance on Gender Mainstreaming to the military CSDP
2022 – NATO Human Security Approach and Guiding Principles
2022 – NATO Military Committee Military Guidelines on Prevention of, and Response to, CRSV
2023 – NATO Policy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings
2023 – NATO Policy on Children and Armed Conflict
2024 – UN Policy on Gender Responsive United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
2024 – NATO Policy on Women Peace and Security (v 5)
2024 – NATO Military Guidance for the Integration of the NATO Policy on Women, Peace and Security in Military Missions, Operations and Activities
2025 – OSCE-wide roadmap for the implementation of commitments on Women, Peace and Security
2026 – EU Gender Equality Strategy



1

UNITED NATIONS (UN)

The UN is an international organisation founded in 1945, currently comprising 193 Member States.¹ Its primary purpose is to maintain international peace and security while promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.² The foundational document of the UN is the UN Charter.

Overview

The UN is an international organisation whose primary purpose includes maintaining international peace and security, and achieving international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms, without any distinction, such as race, sex, language, religion or other factors of diversity.

The adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 was ground-breaking in recognising women's participation and gender equality as key for the maintenance of international peace and security. UNSCR 1325 initiated the WPS agenda, which currently consists of ten Security Council resolutions. The WPS agenda is widely recognised for its focus on four pillars:

1. The participation of women in decision-making, conflict resolution, and peace negotiations.
2. The protection of women and girls from gender-based violence.
3. The prevention of conflict and violence against women.
4. The advancement of gender-equal relief and recovery measures.

The WPS agenda has significantly influenced nations and organisations by shaping frameworks and approaches to peace and security.³

Multiple bodies and departments within the UN work to implement gender-related guidance for military mandates, with the primary responsibility resting with the UN Department of Peace Operations (DPO). Documents produced by the UN DPO include policies on gender-responsive peacekeeping, protection of civilians, and

¹ UN, 'About Us', <https://www.un.org/en/about-us>, accessed 12 March 2026.

² UN Charter, Article 1.

³ The UNSCRs of the WPS agenda are not included in this tool. For more information on the military's role in implementing the UNSCRs of the WPS agenda, see NCGM 'A Military Guide to the UNSCR's on Women Peace and Security' (2020).

preventing and responding to CRSV. They also include guidelines for integrating a gender perspective into the work of the UN military in peacekeeping operations, a strategy for achieving gender parity, and a bulletin on measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. The scope of these documents varies based on their character and intended purpose.

For instance, the UN DPKO/DFS⁴ Guidelines (2010), directed towards the UN military in peacekeeping operations, outline roles and responsibilities at strategic, operational, and tactical levels. In contrast, the UN Policy on Gender Responsive UN Peacekeeping Operations, the UN Field Missions Policy on Preventing and Responding to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, and the UN Policy on the Protection of Civilians in UN Peacekeeping apply to military, police, and civilian peacekeeping personnel alike. The goal of the UN Policy on Gender-Responsive UN Peacekeeping Operations is to ensure that all work conducted by the DPKO and DFS is gender-responsive, requiring all staff to integrate gender perspective in their daily work in line with gender equality and WPS principles. This Policy aims to enhance the operational effectiveness and efficiency of peacekeeping operations by responding to the different needs, concerns, and contributions of both women and men.

Throughout the guiding documents outlined in this Overview, several common themes emerge. The significance of education and training is broadly emphasised. Most documents refer to the WPS agenda and international law, stressing the importance of compliance with IHL and IHRL. Moreover, gender inequality is recognised as a root cause or contributing factor to instability and conflict, with a survivor- and victim-centred approach frequently highlighted. The consideration of intersectionality and other diversity factors is acknowledged in the UN Policy on Gender Responsive UN Peacekeeping Operations (2018) and the UN Policy on the Protection of Civilians in UN Peacekeeping Operations (2019). Another recurring theme is the emphasis on considering gender biases and stereotypes, along with the need to clarify how policies apply to all personnel while outlining specific responsibilities for certain roles and leadership levels.

Mapping

- UN Policy on Gender Responsive United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (2024)
- UN DPKO/DFS Guidelines on Integrating a Gender Perspective into the Work of the UN Military in Peacekeeping Operations (2010)
- UN Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy (2018)
- UN Field Missions Policy on Preventing and Responding to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (2020)
- UN Secretary-General Bulletin on Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (2003)
- UN Policy: the Protection of Civilians in UN Peacekeeping (2019)

⁴ DPKO is the Department of Peacekeeping Operations DFS is the Department of Field Support.



