FROM WORDS to ACTIONS: A Comprehensive Approach towards better implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions on Women, Peace and Security
1. Basic Data

**Name of organization:** Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) - International Civil society Action Network (ICAN)*

**Reporting period:** January – December 2012

**Introduction:** The national implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820 and the supporting Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Resolutions must put a strong emphasis on the active involvement and ownership of local communities. Moreover it should promote partnerships and collaboration between national actors and local authorities including grassroots women leaders; traditional and religious leaders; the local police and military forces; mayors, governors, local councils; and school teachers. Through interviews, questionnaires, and discussions with participants GNWP has determined that successful implementation can only be achieved by aligning and harmonizing the WPS resolutions with existing policies and legal mechanisms that promote peace, security, women’s rights and gender equality at local and national levels, as well as with other international legal mechanisms such as CEDAW. Through its in-country workshops and trainings, panel discussions and other events in New York, radio and TV productions, online publications and news alerts; *as well as social media GNWP has reached more than 3 million people in over 30 countries in 2012.* Please see Annex 1 for GNWP’s outreach map.

2. Summary

This is the report of the third and final year of the core grant that ICAN received for its Global Network of Women Peacebuilders program from 2010-2012.

The project objectives are:
1) To create a platform that enables GNWP members to find commonalities and synergy; and share information, experiences and strategies in lobbying and in actual on-the-ground implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting resolutions;
2) To identify advocacy opportunities and highlight emerging issues, best practices and innovative approaches in regards to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820;
3) To create opportunities for GNWP’s collective advocacy and action; and
4) To utilize UNSCR1325 and 1820 and relevant regional and national policies to prevent sexual violence and mobilize action to support victims and survivors. The target groups are women’s organizations and other civil society actors in conflict-affected countries as well as in countries that influence the response to international peace and security. Global, regional and national policy makers including UN Member States, UN entities, officials and

* GNWP is an autonomous program of ICAN.
staff of regional and national institutions that have peace and security, women’s rights and gender equality on their mandates are also part of the target groups. The media, academic institutions and private sector are also part of the target groups for specific programs and projects of GNWP.

Please refer to the Outputs, Challenges and Forecast in the succeeding sections of this report.

3. Context

Rapid development in Policymaking

The adoption of UNSCR 1325 and the four supporting women and peace and security resolutions, namely UNSCR 1820 (June 2008), UNSCR 1888, (September 2009) UNSCR 1889 (October 2009), and UNSCR 1960 (December 2010) attest to the rapid developments in international laws that address women and peace and security issues. Regional and sub-regional organizations such as the African Union (AU), European Union (EU), Pacific Islands Forum, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the League of Arab States have also adopted action plans and policies that promote the women and peace and security agenda. AU Member States adopted the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (SDGEA) in July 2004, which ensures women’s participation in all peace processes as stipulated in UNSCR 1325, as well as their appointment as AU Special Envoys and Special Representatives. The EU Political and Security Committee approved the joint document of the Council Secretariat and the Commission: "Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security (WPS)" in December 2008.

New initiatives such as the adoption of the Pacific Regional Plan and the development of a regional strategy on women and peace and security by the League of Arab States are good examples of further policy development. In addition, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)’s appointment of Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security and the release of NATO’s first annual report outlining its work on this issue are commendable efforts towards greater accountability of the UNSCR resolutions.

However, despite pronounced policy developments, the implementation of the WPS resolutions is slow and unpredictable. Women still remain in the margins with regards to decision-making on peace and security issues, participation in formal peace negotiations, and representation in local as well as national governance structures. Impunity towards sexual violence crimes continue and women’s specific needs in refugee camps and in efforts around Demobilization, Disarmament, Reintegration, Reconstruction and Repatriation (DDRRR) are still largely unmet in many countries.

The lack of political will, lack of dedicated funding, lack of transparency and accountability mechanisms and lack of knowledge and understanding of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions remain as some of the key obstacles to successful implementation. For example, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) boasts of an active and engaged civil society working on women, and peace and security issues, but internal...
disagreements and chaotic, uncoordinated and corrupt government agencies slow down program implementation. Liberia was one of the first countries to develop a National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 but lack of funding for its implementation in local communities has left the needs of the population most affected by the conflict largely unmet. Violence also continues in most countries where GNWP operates like Afghanistan, DRC, Colombia, South Sudan despite the previous and on-going peace processes. Efforts in mediation by the UN, African Union and individual mediating countries have not been fully effective.

**GNWP carries out its programs in several countries and the level of UNSCR 1325 implementation, government positions and collaboration between stakeholders varies from country to country.** In its program implementation, GNWP works closely with its civil society members and partners on the ground. GNWP’s mission is to enhance civil society capacity in advocacy and programming on women and peace and security issues. However, in a number of instances, it also works with government and UN agencies in order to promote effective implementation of the of the WPS resolutions and related legal mechanisms on women’s rights, women’s empowerment and gender equality. Nepal, the Philippines and Sierra Leone are some of the countries where GNWP collaborated successfully with governments. GNWP consistently emphasizes the need for collaboration between national actors and local authorities, civil society, government and the UN where it has a country presence in the area of peace and security. The strengthening and support of such partnerships continues to be at the core of all GNWP’s in-country work.

**Risks and Challenges**

One of the primary changes in the political context during project implementation is the increased government control and threats against civil society actors. In Burundi, where GNWP has been operating since 2010, the presentation of the civil society monitoring of UNSCR 1325 report in August 2012 was forcibly stopped by some personnel of the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender (MNSHRG). The said personnel brought the police to stop the organizers from conducting the activity and told them and their guests to leave the venue. The same government personnel also demanded to edit the civil society monitoring report and deleted references to the political opposition in the country. In DRC, women activists who protested against election irregularities and violence received threats on their cell phones and were occasionally under surveillance until the early part of 2012. In Colombia, some GNWP members received threats from paramilitary groups because of their work in promoting the rights of displaced women and sexual violence survivors.

**Response to risks and Challenges**

GNWP dealt with the risk encountered by investigating the harassment experienced by its Burundian members. It supported them in establishing the Burundi Civil Society Working Group on 1325. The Working Group is aimed at consolidating various initiatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) in implementing the resolution and strengthening their political influence and contribution to the National Steering Committee on the 1325
National Action Plan (NAP). GNWP also continued to engage with the Burundian government regarding its various initiatives on the Localization of UNSCR 1325, and the establishment of Multistakeholders Financing Mechanism for NAP implementation with the end view of reinforcing civil society contributions to NAP 1325 implementation and institutionalizing their role in decision-making on peace and security issues.

**Competition for visibility and resources among some civil society groups is another factor that impacted the socio-political context in which GNWP worked.** In this regard, GNWP addressed this challenge by bringing the concerned parties in dialogues and putting in place better coordination mechanisms including the of coordinating responsibilities on specific projects among various GNWP members. Furthermore, GNWP recruited additional members to ensure that it reaches a wide range of CSOs based in the capital as well as in remote local communities. In other countries like Guatemala, Nepal and South Sudan, GNWP has enhanced capacities of civil society actors to form networks or working groups on 1325. Where they already exist like in Afghanistan Sierra Leone, GNWP provided support for their further consolidation.

The power relations in the countries where GNWP operates has not changed much. The dominant political parties control the governance structures in Burundi, Colombia, DRC, Nepal and Sierra Leone. Democratic space for the opposition and civil society has notably shrunk particularly in Burundi and DRC. CSOs in Colombia, Nepal and the Philippines are still a force to reckon with that continues to hold the governments accountable to their citizens. In Afghanistan and South Sudan, CSOs have increased their efforts to collaborate with each other but they have also been subjected to repressive acts by the government.

### 4. Objectives

The objectives of this project are:

1) To create a platform that enables GNWP members to find commonalities and synergy; and share information, experiences and strategies in lobbying and in actual on-the-ground implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting resolutions;
2) To identify advocacy opportunities and highlight emerging issues, best practices and innovative approaches in regards to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820;
3) To create opportunities for GNWP’s collective advocacy and action; and
4) To utilize UNSCR1325 and 1820 and relevant regional and national policies to prevent sexual violence and mobilize action to support victims and survivors.

**The objectives of the project which was implemented in a number of countries including Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, DRC, Liberia, Nepal, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Uganda and regionally and globally through engagement with multilateral institutions like the UN and the African Union were fully achieved.** The Activities, Output and Outcome sections of this report provide evidence of achievements for each of the objectives.
There were no changes in the objectives covered by this period

5. Activities

Capacity Building

1. Civil Society Monitoring of UNSCR 1325 – In 2012 GNWP carried out the third phase of the in-country and global monitoring of the implementation of UNSCR 1325. The initiative provided women peace activists with an evidence-based instrument to advocate for better implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820. The civil society monitoring and advocacy on UNSCR 1325 is an exercise that fosters better cooperation and coordination among CSOs, UN agencies and government actors at the country level, and enhances the skills of CSOs to conduct action research, monitor policy implementation, develop and implement advocacy strategies. For instance in Burundi and Nepal, GNWP members were supported by UNFPA in their research and advocacy on access to health care for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). They also worked closely with Ministry of Health officials. In countries with low level of awareness of UNSCR 1325, the civil society monitoring serves as an awareness- and knowledge-raising exercise and an assessment of the applicability of the resolutions to specific socio-political contexts. The training on the use of the indicators that is conducted before the actual data collection allows women’s groups and CSOs to analyze the relevance of the specific provisions in UNSCR 1325 and the changes that could happen if the resolution is effectively implemented.

2. Financing NAP 1325 Implementation – The efforts to establish the Multi-stakeholders’ Financing Mechanism (MFM) for the implementation of Burundi’s 1325 NAP continued in 2012. GNWP met twice with the Minister of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender to secure her support for the initiative. Additionally, GNWP in collaboration with Cordaid organized panel discussions on the MFM in New York during the 2012 session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the 12th anniversary of UNSCR 1325. GNWP generated interest on the concept of the MFM from CSOs from around the world, UN Women, UN Peacebuilding Support Office and donor countries such as Canada and Switzerland. However, the actual establishment of the MFM in Burundi has been slow and unpredictable because of the lack of definitive commitment from the Burundian government. The MFM was also presented in two meetings with civil society groups working advocating for NP1325 in Afghanistan. The first meeting was held in Tokyo, Japan in the context of the Ministerial Meeting on Financing the Afghan Transition in July 2012. The second meeting took place in Kabul, Afghanistan as part of the strategy session of the Afghan Civil Society Working Group on 1325. In addition, GNWP co-organized panel discussions on the MFM as a model for financing NAP 1325 implementation during the 2012 UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) session in February and the 12th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 in October.

Please note that Activity #2 is not included in the core grant. It is under a separate grant. It is included in this narrative report to demonstrate the coherence among the various projects and programs of GNWP.

From words to actions: A Comprehensive Approach towards better implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting resolutions on Women, Peace and Security
3. Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 – During this grant period, the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 was expanded to Colombia and Sierra Leone. Follow-up work was conducted in Nepal and the Philippines; and preparatory workshops were held in Liberia. Guided by the principle of local ownership and good governance, the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program has two components: 1) the convening of local authorities and other key local actors to formulate strategies on how to integrate UNSCR 1325 and 1820 into community development plans; and where relevant formulate local legislation to institutionalize support for UNSCR 1325 and 1820 at the local level; and 2) the production of “UNSCR 1325 and 1820 Local Development Guidelines” that will serve as a reference document for local authorities on integrating the NAP 1325 and 1820 into community development plans. The guidelines that are produced in local languages are aimed at ensuring sustainability of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 at the most local level of governance. GNWP organized 33 localization workshops in 2012 in Colombia, Liberia, Nepal, Philippines and Sierra Leone. The Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program has been cited in the 2012 report of the UN Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security as an important strategy that promotes implementation at sub-national and regional levels as well as an effort to integrate women and peace and security commitments in legislation, policy-making and planning processes. It has set in motion the implementation of NAP 1325 in several countries.

4. Advocacy for a CEDAW General Recommendation on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict situations – In 2012 GNWP conducted workshops and meetings on the use of CEDAW as an instrument in reporting on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 implementation in Burundi, Colombia, Nepal, the Philippines and South Sudan. The workshops and meetings featured discussions on the role, function and mandate of CEDAW; the preparation of NGO shadow reports; and the ongoing advocacy for the General Recommendation (GR) on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict Situations. Representatives of 150 women’s groups and CSOs participated in these country-level workshops and meetings. In conjunction with the 52nd session of the CEDAW Committee in New York in July 2012, GNWP and the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations organized a policy briefing with the CEDAW Experts on the General Recommendation on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict Situations.

The event discussed the parallels between the GR and UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and analyzed how the GR can contribute to reducing the accountability gap to the UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the other Women, Peace and Security resolutions. GNWP and its members also actively participated in the regional consultations on the GR on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict Situations held in 2012 in Thailand; Guatemala; and Jordan for the Asia-Pacific; Latin America; and MENA regions respectively. GNWP produced policy briefs on the GR based on the regional consultations. The policy briefs were aimed at broadening the discussions and soliciting more inputs to the draft of the GR.

5. Radio and television awareness-raising campaigns and community-based capacity building workshops on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 – GNWP conducted radio and television
awareness-raising campaigns in Colombia, Nepal and Liberia. The radio and television spots (public service announcements) that were broadcast in Nepal complemented the ongoing work on the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820. In Colombia and Liberia, the media productions and the community-based capacity building workshops on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 served as the preparatory phase of the Localization program. In Colombia, the primary audience for the radio spots was local communities directly affected by armed conflicts, particularly in Cali, Cartagena, Montes de Maria, Palmira, Jamundi and Yumbo. The secondary audience was journalists who could serve as information multipliers and increase the outreach of the radio spots. In Liberia, the primary audience was local communities in Bong and Bassa counties; communities were violence remains high, even several years after the end of the conflict. Bong and Bassa were also the counties were the capacity building was conducted.

