

WOMEN COUNT

Security Council Resolution 1325:
Civil Society Monitoring Report 2012



**A project of
the Global Network
of Women Peacebuilders**

**Afghanistan, Colombia,
Democratic Republic of
Congo, Fiji, Liberia, Nepal,
Netherlands, Philippines,
Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South
Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka,
Sweden, and Uganda**

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Global Civil Society Monitoring Report

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Executive Summary

I. Background

The Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) brings together 67 women's organisations and networks and aims to bridge the gap between policy discussions and implementation and action on the ground on women, peace and security issues. GNWP's work focuses on the following objectives:

- ▶ Enhance women's capacities to use legal mechanisms available at the international, regional and national levels in order to protect their rights and ensure their participation in decision-making, peace building, conflict prevention and reconstruction;
- ▶ Enhance capacity amongst civil society, especially women's civil society, to conduct effective monitoring, mobilize and advocate for effective policy implementation;
- ▶ Bring visibility to women's issues and concerns on peace and security and amplify their voices at the national, regional and global levels;
- ▶ Support effective implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting Women, Peace and Security resolutions particularly at the national level;
- ▶ Bolster Member State (MS) accountability in a range of ways and fora, which go beyond UNSCR 1325 anniversaries every October.

GNWP launched its monitoring project in 2010, when the first set of country reports and the annual report, "Women Count," were released at the time of the 10th anniversary of UNSCR 1325. Hopes were high that 2010 would mark real progress and a renewal of commitment to implementing UNSCR 1325 and its accompanying resolutions, and indeed the anniversary events saw the launching of many reports and statements in support of women's full involvement in all aspects of peace and security. However, as the previous two global monitoring reports have shown, progress is falling short in a number of important areas, and the lack of accountability, political will and resources being put behind the efforts to advance women, peace and security means that there is still a long way to go.

GNWP's monitoring project makes a unique contribution to the women, peace and security field, by documenting evidence and data from a range of countries, and also provides a platform for civil society voices on these issues. The monitoring reports are not only rich sources of information but are also valuable advocacy tools that are a critical part of ensuring accountability at the national level for the full implementation of UNSCR 1325. This year's global monitoring report covers 15 countries. Sri Lanka and South Sudan are the two new countries to report this year, and seven countries have now been carrying out this exercise for three years (Afghanistan, Burundi, DRC, Nepal, the Netherlands, the Philippines and Uganda).

Table 1: Countries included in GNWP global monitoring reports (2010-2012)

2010	2011	2012	Is there a NAP?
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	No
Burundi	Burundi	Burundi ⁱ	Yes
Canada	Canada		
	Colombia	Colombia	No
Democratic Republic of Congo	Democratic Republic of Congo	Democratic Republic of Congo	Yes
Fiji		Fiji	No
	Liberia	Liberia	Yes
Nepal	Nepal	Nepal	Yes
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Yes
Philippines	Philippines	Philippines	Yes
Rwanda		Rwanda	Yes
Sierra Leone		Sierra Leone	Yes
		South Sudan	No
	Spain	Spain	Yes
		Sri Lanka	No
	Sweden	Sweden	Yes
Uganda	Uganda	Uganda	Yes
11 countries	12 countries	16 countries	11 out of 16 countries

ⁱ Women's organisations and CSOs in Burundi have monitored the implementation of UNSCR 1325 over the past three years. However this year, the Ministry of Human Rights, National Solidarity and Gender required civil society monitors to submit the report to the Ministry for its review. Results have not yet been finalised and agreed with the government at the time of the preparation of this report and so are not included in this year's global monitoring report.

II. Summary of key findings by indicator

Section 2 of this paper will provide more in-depth analysis and examples from the individual country reports, but this section will briefly outline the key findings for each indicator covered

in the monitoring process. The table below provides a quick glance at the general trends for each indicator across the 15 countries covered by the project.