RELATED DOCUMENTS

As mentioned in the introduction to this publication, the organisational frameworks concerning the WPS agenda and gender-related topics extend beyond what is covered in this tool. Below is a non-exhaustive list of additional UN resources to support users of this tool.

- The Women, Peace and Security Agenda:
 - UNSCR 1325 (2000)
 - UNSCR 1820 (2008)
 - UNSCR 1888 (2009)
 - UNSCR 1889 (2009)
 - UNSCR 1960 (2010)
 - UNSCR 2106 (2013)
 - UNSCR 2122 (2013)
 - UNSCR 2242 (2015)
 - UNSCR 2467 (2019)
 - UNSCR 2493 (2019)
- UNSCR 1894 on Protection of Civilians (2009)
- UNSCR 2272 on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (2016)
- UN DPPA Women, Peace and Security Policy (2019)
 - This Policy is complementary to the UN Policy on Gender Responsive Peacekeeping in UN Peacekeeping Operations.
- UN Gender Equality and Women, Peace and Security Resource Package (2020)
- Report of the Independent High-Level Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO-report) (2015)
- UN Report 'Improving Security of United Nations Peacekeepers: We need to change the way we are doing business' (The Cruz-report) (2017)
- UN Handbook on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (2020)
- UN Handbook on Protection of Civilians (2020)
- DPKO/DFS/DPA Policy on Child Protection in UN Peace Operations (2017)
- DPKO/OHCHR Policy on Human Rights in UN Peace Operations and Political Mission (2011)
- UN Action for Peacekeeping (A4P): Declaration of Shared Commitments on UN Peacekeeping Operations (2018)
- UN Action for Peacekeeping Plus (A4P+) (2021)
- UN Security Council Shared Commitments on WPS (2021)

2

NORTH-ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION (NATO)

NATO, established in 1949 through the Washington Treaty, is a military and political alliance currently comprising 32 allied nations.⁵ The authority of the Washington Treaty is rooted in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, which reaffirms the inherent right of independent states to engage in individual or collective defence.⁶

NATO is built on the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law, focusing on three core tasks: deterrence and defence, crisis management, and cooperative security.⁷ The primary purpose of NATO is to ensure the freedom and security of its member nations through both political and military means.⁸

In 2007, NATO developed its first WPS Policy, which was updated in 2024 to set out four strategic objectives in the Alliance's work on WPS: gender-responsive leadership and accountability; participation; prevention; and protection. Since 2022, NATO's commitment to the WPS Agenda is emphasised in the Alliance's Strategic Concept.⁹

Overview

NATO is a political and military organisation that has endorsed both political and military gender-related steering documents. Notably, the 2022 Strategic Concept emphasises the need to integrate the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda across NATO's core tasks. On the political side, policies and action plans have been adopted to implement WPS, address conflict-related sexual violence, prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, and protect civilians. On the military side, directives and guidelines have been established for integrating gender perspective in military operations and addressing conflict-related sexual violence.

The applicability and scope of NATO's policies, guidelines, and directives depend on whether they are endorsed by both the political and military side. Each document's applicability and scope are delimited by its implementation responsibilities and to whom it applies, as well as the roles and responsibilities it outlines. There is a broad focus on the responsibilities of NATO, member nations, individual personnel, and leadership levels within NATO.

⁵ NATO, 'What is NATO?', <https://www.nato.int/en/what-is-nato>, accessed 12 March 2026.

⁶ NATO, 'Founding treaty', <https://www.nato.int/en/about-us/organization/founding-treaty> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁷ NATO, 'The North Atlantic Treaty', <https://www.nato.int/en/about-us/official-texts-and-resources/official-texts/1949/04/04/the-north-atlantic-treaty> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁸ Ibid. 5.

⁹ NATO 'Women, Peace and Security', <https://www.nato.int/en/what-we-do/wider-activities/women-peace-and-security>, accessed 12 March 2026.

Individual education and training, collective training, raising awareness, and gender mainstreaming are frequently addressed as key methods.

The NATO/EAPC Women, Peace, and Security Policy details the organisation's implementation of the UNSC's WPS agenda. This Policy underlines that "The primary responsibility for the implementation of the WPS agenda rests with nations. However, NATO as a political and military alliance contributes to the implementation by systematically integrating gender perspectives into planning and execution of operations, training, exercises, and policies, as well as dialogue and partnerships."

