**Introduction:**

Although every armed conflict imprints cruel toll on all members of the society, women were and still are particularly vulnerable to all forms of such violations, in particular - becoming victims of various forms of violenceThe Geneva Conventions of 1949, Statutes of International Criminal Tribunals, CEDAW and the resolutions of the Security Council in the agenda “Women, Peace Security” 2000–2015 will be the main area of the research.

It is estimated that 70 per cent of non-combatant casualties in recent conflicts were mostly women and children. Up to half a million women were raped in Rwanda during the 1994 genocide. Some 60,000 women were raped in the war in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and from 1991 to 2001 an estimated 64,000 incidents of war-related sexual violence against women and girls occurred in Sierra Leone. The bodies of women and girls have become battlegrounds, not necessarily for bombs and shells, but for the callous human hands and minds of armed militia and their associates

The adoption of resolution 1325 by the 192 Member States of the UN fundamentally

**AGREEMENTS** Resolution 1325 advocated a comprehensive approach. It urged Member States to ensure increased representation of women in decision making in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts The resolution urged the UN Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf. The resolution further called the special needs of women and girls during repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction.

Falling short: implementing resolution 1325 has fallen markedly short of expectation. In this regard, implementing resolution 1325 cannot be seen in isolation from Security Council resolutions 1888 and 1820 (adopted in 2008 and 2009 respectively) since resolution 1325 focuses on the operationalization of resolution 1820 even after conflict has ended, high levels of sexual and gender-based violence tend to persist, creating long-term threats to security and to women's health, livelihoods, and their ability to participate in reconstruction and peacebuilding efforts.  
The persistence of violence against women in situations of armed conflict detracts from the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), whose targets in many ways are intertwined with the goals of resolution 1325. MDG 2: achieving universal primary education. Sexual violence during armed conflict carries high risks of HIV infection and threatens the achievement of MDG 6: combatting HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases MDG 3: promoting gender equality and empower women

What must be done:

. The Security Council and Member States must rededicate themselves to the full implementation of the resolution and develop and implement appropriate legislation to ensure that violators are held accountable. Parties to armed conflict have not lived up to their part; yet, to date, no mechanism has been designed to hold them accountable. This must change.  
Efforts must ensure that the empowerment of women as peacemakers, peacebuilders and peacekeepers, envisaged by resolution 1325, becomes a reality Women's participation enriches the process, as women are likely to put gender issues on the agenda To achieve this, investments are needed to ensure that women receive education and training and have real opportunities to be active and confident partners. It also requires that women seize the opportunity to lead processes of reconciliation and peacekeeping. increase respect for human rights and development. Many women's organizations are ready to take on this challenge, but they need national and international support