Table 2: Global Summary of Trends by Indicators

	No progress or deterioration	Moderate progress	Positive trend, significant progress
Indicator 1: Index of women's participation in governance	Afghanistan, Colombia, Fiji, Nepal, Spain, South Sudan, Sri Lanka	DRC, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda	Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden
Indicator 2: Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements	Afghanistan, Colombia, DRC, Nepal	Liberia, Rwanda, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden	Philippines, Sierra Leone
Indicator 3: Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions	Afghanistan, Colombia, Fiji, South Sudan	DRC, Liberia, Nepal, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Uganda	Netherlands
Indicator 4: Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review	Afghanistan, DRC, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Spain, Sri Lanka	Fiji, Liberia, Nepal, Philippines, South Sudan	Colombia
Indicator 5: Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (out of total task force members)	Philippines Fiji	DRC, Liberia, Spain, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden	Colombia, Nepal, Netherlands, Uganda
Indicator 6a: Level of sexual and gender-based violence and percentage of cases investigated, prosecuted and penalized in conflict and post-conflict situations	Afghanistan, Colombia, South Sudan	DRC, Liberia, Nepal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone	
Indicator 6b: Level of sexual and gender-based violence and percentage of cases investigated, prosecuted and penalized when no conflict is present	Spain, Uganda	Fiji, Philippines, Sri Lanka	
Indicator 6c: Level of sexual and gender-based violence and percentage of cases investigated, prosecuted and penalized against minority groups (including caste, LGBT, people with disabilities, etc.)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indicator 7: Number and quality of gender responsive laws and policies, and initiatives	Afghanistan, DRC, Fiji, Liberia	Nepal, Philippines, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda	Colombia, Sierra Leone, Spain
Indicator 8: Number and nature of provisions/recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reports on women's rights	Afghanistan, Nepal, Philippines	Colombia, DRC, Liberia	Rwanda
Indicator 9: Percentage of women (versus men) that received economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes	DRC, Liberia, Philippines, South Sudan	Rwanda, Sierra Leone	Colombia
Indicator 10: Number and percentage of pre-deployment training and post deployment training programs for military and police incorporating UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law	Sri Lanka	Colombia, DRC, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Spain, South Sudan	Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Rwanda, Sweden

Indicator 11a: Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programmes to CSOs	Liberia, Spain, South Sudan	Afghanistan, Colombia, DRC, Philippines	Netherlands, Sweden
Indicator 11b: Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programmes to government	DRC, Liberia, South Sudan, Spain	Colombia, Sweden, Uganda	Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines

Note: Countries are not listed for the Indicators that were not populated in the report and/or for the Indicators where data was insufficient to establish a trend.

Indicator 1: Index of women's participation in governance

While quotas and recent elections have increased the number of women represented at different levels of government across several countries, more attention now needs to be placed on their effectiveness and the impact and quality of their participation in decision-making. The highest levels of women's participation are in progressive Western democracies or in countries that have actively pursued quotas and affirmative action for women in post-conflict governance structures. Obstacles such as discriminatory attitudes towards women's roles in public life; lack of access of women to the networks and resources that are necessary to turn representation into influence; and the marginalisation of women into positions and ministries relating to women's rights, health or social affairs continue to prevent their effective participation across all levels and areas of governance. Generally, there is a lower level of women's representation in local governance structures than in national or central governance structures, often due to the deeper-rooted traditions of non-urban centres that political leadership is a male domain.

Indicator 2: Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements

Women continue to be under-represented in peace processes, and this reduces the likelihood that the processes will be inclusive or that any peace agreement will be responsive to the specific needs and priorities of women. Despite a generally negative picture, progress is notably being made in the Philippines and Sierra Leone, and in most contexts civil society organisations are continuing to play important roles in advocating for women's rights and gender issues from outside of formal processes. It is also important to move beyond tokenistic inclusion and ensure that any participation of women is sustained beyond the peace table and into monitoring of peace agreements, post-conflict governance, security and development processes.

Indicator 3: Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions

Some strides are being made to increase the representation of women in the security and justice sectors, particularly in relation to the police. However, the number of women in the military is extremely low and more action is needed across all countries to break down the barriers to women's participation and to support efforts to recruit them in greater numbers.

While women are fairly well-represented in the judiciary such as in Uganda, Spain and Rwanda, they are still absent from the most senior positions.

Indicator 4: Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review

Legislative and constitutional review committees are an important window of opportunity for influencing the landscape for women's rights and gender equality in post-conflict countries. There has not been much change in this indicator as compared to previous years, and women are broadly represented on these bodies in the majority of cases. However, it is important to also assess the impact and quality of women's engagement in review committees, and in particular the extent to which they are able to influence other members to pay adequate attention to gender issues.

Indicator 5: Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (out of total task force members)

Increasingly, networks, taskforces and committees are being formed at the national level to guide and inform the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in both donor countries and conflict-affected contexts. Most of these involve civil society to at least some extent, although coordination, communication and ownership continue to be challenges to their effective functioning. Women's organisations are actively involved on WPS issues across all of the countries covered in the 2012 monitoring, but they have different degrees of access to and influence over the government institutions ultimately responsible for developing and implementing WPS policies. The fact that the taskforces, particularly those relating to NAPs, often fall within the responsibility of the national women's machineries that are often under-resourced, lacking in capacity and/or are not a part of national security committees can also lead to marginalisation of these issues within government and weak implementation of WPS policies including NAPs.