Moving from the political side to the military side, the NATO Bi-SC Directive 040-001 serves as the primary document providing "direction and guidance on the operationalisation of UNSR 1325 and related resolutions on WPS (...) through the integration of gender perspective". The Directive outlines how gender perspective is part of the implementation of the WPS agenda and contributes to operational effectiveness. This Directive applies to all headquarters and units within the two bi-strategic commands (NATO Allied Command Operations and NATO Allied Command Transformation) and is strongly encouraged for NATO Force Structure Commands and NATO Allies and Partners.

Coherent terminology and references are a part of NATO standardisation, with the NATO Term Database serving as a source of information detailing NATO-agreed definitions. However, NATO Term definitions do not automatically correspond to definitions used in policy, directives, and guidelines.

Across all documents, there is a consistent emphasis on the prevention of and response to CRSV and SEA, as well as the integration of gender perspective and WPS across:

- All NATO core tasks: cooperative security, collective defence, and crisis management.
- All phases and stages of operations and missions.
- Individual and collective education and training.

Other recurring themes in NATO documents, both the political and military, include the integration of gender perspective and gender analysis across all levels and phases, alongside the prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, particularly SEA and CRSV. Individual education and training, collective training, raising awareness, and gender mainstreaming are frequently addressed as key methods to ensure the broader implementation of gender perspective and the WPS agenda.

Mapping

- NATO Military Guidance for the Integration of the NATO Policy on Women, Peace and Security in Military Missions, Operations and Activities (2024)
- NATO Bi-SC Directive 040-001 (rev3) (2021)
- NATO Policy on Women Peace and Security (2024)
- NATO/EAPC Action Plan for the Implementation of the NATO/EAPC Policy on Women, Peace and Security 2020–2025 (2021)
- NATO Policy on Preventing and Responding to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (2021)
- NATO Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (2019)
- NATO Policy for the Protection of Civilians (2016)



RELATED DOCUMENTS

- NATO Strategic Concept (2022)
 - ▶ The Strategic Concept outlines NATO's purpose and principles, the strategic environment, and NATO's core tasks. The Strategic Concept emphasises that the WPS agenda will be integrated across NATO core tasks and is a key part of enhancing cooperation between EU and NATO regarding the WPS agenda.
- Allied Joint Publication-01 'Allied Joint Doctrine' (2022)¹⁰
 - ▶ Specifically Annex B on Gender and Women, Peace, and Security. This Annex outlines NATO's commitment to integrating a gender perspective into military operations and emphasises the importance of considering WPS in these contexts.
- NATO Military Committee Military Guidelines on Prevention of, and Response to, Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (2022)¹¹
- NATO Policy on the Prevention, Management and Combating of Harassment Bullying and Discrimination in the Workplace
- NATO Human Security Approach and Guiding Principles (2022)
- ACO Gender Functional Planning Guide (2015)
- SOP 106 'Gender Advisors Function in JTF and JFC Headquarters' (2016)
- ACO Directive 040-016 (2023)

¹⁰ In addition to AJP-01, NATO efforts to gender mainstream across its doctrinal publications.

¹¹ Guidelines are currently not releasable to the public.

3

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

The EU is a political and economic union comprising 27 Member States. It traces its origins to the European Coal and Steel Community, established in 1951, and the European Economic Community, founded in 1957. The formal establishment of the European Union took place in 1993.

The EU aims to promote peace and provide freedom, security, and justice within its borders. It seeks to establish an internal market, achieve sustainable development, and enhance economic, social, and territorial cohesion and solidarity among its Member States. Furthermore, the EU aspires to establish an economic and monetary union.

Externally, the EU strives to uphold and promote its values and interests, contribute to peace and security, and protect human rights while observing international law.¹² The European External Action Service (EEAS) coordinates EU's external action, while the EU Military Staff (EUMS) offers military expertise, strategic planning, and early warning capabilities, among other functions.¹³

Overview

Within the EU Policy framework, a range of gender-related documents are relevant to the military, addressing issues such as gender equality throughout the Union, gender mainstreaming, and the implementation of WPS within CSDP civilian and military operations. Notably, the Council of the European Union has issued several key documents, including the Strategic Compass (2022), the Strategic Approach to WPS (2018), the subsequent Action Plan on WPS (2019–2024), and the Upgraded Generic Standards of Behaviour for CSDP Missions and Operations (2017). The European Commission has contributed with the Gender Action Plan III (2020), while the European External Action Service (EEAS) has published the Operational Guidance on Gender Mainstreaming Military CSDP Policy (2022), the Civilian Operations Commander Operational Guidelines for Mission Management and Staff on Gender Mainstreaming (2018), and the EU Concept on Protection of Civilians in EU-led Military Operations (2015).