Global Advocacy

Although an integral part of its mission, GNWP’s ongoing global advocacy efforts were not included in the original proposal. Below is some of the advocacy work conducted by GNWP’s International Coordinating Team:

1. Global Advocacy: 56th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (February-March, 2012) – GNWP co-organized two parallel events and a thematic discussion (also referred to as Conversation Circle) on Women, Peace and Security/Violence against Women during the 56th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in February-March 2012. Additionally, GNWP held a members meeting and supported a number of additional events organized by its network members. It also facilitated well-targeted lobby meetings with UN agencies, and potential donors for GNWP members who were in New York for the CSW session. Following are the events and meetings that GNWP co-organized and facilitated during the 56th CSW session:

a) Investing in Peace, Investing in Women (February 28, 2012) – GNWP in partnership with the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations, UNDP and Cordaid organized a panel discussion that examined the impact of current financing for UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and women and peace and security programming at the national level. Speakers included Catherine Mabobori, former Member of Parliament of the Republic of Burundi, Vice Chair of the National Steering Committee on Burundi’s National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, Peter Van der Vliet, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the UN, Mr. Stan Nkwain, Chief Policy and Planning Division/BCPR-UNDP, and Jose Utrera, Programme Officer from Cordaid. The panel discussion presented the multi-stakeholders’ financing mechanism for Resolution 1325 in Burundi as a model of financial cooperation to ensure dedicated funding for NAP 1325 implementation. Deputy PR Van der Vliet announced the Euros 1 million pledge of the Netherlands to the MFM in Burundi at this panel.

b) Violence against Women, Economic Empowerment and Rural Women in Conflict-Affected Situations (March 1, 2012) – GNWP partnered with United Methodist Women...
and the Project Girl Performance Collective to organize an event that analyzed women's economic empowerment opportunities (or lack thereof) and their effect on preventing or aggravating rural women's vulnerability to various forms of violence. Panelists included Eli Gaze of the Kosovo Women's Network and Beatrice Fofanah from United Methodist Women - Sierra Leone. Additionally, the Project Girl Performance Collective a non-profit theater group that uses performance to raise awareness of domestic and global issues affecting women and girls performed various pieces highlighting issues, such as trafficking and domestic violence that often disproportionately affect poor rural women and girls.

c) Conversation Circle on the thematic area Women, Peace and Security/Violence Against Women (February 27 and March 6, 2012) – Co-hosted by GNWP and Eng Aja Eze Foundation, the Conversation Circle is a thematic discussion that sought to contribute direct language into the Agreed Conclusions, the Outcome Document of the CSW sessions. GNWP members and partners actively took part as facilitators and participants in the conversation circles. The conversation circles also served as spaces for networking, sharing information and future strategies on issues relating to women and peace and security, and violence against women (WPS/VAW).

d) GNWP Members Meeting (March 2, 2012) – The GNWP International Coordinating Team held a members meeting with GNWP members who were in NY for the CSW session. The objective of the meeting was to discuss GNWP’s upcoming programs as well as to hear updates from members on their work in their respective countries. Additionally, the 2012 in-country monitoring of UNSCR 1325 project was discussed and feedback gathered on how to improve the monitoring process and revise the indicators.

e) Targeted Advocacy Meetings - The GNWP International Coordinating Team organized several targeted lobby meetings for its members and partners. The GNWP staff met with the Permanent Mission of Guatemala to the UN to discuss various initiatives on peace and security issues. GNWP members from Africa met with UN Women Africa section to gain insight on UN women's priorities in their respective countries, and how to improve communication sharing regarding initiatives on the ground. GNWP coordinating team organized a luncheon meeting with the Minister of Gender, Social Welfare and Children’s Affairs from Sierra Leone, and his team to discuss GNWP’s upcoming Localization work in Sierra Leone. The meeting also discussed and decided on the setting up of a CSO steering committee for the implementation of Sierra Leone’s National Action Plan (SiLNAP). Another meeting was also arranged with the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Margot Wallstrom for GNWP members to share their experiences and concerns about the situation of sexual violence in their respective countries. This meeting was very informative and created an opportunity for members to submit concrete suggestions regarding collaboration and recognition of grassroots' women's work on issues around violence against women.

financing for Resolution 1325 and women, peace and security initiatives; and sought to identify best practices, lessons learned, and a common policy agenda. Additionally, GNWP co-facilitated the in-depth discussion on Militarism, Violence and Conflict. The in-depth discussions were structured as 6-hour sessions with moderated panel discussions. The discussions included inputs from the speakers that fostered audience engagement like questions, concerns, challenges, strategies etc. GNWP’s International Coordinator also served as panelist in one of the sessions under this theme. She spoke about the global policy framework that guides the work of the international community in addressing peace, security and armed violence.

3. Global Advocacy: 12th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 (October 31 – November 6, 2012) – For the 12th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 GNWP-ICAN organized numerous panel discussions and events. Due to Hurricane Sandy that resulted into the closure of the UN, and government missions, some of the events were held in alternative venues or rescheduled. The following events took place:

a) Consultative Meeting on the Multi-Stakeholder Financing Mechanism (MFM) for 1325 & 1820 NAPs (October 31, 2012) - GNWP, the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the UN, Cordaid and UN Women organized a working meeting to share information on the Multi-Stakeholder Financing Mechanism (MFM) for NAP 1325 implementation. The objective of the meeting was to generate further ideas to improve 1325 NAP financing in conflict-affected countries through multi-stakeholder collaboration among government agencies, donor countries, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, and the private sector; explore the possibility of forming an informal “NAP 1325 MFM Discussion Group”; and explore various models of financing NAP 1325. Various countries, such as Burundi, Nepal, and Uganda shared their experiences on NAP financing.

b) Panel discussion on GNWP’s Localization of UNSCR 1325 & 1820 Program (October 31, 2012) – GNWP in collaboration with the Permanent Mission on Norway to the UN and UN Women organized this discussion to feature best practices from GNWP’s Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 Program. The panel discussion featured a Paramount Chief from Nieni Chiefdom in Koinadugu District in Sierra Leone; a Senior Assistant Secretary and Acting Town Clerk in the Dokolo Town Council in the Dokolo District in Northern Uganda, the Joint-Secretary of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction of Nepal; an indigenous woman leader from Tabuk, Kalinga in the Philippines; and a civil society activist from Red National de Mujeres, a national women’s network in Colombia. All of the speakers highlighted how the localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program revitalized and strengthened efforts in implementing the NAPs and in the case of Colombia, which does not have a NAP, the actual resolutions. In Sierra Leone for example, the Localization program involved paramount chiefs and other traditional leaders in the NAP implementation for the first time. Such leaders play a critical role in peacebuilding as they have customary jurisdiction over peace and security issues in local communities.
c) UNSCR 1325: Realities from unrecognized conflict countries (October 31, 2012) –
GNWP, Women In Governance, India, Red Nacional de Mujeres Colombia and Cordaid co-
organized a discussion on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in countries where the
ongoing conflict is not recognized by the government. Women activists from North East
India and Colombia shared their experiences on how they use UNSCR 1325 to protect
women and girls’ rights and to advance their gender equity agenda. Together, the panelists
and audience discussed what concrete actions can support the effective implementation of
UNSCR 1325 in countries where conflicts are not recognized by the State or the UN. In
addition, they discussed how international solidarity can enlarge the political space for
women’s organizations to play active role in the implementation of 1325 in their countries.

d) Roundtable Discussion on Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) in conflict-
affected communities in Burundi and Nepal (November 1, 2012) – Together with
UNFPA, who had partially funded the civil society monitoring in Burundi and Nepal, GNWP
organized a roundtable discussion on the findings of the reports from the two countries.
Civil society (GNWP members) presented the findings as well as recommendations and
government representatives were asked to comment and respond. Additionally a
documentary the civil society monitoring of UNSCR 1325 in Nepal was screened at the
event. The event gathered participants from UN agencies, Member States and civil society.

e) Panel discussion on South Sudan – the Addis Ababa Cooperation Agreement and
the National Action Plan on 1325 & 1820 (November 2, 2012) – In collaboration with
the Permanent Mission of Liechtenstein to the UN, the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the
UN, and Operation 1325 Sweden, GNWP organized a panel discussion on the 2012 Addis
Ababa Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of
Sudan (North Sudan). The panelists composed of government and CSO representatives
from South Sudan discussed how the Addis Ababa Cooperation Agreement impacts the
future of South Sudanese women as well as the UNSCR 1325 National Action Planning
process. Other speakers included the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent
Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Ms. Signe Burgstaller who welcomed the panelists
and other participants to the meeting; and Mr. Swen Dornig, Second Secretary, and
Permanent Mission of Liechtenstein to the United Nations who also welcomed and thanked
the panelists. Ms. Mavic Cabrera-Balleza, International Coordinator from the Global
Network of Women Peacebuilders served as chair of the panel and gave an overview on
women’s situation in South Sudan.

The civil society representative, Ms. Rita Martin reaffirmed the need for every South
Sudanese to understand and implement the 2012 Addis Cooperation Agreement especially
at the grassroots levels. She expressed concern that there is no available information on
how the process should take place. She also mentioned that there are unresolved conflicts
still going on in the country such as in the areas Abyei, South Kordofan and also in the Nuba
Mountains. She stressed that all these concerns must be addressed as the country develops
its NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820.

f) Panel discussion on women’s participation in the peace talks between the
Colombian government and the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of

From words to actions: A Comprehensive Approach towards better implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the
supporting resolutions on Women, Peace and Security
Colombia (November 2, 2012) – The objectives of this panel discussion were to share the latest information about the ongoing peace talks; to discuss the main objectives of the two negotiating parties—the Government of Colombia and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC); to present the hopes, aspirations and proposals of Colombian women’s organizations with regards to the peace talks; and to identify how the international community can support women’s participation in the peace talks. The Colombian women speakers summarized the agenda of the peace talks: rural development, guarantees for the political participation and legitimacy of opposition groups, drug trafficking, the rights of victims, and the end of the armed conflict. Furthermore, they shared the following demands to the negotiators and mediators: guarantee the presence of women from both the government and the FARC at the negotiating table; observe a ceasefire, or de-escalation of conflict; comply with international humanitarian law; and guarantee truth, justice and reparations for victims.

The panel discussion was organized by the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), Cordaid and the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)/Peace Women project. Ms. Cora Weiss, President of the Hague Appeal for Peace, moderated the event. The panelists were Ms. Adalgiza Charria, from Fundación Mujer Arte y Vida (MAVI) and Colombia’s Red Nacional de Mujeres, and Ms. Katherine Ronderos from WILPF Colombia. Ms. Hilde Klemetsdal, the representative of the Permanent Mission of Norway to the UN also spoke at the event and reiterated her government’s commitment to see the whole process through as Norway serves as mediator of the peace talk.


h) Ensuring Afghan Women’s Security during and post Transition (November 6, 2013) - In collaboration with the Mission Finland to the UN, Cordaid and Afghan Women’s Network (AWN), GNWP organized a high-level panel to present and discuss the outcomes of AWN’s “Transition Monitoring” initiative, which aimed to provide comprehensive data on the impact of the security transition on Afghan women, in the areas of overall security; access to work; access to public life, with focus on political participation; and women’s mobility. Speakers included Afifa Azim and Zakia Soleiman of AWN, Ambassador Zahir Tanin of Afghanistan, Ambassador Jarmo Vinnanen of Finland and Eileen O’Connor, Senior Director of Communications and Public Diplomacy, Office of the Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan at the US Department of State.

Other advocacy initiatives at the regional and national levels

Similar to the global advocacy efforts in New York and at the AWID Forum in Turkey, the
following advocacy initiatives at the regional and national levels were not included in the original proposal even as these are at the core of GNWP’ work.

1) Support for 1325 National Action Planning processes – Since its inception, GNWP has supported a number countries in their national action planning processes on UNSCR 1325 including Burundi, Nepal, Philippines, Sierra Leone. This work continued in 2012 particularly in enhancing civil society’s capacity to meaningfully participate in the development of NAPs and more importantly in their implementation. The countries where GNWP provided support in 2012 were Afghanistan, Guatemala, Japan, South Korea, and South Sudan. In Afghanistan GNWP conducted a strategy session on NAP 1325 among various CSOs. In addition to identifying their priority issues for the NAP, the Afghan CSOs also learned about the MFM as a funding modality that could be explored for Afghanistan’s NAP 1325. In Guatemala, GNWP’s International Coordinator served as a resource person to the Guatemala Working Group on the NAP 1325 (La Mesa Interinstitucional para la implementación de las resoluciones del Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas sobre Mujeres, Paz y Seguridad, (MIRMPAZ)) where she provided advice on the different models for developing NAP 1325, including various methods of drafting a NAP; securing political buy-in; and legislative/official adoption strategies. In South Sudan, GNWP conducted a training workshop on NAP 1325 processes with CSOs and government representatives in June 2012, in partnership with Operation 1325 and EVE Organization-South Sudan.

In Japan and South Korea, GNWP’s international coordinator serves as a resource person to Japanese CSOs and government representatives on NAP development by bringing forth various models on NAP processes and implementation from different including various methods in drafting a NAP; securing political buy-in; and legislative/official adoption strategies.

2) Women’s Peace Delegation and Women’s Peace Dialogue on the DRC (April 5-10, 2013) – Prompted by the continued instability in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, and the attacks by the M23 rebels and escalation of violence in November 2012, GNWP co-facilitated a Women’s Peace Dialogue and Women’s Peace Delegation with its member Cadre Permanent de Concertation de la Femme Congolaise (CAFCO) in Kinshasa, DRC. Women leaders, peacebuilders and human rights activists from the DRC, Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, met and drafted the Kinshasa Call to Action – an outcome document of the dialogue that contain specific demands and recommendations to the DRC government, member countries of the African Union and signatories to the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, UN agencies, the donor community, as well as civil society in order to achieve lasting peace in the DRC and the Great Lakes region. The Women’s Peace Delegation and Women’s Peace Dialogue participants also met with high-level government officials, UN officials and religious leaders to present the Kinshasa Call to Action. The Kinshasa Call to Action can be accessed at: http://www.gnwp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/FINAL-Outcome-Document-Womens-Peace-Discussion.pdf

It must be noted that even as this initiative was actually held in April 2013, most of the preparations took place from October–December 2012.
6. Outputs

In all its in-country programs, as well as advocacy at regional and international levels, GNWP emphasizes the need for equally engaging women and men as well as girls and boys. The main constituency of GNWP are women’s organizations. Thus, women make up the majority of the participants in its capacity building and advocacy programs. However, in programs like the Localization of UNSCR 1325 where the target group is local authorities, who often times are men, the ratio of women tends to be 50/50.

The events and participation in the AWID Forum was organized in partnership with Cordaid. The Women’s Peace Delegation/Women’s Peace Dialogue on DRC was prompted by the escalating violence and deteriorating situation in the Eastern DRC in November last year.