Indicator 6: Level of sexual and gender-based violence and percentage of cases investigated, prosecuted and penalized

Sexual and gender-based violence remains widespread, and too often ends in impunity. The lack of data and inconsistency in reporting across countries; lack of gender-sensitivity, capacity and resources of the police and judicial system; persistent discriminatory attitudes and practices, and the

likelihood that these crimes are resolved informally within the community are major ongoing challenges. There is also a general lack of capacity and resources to provide adequate health care services to victims and survivors of SGBV in conflict-affected communities as is evident in Burundi and Nepal.

Indicator 7: Number and quality of gender responsive laws and policies, and initiatives

There has been a growing body of gender-sensitive legislation and policies over the past decade. This is most evident in relation to WPS issues in the adoption of NAPs on UNSCR 1325 by 37 countries, many of which are included in this monitoring project. However, in the case of all laws and policies, a huge implementation gap remains. This is due to many factors such as discriminatory attitudes; the widespread existence of customary governance and legal institutions that do not promote women's rights and gender equality; and the lack of political will, resources and 'teeth' behind the laws and policies. The failure to implement commitments relating to WPS is also partly due to the ongoing challenge of mainstreaming this agenda across government, and the problem that UNSCR 1325 is often seen as a standalone agenda, rather than one that is relevant to a broader set of peace, security and development policies.

Indicator 8: Number and nature of provisions/ recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reports on women's rights

Women's rights and gender equality are mentioned in many of the transitional justice mechanisms that are covered in the monitoring reports, and in some cases this has also translated into concrete recommendations. However, implementation of measures recommended by TRCs and other bodies has often stalled, and reparations offered to victims are not always adequate. In some transitional justice mechanisms, amnesty has been granted to perpetrators of sexual violence, which can exacerbate the trauma experienced by the victims who may encounter their violators in their communities. The failure to adequately deal with SGBV as part of transitional justice can also lead to the perpetuation of a culture of violence against women.

Indicator 9: Percentage of women (versus men) that received economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes

The data on provision of economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes to women is uneven. However, it appears that women do receive some assistance in most cases, and are also targeted as a specifically vulnerable group in several countries such as South Sudan and Sierra Leone. The assistance received tends to be in the form of small amounts of money and some kind of training. The medium to long-term impact of these economic packages on the economic security of women and girls is however not clear.

Indicator 10: Number and percentage of pre-deployment training and post deployment training programs for military and police incorporating UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law

The extent of training on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 provided to the police and the military is improving in both donor and conflict-affected countries such as Sweden, the Netherlands, DRC, and Rwanda, but there is little information about impact of these programs and how they contribute to changed behaviour, particularly in relation to the conduct of armed forces.

Indicator 11a: Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programmes to CSOs

Civil society organisations, especially women's organizations, are driving the women, peace and security agenda forward in many countries. However, they lack resources, capacity and access to formal structures. There is an urgent need for more flexible and sustained financing for CSO activities in support of UNSCR 1325.

Indicator 11b: Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programmes to government

There is a lack of data about the budget governments are allocating to the implementation of UNSCR 1325, as well as the types of programmes that are being supported. There is scope for more robust reporting and transparency of these initiatives.

III. Summary of recommendations

This Executive Summary highlights some of the key recommendations with regards to the implementation and monitoring of UNSCR 1325. In summary:

- ▶ 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 organisations by providing technical and other forms of support
- ▶ Women's organisations 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
- ▶ Researchers should continue to carry out their studies on WPS issues and develop partnerships with civil society organisations 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

should not be seen as a replacement for the longer country reports that contain rich data and analysis of specific country contexts. The full 15 country monitoring reports can be found in this publication.

The in-country work is led by women's organisations who are members and partners of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders. The research is carried out through a range of qualitative and quantitative research techniques to assess and monitor progress against the set of indicators that have been identified and agreed upon by GNWP members. The research took place in all countries between April and August 2012, and is based on document review, focus group discussions, semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders and localised surveys.¹ Each country report provides further details on the methodology used.

The diversity of experiences and levels of implementation of UNSCR 1325 of the countries covered in this report makes direct comparisons impossible. However, in discussing each of the indicators in turn, the report will identify trends, common challenges and examples of good practice from across the different countries.