¹² https://european-union.europa.eu/principles-countries-history/principles-and-values/aims-and-values_en, accessed 12 March 2026.

¹³ European Union External Action Service (2022) The European Union Military Staff (EUMS) The European Union Military Staff (EUMS) | EEAS Website (europa.eu)

Terms such as gender mainstreaming, gender analysis, and gender perspective are frequently used in both external and internal contexts.

The scope of the documents varies based on their character and purpose, as well as the EU body from which they originate. Generally, these documents address all personnel while outlining specific responsibilities for certain roles and functions, including Commanders, Senior Management, Heads of Mission, Gender Advisors, Gender Focal Points, and Human Rights Advisors.

Although gender mainstreaming and the full implementation of the UNSCRs on WPS are well-known EU policies, specific priorities and themes have been identified within the gender-related EU documents examined in this tool. A recurring theme is the emphasis on budgeting and financial resources, as well as the connection between human rights and gender equality, including women's empowerment and equal participation. Terms such as gender mainstreaming, gender analysis, and gender perspective are frequently used in both external and internal contexts. "External" refers to implementation within missions and operations, while "internal" refers to implementation within the EU's functions. The implementation of these concepts is also connected to the EU framework on WPS.

Another consistent theme is the EU's commitment to leading by example and promoting gender-responsive leadership. Education and training on these topics are highlighted across several levels. Furthermore, the WPS agenda, international law, and the EU's core values are underscored, along with the interlinkages between gender inequality, violence against women, and sexual and gender-based violence. On the military side, the EEAS working document on gender mainstreaming military CSDP policy acknowledges that integrating a gender perspective is both a goal and a means to achieve operational effectiveness.

Mapping

- EU Operational Guidance on Gender Mainstreaming to the Military Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) (2022)
- EU Strategic Approach to Women, Peace and Security (2018)
- EU Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2019–2024)
- EU Implementation of UNSCRs on Women, Peace and Security in the Context of CSDP Missions and Operations (2012)
- EU Upgraded Generic Standards of Behaviour for CSDP Missions and Operations (2017)
- EU Concept on Protection of Civilians in EU-led Military Operations (2015)



RELATED DOCUMENTS

- EU Civilian Operational Guidelines for Mission Management and Staff on Gender Mainstreaming (2018)
- EU Gender Action Plan (III) (2020)
- EU Strategic Compass (2022)
- EU Gender Equality Strategy (2020–2025)
- U Gender Equality Strategy (2026–2030)



4

ORGANISATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)

The OSCE is an intergovernmental regional security organisation founded in 1975 through the Helsinki Final Act. It has 57 participating states across North America, Europe, and Asia.¹⁴

The OSCE promotes stability, peace, and democracy among its member states. It is a forum for political dialogue on a wide range of security issues and provides a platform for joint action. The organisation relies on a comprehensive approach to security that encompasses the politico-military, economic and environmental, and human dimensions.¹⁵

Overview

The OSCE has issued several decisions regarding gender-related guidance, urging the participating states to consider or take specific actions.

In contrast to the abovementioned Decisions, the “Gender in Military Operations Guidance for military personnel working at the tactical level in Peace Support Operations” (2018) is different in scope. The Guidance act as a manual to assist military personnel at the tactical level in supporting national and international commitments by providing materials and examples of how to integrate a gender perspective into military operations.

Despite these documents’ varying focus and scope, several recurring themes emerge. Education and training are frequently mentioned, either as an asset for advancing gender equality or as a tool to facilitate the integration of gender perspective and prevent different forms of violence, including gender-based violence.

Furthermore, most of the documents referenced in the Mapping highlights relevant international frameworks, such as the WPS agenda, and, to a lesser extent, international law.

¹⁴ OSCE, ‘Our History’, <https://www.osce.org/history>, accessed 12 March 2026.
¹⁵ OSCE, ‘About Us’, <https://www.osce.org/about-us>, accessed 12 March 2026.