The following outputs are presented per activity:

1) Civil Society Monitoring of UNSCR 1325 – 16 countries were covered in the monitoring: Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, DRC, Fiji, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Uganda. The findings of the 2012 civil society monitoring of UNSCR 1325 were presented both at the national level and at the global level in New York during the 12th anniversary of the resolution. In this year’s report, the monitoring featured a rating and trending system that shows which countries have made significant progress, moderate progress or no progress. From the in-country monitoring reports, GNWP produced WPS policy briefs, concise summaries that present the level of implementation as well as concrete recommendations to policy makers towards better implementation.

It must also be noted that in 2012, GNWP instituted a number of changes in the set of indicators for the monitoring exercise. The original 16 indicators, developed in 2010 were merged into a set of 11 indicators on the basis of feedback obtained from members and partners who participated in the exercise. In addition, monitoring trainings were held in South Sudan and Sierra Leone. The trainings included sessions on the use of indicators; data collection and research methods; data analysis; the indicators developed by GNWP; and developing an advocacy strategy. The sessions were participatory and group exercises such as mock interviews, mock focus group discussions and developing questionnaires were an essential part of the workshops. Burundian, Congolese and Liberian members took part in the training in Sierra Leone.

100 civil society and government representatives took part in the monitoring of UNSCR 1325 training in Sierra Leone and South Sudan. Out of these, 70 percent of the participants were women and 30 percent men.

The Civil Society Monitoring of UNSCR 1325 reports and the WPS policy briefs are available
at:

Local language versions of the in-country monitoring reports were also produced and distributed in Burundi, Nepal and South Sudan.

2. Financing NAP 1325 Implementation – The GNWP International Coordinator and GNWP members in Burundi met twice with Minister Clotilde Niragira of the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender to explain the background of the MFM. GNWP deemed the meetings necessary in light of the fact that the project was started prior to her taking on the leadership in the Ministry; and because of the evident lack of information-sharing from the staff of the Ministry who have taken part in previous MFM discussions. In both meetings, the Minister agreed to support the undertaking. Specific to the second meeting, the Minister requested GNWP to support the donor roundtable on UNSCR 1325 that will take place in Burundi in November/December 2012 or in early 2013. *(Note: This has since been postponed to July 14-15, 2013.)*

At least 100 civil society actors learned about the MFM as a model for financing NAP 1325 implementation during the presentations in Tokyo and Kabul. Out of these, 60 percent of the participants were women and 30 percent men.

3. Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 – Drafts of the guidelines for the localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 were produced in Nepal and Sierra Leone in partnership with GNWP members and the Ministries of Peace and Reconstruction and Federal Affairs and Local Development in Nepal; and the Ministries of Gender and Local Government in Sierra Leone. Specific to Sierra Leone, the draft Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 guidelines was validated during a workshop in Bo district in December 2012. Participants gave inputs to the document and suggested changes that needed to be made. The validation workshop included participants from all 19 councils, some of whom had attended the workshops earlier in the year. The guidelines were subsequently adopted and launched in January 2013 by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and the Office of the President.

1,650 participants took part in 33 localization workshops in 2012 in Colombia, Liberia, Nepal, Philippines and Sierra Leone. Out of these 60 percent of the participants were women and 40 percent men. Country-specific training modules were produced for these workshops. Please see Annex 2 for the sample modules.

4. Advocacy for a CEDAW General Recommendation on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict situations - GNWP produced policy briefs on the GR based on the regional consultations. The CEDAW policy briefs were aimed at broadening the discussions and soliciting more inputs to the draft of the GR. The policy

Representatives of 150 women’s groups and CSOs participated in several country-level workshops and meetings on CEDAW. All of the participants at these meetings were women.

5. Radio and television awareness-raising campaigns and community-based capacity building workshops on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 - The three radio spots produced in Colombia were all dedicated to UNSCR 1325 and 1820. The first radio spot provided general information on UNSCR 1325 and its importance to women in conflict-affected communities in Colombia. It addressed the question “Why a Resolution on 1325?” while the second spot underscored the role of local governments and departments particularly in integrating the provisions of UNSCR 1325 into local development plans and policies by responding to the question “How do we implement Resolution 1325? Lastly, the third radio spot highlighted the need for women to be fully and equally represented in all peace processes and in decision-making; and how this could help address issues which affect them including the widespread sexual violence in the country.

In Colombia the primary audience for the three radio spots, produced in Spanish, were local communities directly affected by armed conflicts, particularly in Cali, Cartagena, Montes de María, Palmira, Jamundí and Yumbo. The secondary audience comprised of journalists who could serve as information multipliers and increase the outreach of the radio spots.

In Liberia, five radio spots were produced in English and Liberian local languages, including Kpelleh, Bassa, Mandingo, Vai and Mano. Two videos, highlighting the situation of women and the role of local government, community and service providers in Liberia, were produced in English. The radio messages emphasized the role of the government, the police, peacekeepers, and aid workers in the implementation UNSCR 1325 and 1820. The messages also highlighted issues related to women’s participation in decision-making, as well as protection from sexual violence.

Prior to the broadcast, the radio spots were the subject of “listening sessions” during the Community-focused Capacity Building Workshops on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. They were played during the workshops to generate feedback and overall impressions from the participants. A number of participants in Colombia commented that the radio spots will serve as tools to advocate for the issue of women, peace and security and implementation of UNSCR 1325 enabling information to be conveyed directly to the people. In Liberia, it was noted that the radio productions needed to be translated into additional local languages. In this regard, GNWP and its members were able to add two languages to the three originally planned.

The workshops in Colombia and Liberia served as a safe space for women to speak up about the issues they face in their communities and urged many to take more proactive stance. In Colombia the workshops enabled participants to examine the applicability of UNSCR 1325 to Colombian communities directly affected by armed conflict. They also gave
the participants the opportunity to examine how national laws that address women’s rights issues as well as sexual violence, such as Law 1257 of 2008 on violence against women and the Quota Law 581 of 2000 on women’s participation, power and decision making, are being enforced. Based on listenership data, the radio productions reached approximately 4,000 listeners in Colombia, around 50,000 in Liberia and over 3 million in Nepal. In Nepal, the TV spots were played on NTV, which has countrywide coverage and has a target audience of 15 million. The radio productions can be accessed at: http://www.gnwp.org/media/audio-archive

**Other global advocacy efforts**


a) **Investing in Peace, Investing in Women** – This panel discussion informed the audience of the Multi-stakeholders’ Financing Mechanism (MFM) for UNSCR 1325 in Burundi. The MFM is a model of financial cooperation to promote peace and gender-equality in conflict-affected countries that is being piloted in Burundi. During this panel, Mr. Stan Nkwain, Chief Policy and Planning Division/BCPR-UNDP emphasized that the spirit of UNSCR 1325 is to learn from past conflicts. All the panelists also addressed the importance of financing women working in post conflict countries to continue their work for peace. Nobel Peace Laureate Leymah Gbowee’s presence at the event and the high attendance, underscored the importance of financing UNSCR 1325 adequately and the need for the UN, governments, and civil society to address the issue. About 80 people attended this event where women made up 80 percent of the participants.

b) **Violence against Women, Economic Empowerment and Rural Women in Conflict-Affected Situations** – The event featured Eli Gashi, Chair of the board of Kosovo Women’s Network (member of GNWP) and the Executive Director of Alter Habitus – Institute for Studies in Culture and Society. Ms. Gashi spoke of existing disparities in access to education between girls and boys 13 years after the end of the war. She also pointed out that 56% of Kosovar women are unemployed. The Kosovo Women’s Network advocates for the rights of rural girls to go to school; and women’s employment. The second speaker, Beatrice Fofanah of United Methodist Women, Sierra Leone, discussed her experience as a young rural woman during the Sierra Leone civil war which was predominantly a rural war leaving rural women and girls particularly vulnerable to attacks, sexual violence, and looting by roaming armed groups. Fofanah described her experiences during the conflict and their life in camps for Internally Displaced People. Both Gashi and Fofanah’s stories exemplified some of the added burdens experienced by rural women, including poor access to education and narrow economic opportunities. The event also featured the Project Girl Performance Collective, a group of young women who use theater and music to raise awareness of domestic and global issues affecting women and girls. The group performed a number of monologues and songs on violence against women during times of conflict. They also encouraged the audience to use social media, such as Facebook and Twitter to spread the word about the issues, and to make individual commitments for addressing violence against women. 100 people took part at this event; 90 percent of whom were women.

*From words to actions: A Comprehensive Approach towards better implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting resolutions on Women, Peace and Security*
c) Conversation Circle on the thematic area Women, Peace and Security/Violence Against Women – The conversation circle which has now replaced the thematic caucuses during the CSW enabled GNWP to collect concrete suggestions that will feed into the language of the Agreed Conclusions- the outcome document of the CSW, and to share the inputs with Member States responsible for negotiating the Agreed Conclusions. The Conversation Circle attendees included civil society as well as government delegates. More than 150 people, 95 percent of which were women, attended the conversation circles, which took place on February 27th and March 6th, 2012.

d) GNWP Members Meeting - GNWP took the opportunity and gathered its members during the CSW. During this meeting, various inputs were presented to improve the continued collaboration and work with GNWP and its members. One of the suggestions is to establish partnership with universities and colleges, which could provide support in data collection, analysis and report writing.

12 GNWP members from Afghanistan, Burundi, DRC, Kosovo, Liberia, Nepal, Rwanda and Uganda attended the Members Meeting, all of whom were women.

e) Targeted Advocacy Meetings - Four Targeted Advocacy Meetings were facilitated by GNWP on behalf of its members and partners. These meetings were with: the Permanent Mission of Guatemala to the UN; UN Women Africa section; the Minister of Gender, Social Welfare and Children’s Affairs from Sierra Leone; and with the then Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Ms. Margot Wallstrom.

A total of 15 GNWP members and partners participated in these meetings out of which only one was a man.

2. Global Advocacy: AWID International Forum (April 19-22, 2013) – GNWP participated in the AWID International Forum in Istanbul, Turkey from April 19 – 22, 2013. GNWP, in collaboration with Cordaid, organized the event “Women’s Economic Empowerment: The missing link in 1325 conversations.” The discussion focused on financing for Resolution 1325 and women, peace and security initiatives; and sought to identify best practices, lessons learned, and a common policy agenda on the issue. Additionally, GNWP co-facilitated the in-depth discussion on “Militarism, Violence and Conflict”. The in-depth discussions were structured as 6-hour sessions with moderated panel discussions, which included inputs from the speakers that fostered audience engagement through questions, concerns, challenges, and possible strategies. GNWP’s International Coordinator also served as panelist in one of the sessions under this theme and spoke about the global policy framework that guides the work of the international community in addressing peace, security and armed violence.

The panel, “Women’s Economic Empowerment: The missing link in 1325 conversations” provided an opportunity for GNWP to share its ongoing work on financing for UNSCR 1325 and women, peace and security initiatives more broadly. The event gathered 40 participants all of whom were women.
The in-depth sessions on “Militarism, Violence and Conflict” built on ongoing concerns and understandings around the issues how these impact women’s lives; and the ways women have been organizing for a peaceful world. It engaged participants in conversations that examined the processes and gender-specific impacts of militarism, militarization, armed conflict and violence. Additionally, the session addressed concerns and analyses from the local to the global levels and created space to learn about and discuss women’s resilience and resistance as well as in identifying ways to confront challenges and promote an end to conflict and gender-based violence. This session had about 100 participants, all of whom were women.

3. Global Advocacy: 12th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325

a) Consultative Meeting on the Multi-Stakeholder Financing Mechanism (MFM) for 1325 & 1820 NAPs – The Consultative Meeting on the MFM enabled government actors, civil society and UN agencies to discuss current financing strategies for NAP 1325 implementation. The representative from Nepal shared the work around the Nepal Peace Trust Fund as a best practice for national ownership of a NAP financing process. The Nepal Peace Trust Fund is the only existing Multi Donor Trust Fund that is managed by a national government. The panelists from GNWP, Cordaid and the representative from Burundi discussed the current status of the MFM in Burundi, the pilot country for this initiative. The meeting had 40 participants out of which 35 were women while five were men.

b) Panel discussion on GNWP’s Program Localization of UNSCR 1325 & 1820 – GNWP’s event on Localization of UNSCR 1325, originally scheduled to be held at UN Headquarters, was filled to capacity with some participants joining on Skype. The discussion featured experiences and lessons learned from GNWP’s unique program, Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820, which is operational in Burundi, Colombia, DRC (as of March 2013), Nepal, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and Uganda. Paramount Chief Jalloh of Nieni Chiefdom in Koinadugu District in Northern Sierra Leone, discussed the role of the Paramount Chieftaincies in Sierra Leone, highlighting that the lives of many Sierra Leoneans are guided by chieftdoms, which are a form of traditional governance. Hence, he stressed the need to include these traditional leaders in any conversations on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. The other panelist, Ms. Rebecca Mwima highlighted her duties as Senior Assistant Secretary and Acting Town Clerk in the Dokolo Town Council in the Dokolo District in Northern Uganda, which includes planning and budgeting for the Town Council and guiding the Council in the formulation of lawful policies. Mwima pointed out that in consultations with various stakeholders in the community, high rates of SGBV such as forced early marriages, land grabbing from widows, marital rape, and different forms of violence against women and girls, were reported. Hence the Dokolo District Local Government District Action Plan –the result of the first phase of the Localization program in Uganda focuses on SGBV. Another panelist, Ms. Grail Lawagan, an indigenous woman leader from Tabuk, Kalinga in the Philippines explained how the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program significantly contributed to the inclusion of women in the Bodong, a traditional all-male peacebuilding and mediation practice in Kalinga. In addition, Ms. Adalgiza Charria, a member of Red Nacional de Mujeres from Colombia explained how they...
are mobilizing local authorities to implement UNSCR 1325 despite the fact that Colombia does not have a NAP. 60 people attended this panel discussion; 10 were men and the rest were women.

c) UNSCR 1325: Realities from Countries with Unrecognized Conflicts - Panelists Katherine Ronderos of Women International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)-Colombia, and Anjuman Ara Begum from Women in Governance (WinG)-India described the ongoing conflicts in Colombia and India, respectively. In Colombia, the recent recognition of armed conflict and its impact on women and girls has led to new legislation such as the Law of Reparation to Victims and Land Restitution (Ley de Reparación de Víctimas y Restitución de Tierras, Ley 1448 de 2011). Ms. Ara Begum explained that in India, armed conflict is still not recognized even as it continues to affect women and girls—and the population as a whole—in North East India. Both speakers emphasized that when a conflict is not recognized, funds and programs are not allocated or developed to assist the victims of conflict. The panelists and the audience then discussed how in Colombia as well as India, UNSCR 1325 has been used as a rallying tool to demand the protection of women and girls’ human rights and to address issues of impunity for sexual violence in armed conflict contexts.