It also emphasises the importance of considering gender roles and intersectionality when conducting gender analyses.

Most documents included in the Mapping stresses the importance of liaison, partnership, and cooperation at regional, national, and local levels to advance the integration of a gender perspective in various activities such as DDR, CIMIC, and THB.

Furthermore, the OSCE Guidance for military personnel working at the tactical level in Peace Support Operations (2018) addresses biases and stereotypes, especially in relation to awareness-raising efforts and activities. It also emphasises the importance of considering gender roles and intersectionality when conducting gender analyses.

Mapping

- OSCE-wide roadmap for the implementation of commitments on Women, Peace and Security (2025)
- OSCE Guidance for military personnel working at tactical level in Peace Support Operations (2018)
- OSCE Decision: Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality (2004)
- OSCE Decision: Women in Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation (2005)
- OSCE Decision: Preventing and Combating Violence against Women (2005)
- OSCE Decision: Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women (2018)
- OSCE Decision: Women's Participation in Political and Public Life (2009)



RELATED DOCUMENTS

- Study: Implementing Women, Peace and Security Agenda in the OSCE Region (2020)
- DCAF, OSCE & UN Gender and Security Toolkits¹⁶

¹⁶ Toolkits available at <https://odihr.osce.org/odihr/gender-security-toolkit>

CHART

The Chart illustrates the gender-related guidance of relevance for military mandates included in this Navigation Tool, categorised per organisation and topic. The documents included in the Navigation Tool have been selected to ensure that several WPS-related topics are covered. All of the documents included are WPS-related, but cover different focus areas.

Gender-related guidance				
	UN	NATO	EU	OSCE
External focus	Policy on Gender Responsive Peacekeeping Operations (2018); Action for Peacekeeping: Shared Commitments (2018); DPKO/DFS Guidelines on Integrating a Gender Perspective Into the Work of the UN (2010)	NATO Bi-SC Directive 040-001 (2021)	Civilian Operations Commander Operational Guidelines for Mission Management and Staff on Gender Mainstreaming (2018); EU Strategic Compass for Security and Defence (2022)	Gender in Military Operations Guidance (2018)
Internal focus	Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy (2018)	NATO Military Guidance for the Integration of the NATO Policy on Women, Peace and Security in Military Missions, Operations and Activities (2024)		Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality (2004)
Broader WPS focus	UNSCRs on Women Peace and Security	NATO Policy on WPS (2018); NATO Action Plan on WPS (2021)	Strategic Approach to WPS (2018) Action Plan on WPS (2019); Implementation of WPS in CSDP missions (2012); Operational Guidance on Gender Mainstreaming to the military CSDP (2022)	Women in Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation (2005); Women's Participation in Political and Public Life (2009)
CRSV, SEA, GBV focus	UN Policy on CRSV (2018); UNSG Special Bulletin on SEA (2003)	NATO Policy on Preventing and Responding to CRSV (2021); NATO Policy on Preventing and Responding to SEA (2019)	EU Generic Standards of Behaviour for CSDP Missions and Operations (2017)	Preventing and Combating Violence against Women (2005); Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women (2018)
Protection of Civilians focus	UN Policy on Protection of Civilians in Peacekeeping Operations (2019)	NATO Policy on Protection of Civilians (2018)	EU Concept on Protection of Civilians in EU-led Military Operations (2015)	

ACRONYMS

CAAC	Children and Armed Conflict
CIMIC	Civil-Military Cooperation
CMDR	Crisis Management and Disaster Relief
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
(EU) CSDP	(EU) Common Security and Defence Policy
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DFS	Department of Field Support
DPKO/DPO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations (now called Department of Peace Operations, DPO)
EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
EU	European Union
GA	Gender Advisor*
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GENAD	Gender Advisor**
GFP	Gender Focal Point
GMO	Gender in Military Operations
HOM	Head of Mission
HS	Human Security
ICCW	In Close Collaboration With
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IHRL	International Human Rights Law
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
POC	Protection of Civilians
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
UN	United Nations
UNSCRs	UN Security Council Resolutions
UNSG	UN Secretary General
WPS	Women Peace and Security

*The acronym "GA" is used in EU document summaries included in the Navigation Tool.

**The acronym "GENAD" is used in NATO document summaries included in the Navigation Tool.