The audience was made up of representatives from UN member states, UN Women and CSOs. They were called upon by the panelists to take part in raising awareness of the ongoing violence in North East India and of the impact of conflict on women in Colombia, and to support the victims of unrecognized countries. The panelists emphasized the importance of capacity building for women and girls at the grassroots level, living in unrecognized conflicts. 30 individuals attended this event; 27 women and 3 men.

d) Roundtable Discussion on Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) in conflict-affected communities in Burundi and Nepal – Bandana Rana from Saathi, Nepal and Jeanne Bitsure from WAP, Burundi presented the findings and recommendations from the Civil Society Monitoring on UNSCR 1325 implementation in their respective countries. The recommendations from Nepal included more robust advocacy and communication strategies to address women’s participation in all aspects of governance and focus on partnerships to address SGBV as well as support to survivors. On the other hand, the Burundian representative cited the results achieved through the HUMURA centers in the country and recommended that the government establish these centers throughout the county with the removal of all fees for medical services to victims of SGBV. She also asked the government to build on the Multi-stakeholder Financing Mechanism (MFM) to generate resources and ensure transparency and accountability for the implementation of the NAP 1325 and 1820, and to pursue this work in close partnership with a broader base of CSOs and the private sector. GNWP members from Sri Lanka, South Sudan and Uganda reflected on the similarity of the issues raised in their own countries. 45 people attended this event; 37 women and 8 men.

e) Panel discussion on South Sudan–the Addis Ababa Cooperation Agreement and the National Action Plan on 1325 & 1820 (November 2, 2012) – The panelists for this event composed of two government representatives and one civil society leaders underscored...
the lack of knowledge of the Cooperation Agreement which results into lack of ownership and participation in its implementation. They also emphasized the need to link the awareness raising and monitoring of the Cooperation Agreement with the NAP 1325 and 1820. The key recommendation from the panel is to put in place mechanisms to guarantee grassroots awareness and ownership of the Cooperation Agreement and the NAP 1325 and 1820. 40 people attended this event; 30 women and 10 men.

f) Panel discussion on women’s participation in the peace talks between the Colombian government and the FARC - The agenda of the peace talks, which included rural development, guarantees for the political participation and legitimacy of opposition groups, drug trafficking, the rights of victims, and the end of the armed conflict were presented at this panel discussion. During this event, women civil societies’ demands to the negotiators and mediators were also presented which included - a guarantee for the presence of women from both the government and the FARC at the negotiating table; observing a ceasefire, or de-escalation of conflict; complying with international humanitarian law; and a guarantee for truth, justice and reparations for victims. One important output of this panel discussion are two open letters sent to UN Women Executive Director Michelle Bachelet and Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson that call for greater representation of women in peace negotiations not only in Colombia but also in Mali and in all peace processes around the world. The open letters can be accessed at: http://www.gnwp.org/?s=Open+Letters.

70 people attended this panel discussion; 63 women and 7 men.

g) Launch of Women Count 2012: UNSCR 1325 Civil Society Monitoring Report - The well attended event at the Permanent Mission of Canada offered an opportunity for members from some of the countries represented in the publication, namely Colombia, DRC, Philippines and Sierra Leone to present their country findings straight to the international policy community in New York. Katherine Ronderos From LIMPAL (WILPF) Colombia urged the Colombian government to include women in the upcoming peace talks while Rose Mutombo from DRC emphasized the importance of conducting activities to popularize the various laws and instruments that have been ratified by DRC. Mariama Fofana, representing National Organization of Women, Sierra Leone focused her presentation on the need for more awareness raising on UNSCR 1325 in local communities, and pointed to the Localization initiative carried out by GNWP, its members in Sierra Leone, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) and Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs (MSWGCA) to train Local Legislators including traditional authorities. Frances Piscano from the Philippines recommended that additional research be conducted on the utilization of different methods of inquiry to improve reporting on women in peace and conflict stories, which may consequently increase compliance to UNSCR 1325.

The overall recommendations of the global report are summarized below:

- Donors should use political influence and resources at the regional and global levels to support the full implementation and monitoring of UNSCR 1325, as well as the development and implementation of National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325;
• Donors should improve the allocation and tracking of funds to WPS issues by using existing mechanisms and/or developing new mechanisms such as longer-term and flexible Multi-stakeholders Financing Mechanisms;
• Donors should continue initiatives to increase the number of women in the security sector as well as ensure the provision of training courses on UNSCR 1325 and its supporting resolutions;
• National governments should ensure that UNSCR 1325 is mainstreamed across all government ministries and departments and develop NAPs through broad consultations with women’s groups and other CSOs;
• National governments should strengthen the coordination and communication with national networks of CSOs and ensure the allocation of adequate resources for NAPs and other WPS policies;
• National governments should strengthen the legal frameworks on SGBV related cases to end impunity, ensure improved access to services in relation to such cases, as well as support the development and use of the CEDAW General Recommendation on Women in Conflict and Post-conflict Situations as a complementary accountability mechanism to UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting resolutions;
• Multi-lateral organizations should support the collection and documentation of data on funding for WPS-related activities and increase support for women's organizations by providing technical and other forms of support;
• Women’s organizations should continue to monitor and develop efforts on the implementation on UNSCR 1325 by fostering good coordination and communication among relevant CSOs and developing awareness raising campaigns both at the national and community levels; and
• Researchers should continue to carry out their studies on WPS issues and develop partnerships with civil society organizations to ensure the implementation of the findings and encourage the exchange of lessons learned, capacity-building opportunities, and more joint advocacy around shared policy priorities.

The findings, recommendations and full report from the civil society monitoring of UNSCR 1325 is available at http://www.gnwp.org/what-we-do/policy-advocacy/in- country-and-global-monitoring-of-united-nations-security-council-resolution-1325

There were 50 participants at this event; 45 women and 5 men.

h) Ensuring Afghan Women’s Security during and post-Transition – The high-level panel started with Ambassador Viinanen, of the Permanent Mission of Finland briefly introducing the discussion and the panelists, emphasizing the important work of civil society organizations and international community in enhancing gender equality and human rights in Afghanistan. Afifa Azim and Zakia Soleiman from the Afghan Women’s Network introduced AWN’s “Transition Monitoring” initiative and encouraged the Afghan government and all international stakeholders to take advantage of the initiative Ambassador Zahir Tanin from the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan emphasized the
importance of real and effective participation of women and noted that women should not to be just symbolically present, but need to be given a real possibility to influence the future of Afghanistan through meaningful participation in the reconciliation process. Eileen O’Connor, Senior Director of Communications and Public Diplomacy from the Office of the Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, pointed to the need to continue the tireless work for women’s security and their empowerment, for educating young men, tribal leaders and local communities about the equal rights of women and men. 60 people attended this panel discussion; 35 women and 25 men.

Other advocacy initiatives at the regional and national levels

1) Support for 1325 National Action Planning processes - The following are some of the outputs of GNWP’s work in supporting NAP processes:

- Afghanistan: A draft strategy paper of the CSO Working Group on 1325
- Guatemala: Inputs into the draft NAP particularly the legal framework for UNSCR 1325
- South Sudan: A petition letter to include more CSOs in the National Steering Committee on NAP 1325 and technical support for South Sudanese GNWP members who are actively engaged in the NAP process through sharing of best practices from other countries as well as commenting on documents relating to this issue.

There were 50 participants in the strategy session on NAP 1325 in Afghanistan; 30 women and 20 men. In Guatemala, 20 people took part in the video conference on the NAP 1325; 15 women and 5 men. In South Sudan, there were 50 participants; 40 women and 10 men.

2) Women’s Peace Delegation and Women’s Peace Dialogue on the DRC - The activities carried out in 2012, were mostly preparatory activities such as monitoring of Security Council and African Union Discussions; identification of participants; as well as logistical matters such as travel reservations; accommodation reservations and identification of a venue.

7. Outcomes

The proposal submitted in 2010 for this three-year grant did not have indicators. Nevertheless, the outcomes are presented per activity.

1) Civil Society Monitoring of UNSCR 1325 - The monitoring trainings and the actual monitoring enhanced the participants’ research capacities and analytical skills not only to critically assess implementation but also formulate recommendations and solicit greater government and UN accountability to the women, peace and security resolutions. This was further demonstrated in the presentation of the civil society monitoring reports during the commemoration of the 12th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 in their respective countries and
in New York where representatives of Member States, UN agencies, international CSO actors attended. In South Sudan, the training which was the first monitoring training attended by South Sudanese CSOs and government representatives led to the formation of the South Sudan’s Civil Society Working Group on 1325.

2. Financing NAP UNSCR 1325 Implementation – Donor countries such as Canada, CSOs from different countries and UN agencies such as UN Women and the UN Peacebuilding Support Office signed up to be members of the NAP 1325 MFM Discussion Group. Furthermore, the MFM, initiated by GNWP in 2011 has been cited as a useful tool to finance the implementation of NAPs in the 2012 report of the UN Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security.

3. Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 – This program has been cited in the 2012 report of the UN Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security as an important strategy that promotes implementation at sub-national and regional levels as well as an effort to integrate women and peace and security commitments in legislation, policy-making and planning processes. It has set in motion the implementation of NAP 1325 in several countries. The specific outcomes in countries include:

**Colombia**

The localization program raised awareness among local government officials, local women’s leaders and other key community actors in Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Bolívar, Chocó, Cartagena and Magdalena Medio on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. Local officials whose has the mandate of drafting local development plans were sensitized on the pillars of UNSCR 1325—Participation, Protection and Prevention, and the Promotion of a Gender Perspective—an important step towards enhancing women’s inclusion and meaningful participation in discussion and decisions on peace and security issues in Colombia. An Indigenous Workshop held in the Cauca Department led indigenous women from different communities to recognize the importance of UNSCR 1325 as a tool to defend their rights and their role in peacebuilding.

Local officials identified the strengths and weaknesses of their community development plans in relation to women’s participation in decision-making processes, prevention and protection of women from sexual and gender-based violence, and the promotion of a gender perspective. They also identified which provisions of UNSCR 1325 were most relevant to their own local context and formulated commitments they will undertake for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 at the municipal and departmental level. The participation of municipal government officials, departmental government officials, local CSOs (such as Red de Mujeres Chocoanas) and national CSOs (such as the Red Nacional de Mujeres and the Corporación de Investigación y Acción Social y Económica (CIASE)) allowed for open dialogue and cooperation between government bodies and civil society.

Please see Annex 3 for details on the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in Colombia.
Nepal

The Training of Trainers (TOT) in Nepal led to the formation of a trainers pool on UNSCR 1325 who now serve as key resource persons in localization training in districts and villages. Members of district education boards and district police officers committed to integrate the UNSCR 1325 in school curricula and police training courses.

The participatory process of involving district and village leaders in the field testing of the Localization of NAP 1325 and 1820 Guidelines and soliciting input from various groups encouraged shared ownership of the document between national and local stakeholders. The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction in May 2013 officially adopted the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 guidelines.

Philippines

One of the outstanding outcomes of the Localization of UNSCCR 1325 and 1820 program, is the integration of women into the century-old Bodong, a male-dominated peace and mediation practice in the Kalinga province of the Philippines.

Participants in the six localization workshops in Calbiga Samar; Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija; Marawi City, Lanao del Norte; Tabuk, Kalinga; Real Quezon; and Cotabato came up with concrete actions including local legislation relating to women’s participation in decision-making; protection of women and girls’ rights; and prevention and prosecution of sexual violence. Some of the local legislation passed in the Philippines were:

**Samar**
- A municipal resolution in Calbiga, it allows for the localization of NAP 1325 into a Local Action Plan down to Barangay (community) Action Plan in four Barangays; and an accompanying resolution approving and implementing the Local Action Plan (LAP) on UNSCR 1325 for 2012 to 2016
- A municipal resolution in San Jorge, supporting activities which increases awareness of gender issues to protect women from sexual harassment and violence.

**Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao**
- A resolution declaring the Mindanao State University as a Zone of Peace
- A resolution adopting and promoting a Local National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325
- A resolution recognizing the role of indigenous women as conflict arbiters

**Magallanes, Agusan del Norte**
- Municipal Ordinance #2012-011 adopting and implementing UNSCR 1325 and the Philippine NAP 1325 and providing funds for implementation
Sierra Leone

The Sierra Leone component was comprised of four localization workshops, namely in the Eastern, Southern, Northern regions, and the Western Area of Sierra Leone, thus covering the entire country. The various sessions during the workshop allowed the participants to examine the pillars of the Sierra Leone National Action Plan (SiLNAP), the UNSCR 1325 and 1820, and existing gender policies such as the Gender Acts and the Sexual Offenses Bill and analyze how these are applicable to their respective localities. Furthermore, the sessions increased participants’ level of understanding and knowledge on the relevance of UNSCR 1325 and 1820. Within the working groups and plenary discussion, participants exchanged ideas and shared suggestions of mainstreaming UNSCRs 1325, 1820 and SiLNAP into Local Councils’ Development Plan (CDP) which enabled them to identify possible challenges and way forward for the successful implementation of SiLNAP. Furthermore, participants committed to mainstream gender and eradicate sexual and gender-based violence within their communities.

As part of the personal commitments made, a Councilor of the Koinadugu City council committed to personally photocopying the resolutions as well as the SiLNAP and holding two meetings within the council to share the information gained. A family support unit officer noted that he had not been familiar with the resolutions but committed to go back and make handouts to disseminate the message to his colleagues. A representative of the Office of National Security committed to becoming an “Ambassador of 1325.” He also mentioned that the Office of National Security has a weekly radio discussion called Security Talk during which they can discuss SiLNAP and the resolutions.

A key aspect of the workshops in Nepal, the Philippines and Sierra Leone was GNWP’s South-South exchange that promotes cross learning and sharing of experiences within Africa and Asia. GNWP members from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia and Rwanda attended the localization workshop in the Eastern Region in Sierra Leone. The GNWP members from Burundi were able to share experiences of the localization process in their country where the program has been operational since 2010. The Congolese, Liberian and Rwandese participants were able to reflect on the usefulness and applicability of a similar program in their countries. In the workshops in Nepal and the Philippines GNWP members and local authorities traveled to the other countries to gain new insights. Additionally official exchange meetings between CSOs and government delegates from the two countries were also organized.

4. Advocacy for a CEDAW General Recommendation on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict situations - Through the trainings conducted, the capacities of 150 women’s organizations and civil society groups in Burundi, Colombia, Nepal, the Philippines and South Sudan were strengthened on the use CEDAW to lobby States Parties to comply with the three-fold obligation to respect, protect and fulfil women’s human rights, including the implementation of international legal mechanisms such as UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions on Women, Peace and Security was enhanced. These organizations have pledged to incorporate CEDAW and its principles
in their advocacy and programmatic work related to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting resolutions on Women, Peace and Security.

The advocacy activities undertaken by GNWP have been instrumental in sustaining the overall process towards the development and adoption of the CEDAW General Recommendation on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict Situations. The CEDAW Committee has recognized GNWP’s contribution and inputs on the complementarity between CEDAW and UNSCR 1325, 1820, and the supporting Women, Peace and Security resolutions, and these are reflected in background documents of the GR. A statement put out by GNWP, calling for women's participation in peace negotiations and decision-making at all levels on peace and security issues, was mentioned in all of the regional consultations undertaken by the CEDAW Committee.

GNWP’s efforts in bringing together the CEDAW Experts and members of the Security Council as well as other Member States created a renewed significance for the work of the CEDAW Committee on the GR particularly on how it could strengthen accountability both to CEDAW and the Women, Peace and Security resolutions at the national level. It has presented a new approach to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and government-civil society partnership.

5. Radio and television awareness-raising campaigns and community-based capacity building workshops on UNSCR 1325 and 1820

GNWP effectively utilized the power of mass media to reach out to broad audiences in Colombia, Nepal and Liberia who would otherwise not have the opportunity to learn about the WPS resolutions and how they could be used to promote women's rights and leadership.

The radio production process in its inclusiveness and its use of the workshops to gather feedback on the radio and television programs also promoted ownership of the messages at community level.

Other global advocacy efforts

1. Global Advocacy: 56th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women - Collectively, the various panel discussions, workshops and meetings facilitated by GNWP during the 56th CSW Session increased the visibility of its individual members and partners but also as a network as a whole. They highlighted the important work that members undertake at the local, national and regional levels to contribute to the full and effective implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions. The Targeted Advocacy Meetings with UN agencies and government missions opened doors for possible collaboration between GNWP members on the ground and, government agencies and UN entities that have WPS on their mandate.

The major set back during the CSW was when Member States did not adopt the Agreed Conclusions due to major disagreements on the issue of reproductive rights. However, on a
positive note, GNWP and like-minded CSOs regarded this as a challenge to revisit their advocacy strategies and increase their efforts in soliciting accountability from governments.

The GNWP members meeting led to greater clarity on the ongoing and upcoming initiatives of the network. It also resulted into concrete commitment to the civil society monitoring of UNSCR 1325 and the global advocacy during UNSCR 1325 anniversary among other initiatives.

2. Global Advocacy AWID International Forum - The AWID International Forum resulted into a broader network base for GNWP particularly those outside of the global policy community in the UN and other multilateral bodies.

3. Global Advocacy: 12th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 - Similar to the CSW, the anniversary of UNSCR 1325 is an important global advocacy opportunity for GNWP and its members and partners.

It provided opportunity to draw global attention to under-represented thematic and geopolitical issues such as the violence in North East India. Moreover, it is also an excellent opportunity to shine the spotlight on new political developments such as the peace talks between the Colombian government and the FARC; the Addis Ababa Cooperation Agreement between Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan; as well as innovative projects like the women’s transition monitoring in Afghanistan.

The 12th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 was also the perfect occasion to celebrate the global recognition of GNWP initiatives like the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program; and the MFM that GNWP is co-coordinating.

All of the global advocacy undertakings that GNWP initiated and co-facilitated have been outstanding opportunities for networking and solidarity building for its members and partners.

Other advocacy initiatives at the regional and national levels

1) Support for 1325 National Action Planning processes - An important outcome under this program is demonstrated by GNWP’s work in South Sudan where GNWP facilitated the formation of a CSO Working Group on 1325. The Working Group enables civil society actors to strategize, strengthen their lobbying position and contribute meaningfully to the work of the National Steering Committee on the NAP 1325. Through the Working Group, the CSOs have raised the issue of the protection of human rights defenders and peace activists which have not been addressed in previous meetings of the National Steering Committee. Furthermore, the formation of the Working Group enabled CSOs to collectively express their demand for greater representation in the National Steering Committee.

GNWP’s support to NAP processes in other countries such as Afghanistan has led to stronger civil society working groups or task forces. In countries like Nepal where there is
already a NAP but there is no CSO Working Group, GNWP’s peace exchange initiative has inspired civil society to organize independently.

**2) Women’s Peace Delegation and Women’s Peace Dialogue on the DRC** - The activities carried out in 2012 were mostly preparatory activities. Thus, the outcome will not be included in this report.

### 8. Organization

GNWP hired a full time Advocacy Officer/Consultant in 2012; as well as four part time project consultants. The additional human resources enabled the organization to expand its work particularly under the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program; Civil Society Monitoring of UNSCR 1325; and the Advocacy for a CEDAW General Recommendation on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict Situations.

The preparations for the formation of a GNWP Steering Committee, which will perform some functions similar to a Board of Directors started in 2012. The members of the Steering Committee were identified and logistical preparations for the first meeting in early 2013 were carried out.

**GNWP’s financial management including bookkeeping, accounting and auditing is still managed by the International Civil society Action Network.**

### 9. Human Interest Stories

Following, you will find two Human Interest Stories from GNWP’s Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the Media Outreach on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 programs, respectively.

**a) Project: Implementing Locally, Inspiring Globally: Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820**

**Snapshot of the contribution of the project for the target group:** The implementation of the Localization program in the Kalinga province of the Philippines raised awareness of the role of women in peacebuilding and led to the inclusion of women in the previously all-male traditional peace council.

The successful implementation of localization and capacity building workshops on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in the Philippines in 2011 led GNWP and its Filipino members to conduct further better implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the successful implementation of localization and capacity building workshops on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in the Philippines in 2011 led GNWP and its Filipino members to conduct towards better implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the successful implementation of localization and capacity building workshops on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in the Philippines in 2011 led GNWP and its Filipino members to conduct
follow-up workshops, and introduce a new series of workshops in the country, between March 2012 and October 2012. One of the localization and capacity building workshops was held in Tabuk, the capital of the Kalinga Province, where the Matagoan Bodong Consultative Council or Bodong—an all-male peace council appointed by tribal elders—is the principal conflict resolution mechanism.

During the localization workshop in Tabuk, women, government officials and tribal elders discussed women’s exclusion from indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms like the Bodong. Familiarizing themselves with UNSCR 1325 and with the Philippines’ National Action Plan, participants questioned why women had not been appointed to the Bodong, since there are many qualified women community leaders and women are an integral part of building sustainable peace. One of the participants in the localization workshop highlighted the transformative impact of the localization program: “The Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 enabled us to challenge and transform the Bodong, the totally male-controlled traditional peace making body. It now has 4 official seats and 2 unofficial seats for women out of the total 24 seats.”

This marks an unprecedented shift in the perception of women’s role in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Furthermore, women’s active participation in the Bodong of the Kalinga province opens the way for the participation of women in other decision-making bodies and other conflict resolution mechanisms in and beyond the Kalinga province.

To read blogs on the 2012 Localization workshops in the Philippines, please go to: http://www.gnwp.org/blogs/philippines-march-october-2012

To see pictures of the 2012 Localization workshops in the Philippines, please go to: http://www.flickr.com/photos/gnwp/peacebuilders/sets/72157632852906348/

b) Project: Media Outreach on UNSCR 1325 and 1820

**Snapshot of the contribution of the project for the target group:** Women and rural communities in Colombia, Liberia and Nepal gained greater awareness and knowledge of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and their application, particularly in preventing SGBV and promoting women’s participation in decision-making

In 2012, Spanish-language radio spots produced by GNWP and its Colombian members were broadcast over community and national radio stations, resulting in the widespread popularization of the WPS resolutions in urban and rural communities. These were the first radio productions dedicated to popularizing UNSCR 1325 and 1820. The radio productions were also used as training materials during various 1325 and 1820 workshops.
Prior to broadcasting, the radio spots were the subject of “listening sessions” during the Community-focused Capacity Building Workshops on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. They were played during the workshops to generate feedback and overall impressions from the participants. A number of participants commented that the radio spots would push the issue of women, peace and security and implementation of UNSCR 1325 allowing for information to arrive directly to the people.

Furthermore, the women believed that the announcements would facilitate the delivery of the message to both urban and rural populations as well as to the local government officials who may be uninformed about the resolution. One of the participants in the Capacity Building Workshop on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in Cali commented that: “The radio productions are a useful tool that allows the message to arrive directly to the people. We can listen directly to the announcements without leaving our homes.” Participants also recommended that the announcements be played in schools to educate children and their families. Others also thought it feasible to bring materials to the mayor's office and perhaps negotiate for future dialogues.

Similar radio and TV spots have been produced in Liberia, in collaboration with GNWP members, media organizations and individual media practitioners. In addition to popularizing UNSCR 1325 and 1820, these spots are now serving as preparatory platforms for the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program in Liberia. Like in Colombia, the radio spots were played during a Community-focused Capacity Building workshop. Participants especially encouraged GNWP and its partners to produce the radio spots in as many local languages as possible as more than thirty languages are spoken in Liberia. “One thing lot of people have in common is the radio,” said John Bookman Marpu, a Peace Studies Major at Cuttington University and a local journalist who participated in the workshop. “People listen to the radio. The power of the radio cannot be underestimated. It reaches thousands of people at one time. These short messages about empowering women and respecting their rights are effective.”

Complementing the work on Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in Nepal, GNWP and its local members produced radio and TV spots in Nepali, which were aired over community and national radio and TV stations. Once again,
this resulted in a tremendous increase in awareness and knowledge of the resolutions in urban and rural communities.

For the transcripts and recordings of the radio spots produced in Colombia, Liberia and Nepal, please see: http://www.gnwp.org/media/audio-archive

A full list of GNWP's key achievements can be found in Annex 4: GNWP Key Achievements.

For additional pictures, please visit GNWP’s Flicker account at http://www.flickr.com/photos/gnwpeacebuilders/sets/

**10. Forecast**

GNWP will continue to fulfill its mission to bridge the gap between policy discussions and adoptions at global level, and implementation and action on the ground, particularly in conflict and post-conflict countries. Furthermore, it will continue to strengthen its advocacy strategies and messaging on women and peace and security issues, as well as its outreach to local communities on the ground, and to the policy community at global level.

Activities initiated over the past few years will continue in 2013. The fourth phase of the Civil Society Monitoring of UNSCR 1325 will be carried out in 2013, and will also include the publication of WPS policy briefs. The capacity building and formulation of local legislation and 1325, now referred to as Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 will be expanded to include the Democratic Republic of Congo and Liberia, in addition to Burundi, Colombia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, and Uganda. GNWP hopes to roll out the media initiative, piloted in Colombia and Liberia last year, in South Sudan. GNWP, initiated Multi-stakeholders’ Financing Mechanism (MFM) will continue in Burundi. GNWP will continue to provide NAP support in Afghanistan, Guatemala, and South Sudan among other countries. The advocacy work with the independent Committee for the Convention on All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) to adopt a General Recommendation (GR) on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict situations will also continue in 2013. Additionally, the GNWP program will establish a Steering Committee in 2013.

**List of Annexes**

Annex 1: GNWP Outreach Map 2012
Annex 2: Sample country-specific training modules
Annex 3: Details on the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in Colombia
Annex 4: List of GNWP Key Achievements
In 2012, GNWP has reached over 3 million women and men in over 30 countries.

**New York City, USA**
GNWP International Coordinating Team
20 events (CSW, 1325 Anniversary and others)
1,000 attendees and participants
4 circulated statements

**Total Direct Outreach in Events and Statements**: 1,240

**Total Participants in GNWP Workshops**: 1,950

**2012 GNWP OUTREACH: A GLOBAL SNAPSHOT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Outreach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total outreach in workshops and trainings with multiplier effect (x 5)</td>
<td>14,750 individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total outreach in NYC events and GNWP statements with multiplier effect (x 5)</td>
<td>6,200 individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total outreach through Social Media</td>
<td>2,825 individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total outreach through Media Project (Radio and TV)</td>
<td>Over 3 million individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 GNWP Global Outreach</td>
<td>Over 3 million Individuals worldwide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ToT refers to a Training of Trainers.
Note: The actual number of participants in workshops and events vary but average is set at 50.

**SOCIAL MEDIA**
GNWP Mailing List: 1,080 subscribers
Twitter: 806 followers
Facebook: 939 likes

**RADIO AND TV PROJECT**
Radio programs in Colombia: 4,000 listeners
Radio and TV programs in Liberia: Over 50,000 listeners and viewers
Radio and TV programs in Nepal: Over 3 million listeners and viewers

**AFGHANISTAN**
1 workshop
50 total participants

**NEPAL**
12 workshops, 1 ToT
650 total participants

**SOUTH SUDAN**
3 workshops
150 total participants

**LIBERIA**
2 workshops
100 total participants

**BURUNDI**
2 workshops
100 total participants

**SIERRA LEONE**
5 workshops
250 total participants

**PHILIPPINES**
6 workshops
300 participants

**JAPAN**
2 workshops
100 participants

**COLOMBIA**
7 workshops
350 total participants

**Total Direct Outreach in Events and Statements: 1,240**
### 1. Localization Workshop Module: Colombia

**Local Authorities Workshop on Resolution 1325:**
**Developing the capacity of local actors to implement Resolutions 1325 and 1820**
**September 24 to September 25**
**Barrancabermeja, Magdalena Medio**

**Day 1 - September 24**
**Overall Moderator: Nelly Gueto**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session Time</th>
<th>Session Description</th>
<th>Moderators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 - 9:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 9:30</td>
<td>Welcome and Introduction: Welcome Remarks, Basic Rules, and Presentation of the Agenda</td>
<td>Welcome from the Mayorship of Barrancabermeja, Malgareth Sánchez Márpol/Sulay Hernández Hernandez Rosa Emilia Salamanca Nelly Gueto PDPMM Mavic Cabrera Balleza, GNWP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 - 11:30</td>
<td>Background and rationale for the workshop, world developments on Women, Peace and Security</td>
<td>Mavic Cabrera Balleza, GNWP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:30</td>
<td>Presentation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820</td>
<td>Mavic Cabrera Balleza, GNWP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 - 11:45</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45 - 12:00</td>
<td>Question and Answer Session</td>
<td>Nelly Gueto, PDPMM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Session</td>
<td>Methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 12:00-13:00 | Implementation UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in Colombia                        | Presentation | Participants will hear about the implementation of the Resolutions 1325 and 1820 and other related laws and policies (such as the Victims' Laws, etc.) in Colombia.                                             | Rosa Emilia Salamanca  
Red Nacional de Mujeres/CIASE |
| 13:00-14:00 |                                                                 |             | Lunch                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                 |
| 14:00-15:00 | The role of local authorities, community organizations, and other local stakeholders in policy implementation; Questions and Answers | Presentation; Didactic and pedagogical exercise | Participants will become familiar with the local government structures and identify different entry points for policy implementation.                                                                 | Malgareth Sánchez Mármol  
Coordinator of the Center for Peaceful Coexistence, Barrancabermeja Education Secretary, Simiti-Bolivar |
| 15:00-16:00 | Link between peace and security, development and good governance; Questions and Answers | Presentation by official who deals with peace, security and development | Participants acquire knowledge about the concept of "good governance," its importance in the peace process and its relationship to the establishment of lasting peace. The participants gain understanding of the impact of conflict on the development of local communities and, in particular, its impact on women. | Mavic Cabrera Balleza  
GNWP  
Luz estella Pedraza  
Advisor of Peace and Coexistence  
Day Carvajal y Nieles Emilia  
Rodríguez, Red Mujeres MM |
| 16:00-16:15 |                                                                 |             | Break                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                 |
| 16:15-17:30 | Identification of the provisions of the resolutions in the context of local development plans | Group work  | Group Work (small groups). Participants acquire knowledge on how to identify the provisions of Resolution 1325 that could be integrated into specific sections of the Development Plan and public policy. | Day Carvajal/Nieles Rodriguez                      |

**Day 2 - September 25**
Overall Moderator: Nelly Gueto

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Moderators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8.30 -9:00 | Summary; Questions and Answers                                         | Discussion  | Participants will:  
• Summarize and provide feedback on the previous day’s work.  
• The “eyes” and “ears” will report on the previous day  
• Ask any questions                                                                 | Participants,  
"Eyes" and “Ears”  
Nelly Gueto |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Presenter(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00-10:00</td>
<td>Experiences from other countries</td>
<td>Participants will learn from the experiences of Burundi, Sierra Leone and Nepal to implement in the context of Colombia. Participants will understand how UNSCR 1325 and 1820 have been used as tools to prevent sexual violence and promote the participation of women in these countries.</td>
<td>Mavic Cabrera Balleza, GNWP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-11:00</td>
<td>Group Work; Proposals on how to including relevant provisions of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in local development plans</td>
<td>Work Group</td>
<td>Nelly Gueto, Nieles Rodriguez, Day Carvajal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-11:15</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15-12:15</td>
<td>Presentation of Group work</td>
<td>Participants will present what they have discussed their small group sessions.</td>
<td>Nelly Gueto, Nieles Rodriguez, Day Carvajal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15-13:00</td>
<td>Formulation of commitments of Local Authorities</td>
<td>Participants commit to: • Identifying concrete actions to promote Resolutions 1325 and 1820 and a National Action Plan Colombia • Identifying activities in the district/municipality; • Identifying existing programs that serve as platforms for activities and commitments.</td>
<td>Nelly Gueto, Nieles Rodriguez, Day Carvajal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>Evaluation questionnaire.</td>
<td>Rosa Emilia Salamanca, CIASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00-15:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Working Group on Resolution 1325 in Colombia: Red Nacional de Mujeres, Alianza Iniciativa de Mujeres Colombianas por la Paz-IMP, Corporación de Investigación y Social y Económica-CIASE, Liga Internacional de Mujeres por la Paz y la Libertad - (LIMPAL Colombia), AFROLIDER, Liga de Mujeres Desplazadas.*
# Day 1 - Sunday August 26, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Outputs/Outcomes</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Resource Persons/Guest Speakers/Facilitators</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Breakfast and Registration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Attendance sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Opening; Welcome</td>
<td>Participants learn of the localization program background and the collaboration between all stakeholders/sectors</td>
<td>High-table: Bandana Rana, Saathi; Sadhuram Sapkota, Joint Secretary, Ministry for Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR); Ramesh Adhikari, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoLD); Mavic Cabrera-Balleza, GNWP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>MORNING TEA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>Review of June 2011 training</td>
<td>- Previous year’s participants share accomplishments and activities implemented since last year</td>
<td>Powerpoint</td>
<td>Bandana Rana, Saathi</td>
<td>LCD projector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overview of UNSCR 1325 and 1820</td>
<td>- Participants gain added knowledge of UNSCR 1325 and 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bandana Rana, Saathi</td>
<td>Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Overview of National Action Planning Process in Nepal and current status</td>
<td>- Participants gain knowledge of the NAP process in Nepal and the current status of implementation</td>
<td>Powerpoint</td>
<td>Sadhuram Sapkota, Joint Secretary, Ministry for Peace and Reconstruction</td>
<td>LCD projector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>Open forum</td>
<td>- Participants have an opportunity to ask questions and raise concerns about the NAP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Overview of part I, II of Guidelines for the implementation and localization/ internalization of National Action Plan of UNSCR 1325 and 1820, 2012</td>
<td>- Participants become familiar with part I and II of the Guidelines and are able to ask questions and provide input</td>
<td>Powerpoint Discussion</td>
<td>Kiran Dhungel, Consultant</td>
<td>LCD projector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Open Forum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kiran Dhungel, Consultant</td>
<td>Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Overview of part III, VI and VII of Guidelines for the implementation and localization/ internalization of National Action Plan of UNSCR 1325 and 1820, 2012</td>
<td>- Participants become familiar with part III, VI, VII of the Guidelines and are able to ask questions and provide input</td>
<td>Powerpoint Discussion</td>
<td>Ramesh Adhikari, MoLD</td>
<td>LCD projector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Open Forum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ramesh Adhikari, MoLD</td>
<td>Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>CLOSING - SYNTHESIS OF DAY 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Day 1 Summary:**
- **Breakfast and Registration:**
- **Opening and Welcome:**
- **MORNING TEA:**
  - Review of June 2011 training
  - Overview of UNSCR 1325 and 1820
- **LUNCH:**
- **Afternoon Tea:**
  - Open Forum
  - Overview of part III, VI and VII of Guidelines for the implementation and localization/ internalization of National Action Plan of UNSCR 1325 and 1820, 2012
  - Open Forum

**Closing:**
- Synthesis of Day 1
**DAY 2 - MONDAY AUGUST 27, 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-9:30</td>
<td>Recap and report back by rapporteurs, eyes and ears of previous day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-10:30</td>
<td>Overview of part IV, V of the Guidelines for the implementation and localization/ internalization of National Action Plan of UNSCR 1325 and 1820, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 working</td>
<td>MORNING TEA break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45-11:45</td>
<td>Division into three groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45-1</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1:30</td>
<td>Summaries and evaluations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30 – 2:30</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30-3:30</td>
<td>Closing and Appreciation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MCs: Bandana Rana and Pinky Singh Rana**

*GNWP and Saathi-Nepal thank the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway and Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada for supporting this project*

*Member of the Government of the Philippines panel negotiating with the Communist Party of the Philippines, the New People’s Army, the National Democratic Front*
3. Training of Trainers Workshop: Nepal

Localization of UNSCR 1325, 1820; and the Nepal National Action Plan - Trainers of Trainors (ToT) - Module

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY 1 - THURSDAY AUGUST 23, 2012</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Outputs/Outcomes</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Resource Persons/Guest Speakers/Facilitators</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Participant list</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saathi, Nepal</td>
<td>Attendance sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>Arrival of Guest Speakers</td>
<td>List of speakers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saathi, Nepal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 - 9:00</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 10:00</td>
<td>Opening Session • Welcome Remarks</td>
<td>Participants learn of the collaboration between various stakeholders and background of project</td>
<td>High-table</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sadhuram Sapkota, Joint Secretary, Ministry for Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR); Dinesh Thapaliya, Joint Secretary Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD); Helena Gronberg, GNWP; Bandana Rana, Saathi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 - 11:00</td>
<td>Introductory Session • Introduction • Leveling of expectations • Objectives and Agenda • Grounds rules and appointment of rapporteurs</td>
<td>-Objectives of workshop are shared and expectations defined -Shared responsibility of providing feedback and recapping each day is set</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bandana Rana, Saathi Pinky Singh Rana, SAMANATA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-11:15</td>
<td>TEA BREAK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 - 13:00</td>
<td>Key ToT Techniques • Overview of training techniques • Questions and answers • Exercise</td>
<td>Participants become aware of key techniques used when conducting trainings; and conduct practice presentations</td>
<td>Powerpoint presentation Exercise</td>
<td>Ramesh Adhikary; Under-Secretary, MoFALD</td>
<td>LCD projector Laptop Flip Chart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00 - 14:00</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00 - 15:00</td>
<td>Relevance of UNSCR 1325 and 1820</td>
<td>Participants gain an overview of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the relevance of the resolutions in Nepal</td>
<td>Powerpoint</td>
<td>Bandana Rana, Saathi</td>
<td>LCD projector Laptop Flip Chart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00 - 15:15</td>
<td>TEA BREAK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:15 - 16:30</td>
<td>Overview of the Nepal National Action Plan and Status of implementation</td>
<td>Participants learn of the Nepal NAP and the implementation process</td>
<td>Powerpoint</td>
<td>Sadhuram Sapkota, Joint-secretary, MoPR</td>
<td>LCD projector Laptop Interview topics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30 - 17:00</td>
<td>CLOSING • SYNTHESIS OF DAY 1</td>
<td>Assessment of day’s work</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>Resource Team and NGO partners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00 - 17:30</td>
<td>Assessment of Day 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Kathmandu, Nepal; August 23-24, 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Resource Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Recap of Day 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Guidelines Part I</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kiran Dhungel, consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Guidelines Part II</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ramesh Adhikary, MoFALD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Guidelines Part III</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ganga Dutt Awasthi, Former Secretary, MoFALD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00</td>
<td>Group Work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00</td>
<td>Evaluations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00</td>
<td>Closing and Certificates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**GNWP and its members and partners thank the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway and the Government of Canada for supporting this program**
## Validation Workshop on the Localization Guidelines: Sierra Leone

Guidelines on the Alignment of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 with the Development Planning Process of Local Councils - Validation Workshop  
J&E Resort, Bo; December 19-21, 2012

### DAY 1 - WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 19, 2012  
MC: JENEBAb KOROMA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Outputs/Outcomes</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Resource Persons/Guest Speakers/Facilitators</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-9:00</td>
<td>Breakfast and Registration</td>
<td>Participant list</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mabel</td>
<td>Attendance sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00-9:30</td>
<td>Opening; Welcome</td>
<td>Participants learn of the localization program background and the collaboration between stakeholders/sectors</td>
<td>High-table: Hon. Moijueh Kaikai- Resident Minister-South: William Alpha-Chief Administrator, Bo City Council; Oju Wilson- Decentralization Secretariat; Dr. Nana Pratt- NOW-SL,GNWP; Charles Vandi Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children’s Affairs; Helena Gronberg, GNWP</td>
<td>Amara Sowa Jeneba Koroma Participants</td>
<td>LCD projector Laptop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9:30-10:30 | - Introductions  
- Objectives of training are shared  
- Presentation of agenda; setting of expectations  
- Assigning eyes and ears, and rapporteurs | - Introduction of participants and resource persons  
- Objectives of training are shared and expectations defined  
- Shared responsibility of providing feedback and recapping each day is set | Saying hello and brief introduction of position and work responsibilities |                         | LCD projector Laptop |
| 10:45-12:00|  
- Review of June 2012 training  
- Overview of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 |  
- June, July participants share accomplishments and activities implemented since then  
- participants gain added knowledge of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 | Powerpoint                | Dr. Nana Pratt Participants from previous training | LCD projector Laptop |
| 12:00-1:30 |  
- Overview of the Sierra Leone National Action Plan and current status of implementation (Pillars, Outcomes and Activities)  
- Open forum |  
- Participants gain knowledge of the SiLNAP process and the current status of implementation  
- Participants have an opportunity to ask questions and raise concerns about the SiLNAP | Powerpoint                | Dr. Nana Pratt Charles Vandi, Acting Director of Gender, MSWGCA | Copy of SiLNAP LCD projector Laptop Flip chart |
| 1:30-2:30  | LUNCH  
- Overview of the Local Governance and Decentralization in Sierra Leone  
- Open Forum | Participants become familiar with the local governance structure, and learn of similar administrative structures | Powerpoint Discussion | Oju Wilson, DecSec | Guidelines LCD projector Laptop |
| 2:30-3:30  |  
- Overview of the Local Development Planning process by Local Councils  
- Open Forum | Participants become familiar with the development planning process in the local councils | Powerpoint Discussion | Amara Sowa- Lead Consultant | LCD projector Laptop |
| 3:30-3:45  | AFTERNOON TEA  
- Overview of the Local Governance and Decentralization in Sierra Leone  
- Open Forum |                         |                         |                         |                      |
| 3:45-5:00  |  
- Overview of the Local Development Planning process by Local Councils  
- Open Forum |                         |                         |                         |                      |
| 5:00-5:30  | CLOSING  
- SYNTHESES OF DAY 1 |                         |                         |                         |                      |
**DAY 2 - THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 2012**

**MC: CHARLES VANDI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Satisfied stomachs, readiness to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-9:30</td>
<td>Prayers; recap and report back by rapporteurs, eyes and ears of previous day; assign new rapporteurs eyes and ears</td>
<td>Participant reflect on information received previous day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-11:00</td>
<td>Overview of the Guidelines for the alignment of the National Action Plan of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 with the Development Planning Process of Local Councils</td>
<td>Participants learn about and become familiar with the Guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 - 11:15</td>
<td>MORNING TEA break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15-12:30</td>
<td>Open forum</td>
<td>Participants have a chance to ask questions about the Guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-2:00</td>
<td>Division into three groups</td>
<td>Participants reflect and discuss the gaps and strengths of the guidelines (part I) and propose suggestions for improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00-3:00</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00-4:30</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Participants share their observations and suggestions with one another and the resource persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30-5:00</td>
<td>CLOSING - SYNTHESIS OF DAY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DAY 3 - FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 2012**

**MC: IBRAHIM KAMARA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-9:00</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Flipchart LCD projector Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00-9:30</td>
<td>Prayers; recap and report back by rapporteurs, eyes and ears of previous day</td>
<td>Participant reflect on information received previous day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-9:45</td>
<td>Recap of Part II of the Guidelines</td>
<td>Participants are reminded of the contents of part II of the Guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45-11:00</td>
<td>Division into three groups</td>
<td>Participants reflect and discuss the gaps and strengths of the guidelines (part II) and propose suggestions for improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-11:15</td>
<td>MORNING TEA (working)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15-12:30</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Participants share their observations and suggestions with one another and the resource persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-1:30</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30-1:45</td>
<td>Recap of Part III of the Guidelines</td>
<td>Participants are reminded of the contents of part III of the Guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:45-3:00</td>
<td>Division into three groups</td>
<td>Participants reflect and discuss the gaps and strengths of the guidelines (part III) and propose suggestions for improvement. Group work. All participants and resource persons. Guidelines: Flipchart paper, markers, Laptop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All groups are assigned part III of the guidelines. Groups identify strengths and gaps in the guidelines. Groups put forward concrete suggestions on how the Guidelines can be improved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00-4:00</td>
<td>Plenary and Interventions by Minister of Gender</td>
<td>Participants share their observations and suggestions with one another and the resource persons; Minister shares comments and observations. Report back in plenary. Groups. Guidelines: Flipchart paper, markers, LCD projector, Laptop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plenary and Interventions by Minister of Gender. Report back on group work. Discussion. Interventions by Ministers and adoption of draft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00-4:30</td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>Participants evaluate the three days and give feedback on what they learned and how similar trainings could be improved. Individual assignment. All participants. Evaluation form. Guidelines: Flipchart paper, markers, LCD projector, Laptop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30-5:00</td>
<td>Commitments</td>
<td>Participants and resource persons commit to how they will use the guidelines and their work and continue to work towards full implementation of SI LNAP. Individual pledge. All participants and resource persons. Meta Cards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00-5:30</td>
<td>Closing</td>
<td>Close of workshop. High-table: Steven Gaojia; Minister of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs; Mavic Cabrera Balleza, GNWP; Dr, Nana Pratt, NOW-SL-GNWP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in Colombia: Pictures, articles, blogs, modules, commitments and action points

1. For pictures of the localization workshops in Colombia, please see http://www.flickr.com/photos/gnwpeacebuilders/sets/72157632700133840/

2. To read articles and blogs related to the localization of UNSCR 1325 in Colombia, please see the following links:

3. Module for the Localization Workshops:

---

**Local Authorities Workshop on Resolution 1325:**
Developing the capacity of local actors to implement Resolutions 1325 and 1820
September 24 to September 25
Barrancabermeja, Magdalena Medio

**Day 1 - September 24**
Overall Moderator: Nelly Gueto

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Moderators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-9:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9:00-9:30 | Welcome and Introduction: Welcome Remarks, Basic Rules, and Presentation of the Agenda | Presentation | • Participants are welcomed, informed about the guidelines and modalities of the workshop, including logistical arrangements.  
• The objectives and expected results of the workshop are established. | Welcome from the Mayorship of Barrancabermeja, Malgareth Sánchez Márrom/Sulay Hernández Rosa Emilia Salamanca Nelly Gueto PDPMM |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Speaker/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:30-10:30</td>
<td><strong>Background and rationale for the workshop, world developments on Women, Peace and Security</strong>&lt;br&gt;Participants will become familiar with:&lt;br&gt;• The resolutions of the Security Council and other international laws on women, peace and security,&lt;br&gt;• How the resolutions have reinforced the normative criteria for the protection of women’s rights during and after conflict and to meet the specific needs of women in the period of recovery and peacebuilding.</td>
<td>Mavic Cabrera Balleza, GNWP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:30</td>
<td><strong>Presentation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820</strong>&lt;br&gt;Participants will become familiar with:&lt;br&gt;• Resolutions 1325 and 1820, and&lt;br&gt;• The mutual enrichment of the two resolutions.</td>
<td>Mavic Cabrera Balleza, GNWP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-11:45</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45-12:00</td>
<td><strong>Question and Answer Session</strong>&lt;br&gt;Interactive Discussion&lt;br&gt;Participants share their questions, observations and interpretations of the Resolutions 1325 and 1820.</td>
<td>Nelly Gueto, PDPMM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-13:00</td>
<td><strong>Implementation UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in Colombia</strong>&lt;br&gt;Participants will hear about the implementation of the Resolutions 1325 and 1820 and other related laws and policies (such as the Victims’ Laws, etc.) in Colombia.</td>
<td>Rosa Emilia Salamanca&lt;br&gt;Red Nacional de Mujeres/CIASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00-15:00</td>
<td><strong>The role of local authorities, community organizations, and other local stakeholders in policy implementation; Questions and Answers</strong>&lt;br&gt;Participants will become familiar with the local government structures and identify different entry points for policy implementation.</td>
<td>Malgareth Sánchez Marmol,&lt;br&gt;Coordinator of the Center for Peaceful Coexistence,&lt;br&gt;Barrancabermeja Education Secretary, Simití-Bolivar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Session</td>
<td>Methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00-16:00</td>
<td>Link between peace and security, development and good governance; Questions and Answers</td>
<td>Presentation by official who deals with peace, security and development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00-16:15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15-17:30</td>
<td>Identification of the provisions of the resolutions in the context of local development plans</td>
<td>Group work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Day 2 - September 25**

**Overall Moderator:** Nelly Gueto

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Moderators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8:30 - 9:00 Summary; Questions and Answers | Discussion  | Participants will:  
• Summarize and provide feedback on the previous day’s work.  
• The “eyes” and “ears” will report on the previous day  
• Ask any questions                                                  | Participants, “Eyes” and “Ears” Nelly Gueto                                           |
| 9:00-10:00 Experiences from other countries |             | Participants will learn from the experiences of Burundi, Sierra Leone and Nepal to implement in the context of Colombia. Participants will understand how UNSCR 1325 and 1820 have been used as tools to prevent sexual violence and promote the participation of women in these countries. | Mavic Cabrera Balleza, GNWP      |
| 10:00-11:00 Group Work; Proposals on how to including relevant provisions of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in local development plans | Work Group  | Participants will identify how/where provisions of Resolutions 1325 and 1820 can be integrated their own development plans; participants will also identify responsible organizations, institutions, etc. | Nelly Gueto, Nieles Rodriguez, Day Carvajal                                      |
| 11:00-11:15                     |             | Break                                                                                                                            |                                 |
| 11:15-12:15 Presentation of Group work |             | Participants will present what they have discussed their small group sessions.                                              | Nelly Gueto, Nieles Rodriguez, Day Carvajal                                      |
12:15-13:00  Formulation of commitments of Local Authorities

Participants commit to:
• Identifying concrete actions to promote Resolutions 1325 and 1820 and a National Action Plan Colombia
• Identifying activities in the district/municipality;
• Identifying existing programs that serve as platforms for activities and commitments.

Nelly Gueto, Nieves Rodríguez, Day Carvajal

13:00-14:00  Evaluation

Evaluation questionnaire.

Rosa Emilia Salamanca, CIASE

14:00-15:00  Lunch

* Working Group on Resolution 1325 in Colombia: Red Nacional de Mujeres, Alianza Iniciativa de Mujeres Colombianas por la Paz-IMP, Corporación de Investigación y Social y Económica-CIAS, Liga Internacional de Mujeres por la Paz y la Libertad - (LIMPAL Colombia), AFROLIDER, Liga de Mujeres Desplazadas.

4. Module for the Indigenous Women Workshop:

---

Workshop “Indigenous Women, Resolution 1325 and the Supporting Resolutions”
Venue: Hotel Colonial CIIS N°10-94 (Popayán)
Date: Sunday, October 22-23

Day 1: October 22

8:30 am
Event set-up
*Luz Mary Vanegas/Rosa Emilia Salamanca/Indigenous woman leader*

8:45 - 9:00 am
Explanation of objectives, methodology and expected results; Explanation of responsibilities of rapporteurs; Explanation of responsibilities of “Eyes” and “Ears”; Volunteer “Eyes” and “Ears” designated.
*CIASE-RNM/GNWP*

9:00 - 9:30 am
Context, What are the UN and what role does the Security Council play?
*CIASE-RNM/GNWP*

9:30 - 10:30 am
Antecedents to UNSCR 1325 and the supporting resolutions
Presentation of UNSCRs 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions—importance and transcendence of the resolutions.

CIASE-RNM/GNWP

10:30 – 10:45 am
Coffee break

11:45 – 1:00 pm
Presentation on Transitional Justice—a comprehensive and holistic approach.

International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)

1:00 pm
Lunch

2:30 – 3:30 pm
Implementation of UNSCR 1325 nationally (PNA) and locally: National and international experiences. Results of localization workshops in Colombia and experiences of other countries such as Sierra Leone, and Nepal among others.

CIASE-RNM/GNWP

3:30 – 3:45 pm
Coffee break

3:45 – 5:00 pm
How do safeguarding projects and life plans in indigenous communities relate to UNSCR 1325? Presentation and debate on the subject.

CIASE-RNM/GNWP

Day 2: October 23

8:30 – 8:45 am
Reports of the Rapporteurs and “Ears” and “Eyes”

8:45 – 9:45 am
Group Work

Question 1: What is the relevance of SCR 1325 and 1820 under the Colombian Indigenous Jurisdiction?

9:45 – 10:00 am
Presentation of answers by group point persons

10:00 - 10:15 am
Coffee break

10:15 -11:30 am
Group Work

Question 2: What would be effective/adequate methods to raise awareness and ownership of the resolutions among the indigenous authorities of the Reservations, Indigenous Councils or other organizational structures?
**Question 3:** How do we have an impact on the national indigenous organizations and bodies of local governments and the national government that deal with indigenous issues?

11:30 – 12:30 pm
Presentation of answers by group point persons

12:00 - 1:30 pm
Lunch break

1:30 - 2:30 pm
Group Work.

**Question 4:** What kind of partnerships can be achieved with other groups of women in terms of incidence for a national action plan on 1325 or other forms of common advocacy?

2:30 - 3:30 pm
Presentation of answers by group point persons

3:30 - 3:45 pm
Coffee break

3:45 - 5:00 pm
Identifying next steps; Proposals and commitments; Establishment of a work plan.

5:00 – 5:15 pm
Final evaluation of the workshop

5:15 - 5:30 pm
Distribution of participation certificates

5. Summary of Local Authorities Commitments:

Following the identification of these achievements and challenges, the local authorities that took part in the workshops formulated several commitments. The individual, municipal and department commitments of the participants across the five departments can be grouped into three types of commitments, involving: 1) outreach and socialization, 2) advocacy, and 3) training and capacity building advocacy. They can be summarized as follows:

**Outreach and socialization**
- Promote networking and collaboration, among and between educational institutions, the family and the community.
- Disseminate, implement and practice SCR 1325 in the different municipalities.
- Share and discuss SCR 1325/1820 in the home, to empower women within the family.
- Organize a forum or summit to divulge information on SCR 1325/1820 and replicate SCR 1325 workshops.
- Organize an Assembly that will convene through the Secretary of State to disseminate information on SCR 1325.

**Advocacy**
- Conduct advocacy campaigns to hold mayors’ and attorney’s offices accountable for the implementation of SCR 1325.
- Encourage women to participate in the activities for the implementation of SCR 1325.
- Carefully review the topic in local development plans and adjust them to better integration and implement SCR 1325.
- Ensure that adequate resources are allocated to WPS issues in the new budget for 2013.
- Create a special commission with the various secretaries to make local action plans for the implementation of SCR 1325/1820 and other laws.
- Develop local action plans that articulate the actions of both women’s CSOs and the various departments of local authorities.
- Include traditional regional authorities as well as civil society organizations in the work/programs undertaken by the various municipalities.
- Conduct advocacy that culminates in municipal agreements (Agreements “with the right not to be repealed,” so that they become an obligation and are still enforced with change of municipal staff). The Government Secretariat will convene the Family Commissions, Municipal Attorneys’ Office, women’s organizations, educational institutions and local authorities in order to establish a working group to discuss SCR 1325 implementation in the various municipalities.
- Raise the issue of the integration of a gender perspective and the pillars of SCR 1325 with the Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social (CONPES).

**Training and capacity building**
- Put in place trainings for the military in HIV prevention and in recognizing/diagnosing of violence against women through the Family Commission.
- The Women’s Network-Chocó will assist in the education and training of women and local officials on SCR 1325.
- Develop productive projects for rural people; through these projects, train local populations on issues of peacebuilding.
- Develop SCR 1325 education in schools. The Public Defenders’ Office (Protection Office, Defensoría) and the Municipal Attorney’s Office (Personaríá) are responsible for supporting these trainings and education programs.

6. Full List of Commitments/Action Points by Departments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Authorities Workshop on Resolution 1325</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developing the capacity of local actors to implement Resolutions 1325 and 1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia, September 16-29, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitments of Local Authorities by Department</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City, Department</th>
<th>Commitments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Barrencabermeja, Magdalena Medio | • Establish an inter-agency partnership to establish a diploma/certificate in Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325 and the supporting resolutions). This will be made possible by the Bucaramanga Metropolitan Network, who will make PowerPoint presentations available online to obtain this certification.  
• Organize seminars on UNSCR 1325 (PowerPoint presentations, etc) with local government agencies and organizations  
• Adjust locally what is done nationally |
| Cali, Valle del Cauca | • Develop a Departmental Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the supporting resolutions through the partnership of local government officials and local CSOs  
• Hold a workshop on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 to raise awareness on the resolutions of the National General Prosecutor’s Office (FGN) Working Group in Palmira so that the resolutions can be used as tools to support specific cases of sexual and gender-based violence  
• Take advantage of the present of several women in the Observatory for Citizen Security to propose the inclusion of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 as a working tool for the defense of women’s rights and women’s participation  
• Socialize UNSCR 1325 in each of the institutions and organizations to which the local authorities participating in the workshop belong, and adopt the methodology of prevention, protection and participation in the performance of their respective duties as local authorities  
• Include the topic of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in the agendas of social policy councils  
• Socialize UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in the education sector through the social support network (CSOs, etc) |
| Cartagena, Bolívar | • Sign the International Campaign to End Rape and Gender Violence in Conflict Situations  
• Disseminate, apply and implement UNSCR 1325 in the different municipalities  
• Conduct advocacy campaigns that engages the municipalities and the Attorney’s office to ensure the implementation of UNSCR 1325  
• Encourage women to participate in the activities for the implementation of UNSCR 1325  
• Carefully review the development plans for entry-points for the integration of the relevant provisions of UNSCR 1325  
• Ensure sufficient resources for UNSCR 1325 dissemination and implementation in the new yearly budget (for 2013)  
• Create a special commission with the various secretaries to develop Local Action Plans for the implementation of UNSCRs 1325, 1820 and other laws to harmonize the prevention, protection and participation.  
• Socialize/disseminate UNSCR 1325 with the local residents of each municipalities  
• Develop Action Plan among all the different municipalities so that all there is department-wide awareness and compliance with UNSCR 1325  
• Use UNSCR 1325  
• Collectivize knowledge on UNSCR 1325 in the home, to empower women in
| Popayán, Cauca | Train the Family Commission to recognize/diagnose violence against women  
|               | Train the military in HIV prevention and diagnosis of violence against women  
|               | Promote cooperation and networking for the dissemination and implementation of UNSCR 1325, in educational institutions and within the family and community  
|               | Promote institutional and citizens’ support of peace initiatives and of awareness raising/socialization of UNSCR 1325  
|               | Develop a Departmental Action Plan that articulates the responsibilities and actions of women CSOs and the various offices of local authorities with respect to UNSCR 1325 implementation |
| Quibdó, Chocó | Organize a department-wide forum, convoking the different government secretaries, mayors and representatives from the Attorney’s office of the Chocó department to discuss a Local Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the integration of UNSCR 1325 into local development plans  
|               | Organize an Assembly that will convene through the Secretary of State to disseminate information on SCR 1325.  
|               | Organize talks and awareness-raising workshops on UNSCR 1325 and other laws that deal with Women, Peace and Security, for better awareness and implementation of the resolutions and laws.  
|               | Include traditional regional authorities as well as civil society organizations in the work/programs undertaken by the various municipalities.  
|               | Conduct advocacy that culminates in municipal agreements (Agreements “with the right not to be repealed,” so that they become an obligation and are still enforced with change of municipal staff). The Government Secretariat will convene the Family Commissions, Municipal Attorneys’ Office, women’s organizations, educational institutions and local authorities in order to establish a working group to discuss SCR 1325 implementation in the various municipalities.  
|               | Develop UNSCR 1325 education in schools. The Public Defenders’ Office (Protection Office, Defensoría) and the Municipal Attorney’s Office (Personaria) are responsible for supporting these trainings and education programs.  
|               | Summon the different local authorities and CSOs in the local communities to assess/analyze the situation in the Department of Chocó with regards to sexual and gender-based violence |

**Localizing SCR 1325 and 1820, Promoting Greater Accountability to UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security Colombia, Indigenous Communities, October 22-24**

**Commitments of Indigenous Women Leaders and Women CSOs representatives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City, Department</th>
<th>Commitments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Popayán, Cauca   | Establish an Indigenous Women Network  
|                  | Establish a coordinating committee of the Indigenous Women Network  
|                  | Develop a first roadmap for the Indigenous Women Network  
<p>|                  | Form of a working group that will submit an initial proposal, synthesizing the |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>work done in the workshop on UNSCR 1325</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Schedule regular meetings on the subject of UNSCR 1325 and WPS issues in indigenous communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX—Impact and results of GNWP’s work on Women, Peace and Security

GNWP is involved in a number of programs and initiatives around the world on the implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions. Following are some highlights of the impact and results achieved under its specific programs.

**PROGRAM**—Inspiring Locally, Implementing Globally: Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820

**OVERVIEW:** The Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program engages key local actors in the implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) in local communities. The program was cited in the UN Secretary General’s 2012 report on WPS as an important strategy that promotes implementation at sub-national and regional levels, as well as an effort to integrate women and peace and security commitments to legislation, policy-making and planning processes. It has set in motion actual implementation of UNSCR 1325 in several countries where the program is operational, shifting the focus from mere discussion to concrete action. This program is being implemented in Burundi, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Nepal, Philippines, Sierra Leone and Uganda, though its recognition as a best example of UNSCR 1325 implementation paved the way for possible replication in other countries.

**IMPACT AND RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS**

**BURUNDI:** The 2010 Localization Workshops led to the formation of a Core Messengers of 1325 group—a group that conducts awareness-raising campaigns on UNSCR 135 and 1820. As a follow-up to the Localization Workshops, the Burundi Guidelines for Integration of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 into local development planning processes were produced in 2012; they are currently being rolled out to local officials across the country.

**COLOMBIA:** In the absence of a National Action Plan (NAP), participants in Localization Workshops in 2012 are drafting Departmental Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. Participants are now conducting their own Advocacy Campaigns and Workshops to hold mayors’ and public attorneys’ offices accountable for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 at the local level. The Localization Program has becomes an alternative mechanism for implementation.

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC):** Following the recent Localization Workshops in March-April 2013, participants are already active in awareness-raising on the resolutions in their respective local institutions and communities: police officials and university professors have held seminars on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in their respective institutions.

**NEPAL:** Localization program in Nepal led to the integration of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in school curricula and the inclusion of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in police and army trainings. In addition, the Ministries of Peace and Reconstruction and Federal Affairs and Local Development and Nepali CSOs developed NAP Localization Guidelines that now serve as a manual to guide local peace committees, Village and District Development Committees in integrating the NAP on 1325 and 1820 in their local development plans.

**PHILIPPINES:** The 2012 Localization Workshops led to the inclusion of 4 women in the Bodo in Kalinga province—a 24-member century-old peace council appointed by tribal elders which, until then, was exclusively male. Following the workshops, government officials in the municipality of Real, Quezon, passed a resolution guaranteeing 50% women’s representation and participation in all appointed local governance bodies. Furthermore, Local Action Plans and Barangay (community) Action Plans on UNSCR 1324 and 1820—the local configurations of the NAP—have now been developed in some provinces, to adequately respond to the local WPS context.

**SIERRA LEONE:** Trainings for customary law officers on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the establishment of District Task Forces for coordination in implementing the Sierra Leone’s 1325 and 1820 NAP (SiLNAP) are just a few of commitments made by the participants in Localization program. Localization of SiLNAP Guidelines have been developed by the Ministries of Gender and Local Government with inputs from the Localization workshop participants.

**UGANDA:** Local authorities in Dokolo district, together with CSOs, developed the Dokolo Action Plan (DAP) on UNSCR 1325 and 1820, which focuses on the issue of sexual and gender-based violence. The DAP is the local translation of the NAP 1325 in this conflict-affected district.
PROGRAM—Support to National Action Planning on UNSCR 1325 and 1820

OVERVIEW: GNWP has supported a number of countries in their 1325 National Action Planning processes, such as Afghanistan, Burundi, Guatemala, Japan, Nepal, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Korea and South Sudan. GNWP’s activities in support of National Action Planning processes include: providing advice in the drafting of the NAP and the development of indicators; undertaking workshops on capacity building; and creating experience and learning forums with member countries that have already gone through the process of adopting a NAP.

IMPACT AND RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS
AFGHANISTAN: GNWP trained the CSO Steering Committee for the NAP process and facilitated their strategy development. It also facilitated the workshop on a Multi-stakeholders Financing Mechanism for the NAP.

BURUNDI: Public meetings and capacity building workshops on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 facilitated by GNWP in Bujumbura as well as the 15 provinces from 2010 to 2011 contributed to the adoption of the 1325 and 1820 NAP by the government on December 13, 2011.

GUATEMALA: GNWP’s International Coordinator has served as resource person to the Guatemala Working Group on the NAP 1325 advising on the different models for developing a NAP 1325, including strategies in securing political buy-in, and legislative/official adoption strategies.

JAPAN: Like in Guatemala, GNWP’s International Coordinator serves as a resource person to Japanese CSOs and government representatives on NAP development, advising on the different models for NAP development.

NEPAL: GNWP provided technical support on the drafting process as well as in the development of indicators for the NAP. GNWP’s support contributed to making Nepal’s NAP process the most consultative, inclusive and participatory NAP process around the world.

PHILIPPINES: GNWP’s International Coordinator—a Filipino national with a deep understanding of the context—initiated the NAP process in the Philippines and provided guidance in every phase until it was adopted.

SIERRA LEONE: GNWP co-organized the Showcasing of the Sierra Leone National Action Plan on SCR 1325 and 1820 on March 4, 2010 in conjunction with the UN Commission Status of Women session in New York.

SOUTH KOREA: Like in Guatemala and Japan, GNWP’s International Coordinator serves as a resource person on NAP development to South Korean CSOs and government representatives. She brings forth various models on NAP processes and implementation from different including various methods in drafting a NAP, securing political buy-in, and legislative/official adoption strategies. She also provides links to other NAP actors in different countries.

SOUTH SUDAN: The training workshop on NAP 1325 processes for CSOs and government representatives, organized by GNWP and its local members, led to the formation of a CSO Working Group on 1325. The Working Group undertakes the necessary steps for the development of South Sudan’s 1325 NAP process along with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and the Joint Donor Team.

PROGRAM—Civil Society In country and Global Monitoring of UNSCR 1325

OVERVIEW: GNWP’s 1325 Monitoring Project is the first CSO initiative that regularly monitors the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security resolutions. The outcomes are powerful advocacy tools that provide women peace activists with an evidence-based instrument to advocate for better implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820. GNWP members from Afghanistan, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Fiji, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, and Uganda have participated in this monitoring project from 2010–2012.
IMPACT AND RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS

COLOMBIA: In the absence of a NAP in Colombia, the civil society monitoring project has become an exercise for a deeper awareness- and knowledge raising on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting resolutions as well as assessing the applicability of the WPS resolutions to the country context. This has led to the exploration of alternative mechanisms for implementation such as Departmental or Local Action Plans in Colombia.

NEPAL: The first phase of the Civil Society Monitoring of UNSCR 1325 project in Nepal supported the national action planning process in the country. The GNWP-ICAN indicators served as examples and inputs for the development of the indicators for Nepal’s NAP.

UGANDA: The 1325 Civil Society Monitoring in Uganda became a wide-reaching awareness- and knowledge-raising and strategizing exercise in local communities. It has also contributed in pressuring the government to include civil society in the development of the indicators to Uganda’s NAP.

SOUTH SUDAN: The civil society monitoring led to the formation of the Civil Society Working Group on 1325 which currently spearheading the national action planning process along with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare and the Joint Donor Team.

PROGRAM—Advocacy for a CEDAW General Recommendation (GR) on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict situations

OVERVIEW: In 2012, GNWP conducted workshops and meetings on the use of CEDAW as an instrument in reporting on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 implementation in Burundi, Colombia, Nepal, the Philippines and South Sudan. The workshops and meetings featured discussions on: the role, function and mandate of CEDAW; the preparation of NGO shadow reports; and the ongoing advocacy for the GR on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict Situations. GNWP’s advocacy activities have been instrumental in sustaining the overall process towards the development and adoption of the CEDAW GR on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict Situations. The CEDAW Committee has recognized GNWP’s contribution and inputs on the complementarity between CEDAW and UNSCR 1325, 1820, and the supporting Women, Peace and Security resolutions, and these are reflected in background documents of the GR.

IMPACT AND RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS

CAPACITY BUILDING ON THE USE OF CEDAW AS A REPORTING MECHANISM: Through GNWP trainings, the capacities of 150 women’s organizations and CSOs in Burundi, Colombia, Nepal, the Philippines and South Sudan were strengthened on the use of CEDAW to lobby States Parties to comply with the three-fold obligation to respect, protect and fulfil women’s human rights, including the implementation of international legal mechanisms such as UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions on Women, Peace and Security. These organizations have pledged to incorporate CEDAW and its principles in their advocacy and programmatic work related to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting resolutions.

ADVOCACY ON THE CEDAW GR:

GNWP statement — A statement put out by GNWP, calling for women’s participation in peace negotiations and decision-making at all levels on peace and security issues, was cited in all of the regional consultations on the CEDAW GR.

GNWP policy briefs on the GR—GNWP produced policy briefs on the GR based on the regional consultations. The CEDAW policy briefs were aimed at broadening the discussions and soliciting more inputs to the draft of the GR.

GNWP-Permanent Mission of Switzerland event—In conjunction with the 52nd session of the CEDAW Committee in New York in July 2012, GNWP and the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the UN organized a policy briefing with the CEDAW Experts on the GR on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict Situations. The event discussed the parallels between the GR and UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and analyzed how the GR can contribute to reducing the accountability gap to the UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the other WPS resolutions.
OVERVIEW: The Media Outreach on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program aims to raise awareness of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 at the country and community levels, using a convergence of radio, television, and social media such as Facebook and Twitter. Radio and TV spots produced as part of this program in national and local languages have also been used as instruments to stop SGBV, to promote women’s participation in decision-making, and to hold the government and local communities’ accountable for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820. This program has been implemented in Colombia, Nepal and Liberia and has reached over 3 million people.

IMPACT AND RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS

COLOMBIA: Spanish-language radio spots produced by GNWP and its members have been diffused by community and national radio stations, resulting in the widespread popularization of the WPS resolutions in urban and rural communities. These were the first radio productions dedicated to popularizing UNSCR 1325 and 1820. The radio productions were also used as training materials during various 1325 and 1820 workshops.

NEPAL: Complementing the work on Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820, in Nepal, GNWP and its local members produced radio and TV spots in Nepali, which were aired over community and national radio and TV stations. Once again, this resulted in a tremendous increase in awareness and knowledge of the resolutions in urban and rural communities.

LIBERIA: Similar radio and TV spots have been produced in Liberia, in collaboration with GNWP members, media organizations and individual media practitioners. In addition to popularizing UNSCR 1325 and 1820, these spots are now serving as preparatory platforms for the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program in Liberia.