1.2 Overview of the indicators

The indicators used by GNWP to measure and monitor progress in implementing UNSCR 1325 were developed following a training and consultation process with members of the network. In 2010 and 2011 there were 16 indicators used in this civil society monitoring of UNSCR 1325 divided into the three categories of participation, protection and prevention, and the promotion of a gender perspective as indicated in the diagram below. For the 2012 monitoring exercise, some of the indicators were merged reducing the number of indicators to 11.

The indicators are:

1. Introduction

1.1 Research methodology and report structure

This report synthesises and summarises some of the key findings and trends from the 2012 monitoring process, but

Participation
Indicator 1: Index of women's participation in governance
Indicator 2: Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements
Indicator 3: Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions
Indicator 4: Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review
Indicator 5: Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (out of total task force members)

Prevention and protection
Indicator 6: Level of sexual and gender-based violence and percentage of cases investigated, prosecuted and penalized
Access of women and girls survivors of SGBV to relevant health services
Indicator 7: Number and quality of gender responsive laws and policies, and initiatives
Indicator 8: Number and nature of provisions/ recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reports on women's rights
Indicator 9: Percentage of women (versus men) that received economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes

Promotion of a gender perspective
Indicator 10: Number and percentage of pre-deployment training and post deployment training programs for military and police incorporating UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law
Indicator 11a: Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programmes to CSOs
Indicator 11b: Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programmes to government
Optional Indicator 1: Extent to which gender and peace education are integrated in the curriculum of formal and informal education
Optional Indicator 2: Percentage of women's representation as peacebuilders and decision-makers in media content

¹ The time frame for research, analysis of data and drafting of the report varied country by country depending on the monitors' capacities and resources, including funding, to conduct the research.

In addition to the indicators, countries also had the opportunity to provide monitoring information against two optional indicators on the integration of gender and peace education in the curriculum of formal and informal education, and the representation of women as peacebuilders and decision-makers in media.

These indicators have been selected by GNWP members as the most relevant, applicable and acceptable in monitoring UNSCR 1325 implementation at the national level reflecting

a unique civil society perspective. A set of indicators have also been developed at the global level by the UN Technical Working Group on Global Indicators for UNSCR 1325, and these were presented to the UN Security Council by the Secretary-General in April 2010. Those indicators have yet to be actually used by Member States, but as table 3 below demonstrates, some of those indicators are the same as the GNWP indicators, which means that the data presented in these country reports will also be useful for populating the indicators developed by the UN.

Table 3: Linking the GNWP indicators to UNSCR 1325 and the global indicators

GNWP Indicators	Relevant paragraph of UNSCR 1325/SG Reports	Relevant global indicators on UNSCR 1325
Indicator 1: Index of women's participation in governance	1: Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;	Indicator 12a: Women's political participation in parliaments and ministerial positions Indicator 12b: Women's political participation as voters and candidates
Indicator 2: Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements	1: Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict; 3: Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;	Indicator 8: Percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls Indicator 11a: Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations Indicator 11b: Women's participation in official observer status, at the beginning and the end of formal peace Negotiations
Indicator 3: Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions	4: Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel; 5: Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;	Indicator 16: Level of women's participation in the justice, security and foreign service sectors
Indicator 4: Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review	1: Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict; 8b: Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;	
Indicator 5: Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (out of total task force members)	SG Report 2010: Civil society has also played a strong role in advocating for accountability in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2000). SG Report 2011: Improved mechanisms and resources are needed to ensure civil society and other stakeholder groups are informed, supported and represented in public decision-making processes. Good practices on coordination and reporting on national action plans include mechanisms established for regular reporting to parliaments on progress, scheduled audits and a formal monitoring role for civil society organizations.	

<p>Indicator 6: Level of sexual and gender-based violence and percentage of cases investigated, prosecuted and penalized</p>	<p>10: Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;</p> <p>11: Emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes including those relating to sexual violence against women and girls, and in this regard, stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;</p>	<p>Indicator 1a: Prevalence of sexual violence</p> <p>Indicator 1b: Patterns of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations</p> <p>Indicator 14: Index of women's and girls' physical security</p> <p>Indicator 19: Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported, investigated and sentenced</p>
<p>Indicator 7: Number and quality of gender responsive laws and policies, and initiatives</p>	<p>8c: Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;</p>	<p>Indicator 5b: Extent to which measures to protect women's and girls' human rights are included in national security policy frameworks</p> <p>Indicator 15: Extent to which national laws to protect women's and girls' human rights are in line with international standards</p>
<p>Indicator 8: Number and nature of provisions/recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reports on women's rights</p>	<p>8a: Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;</p>	<p>Indicator 3a: Extent to which violations of women's and girls' human rights are reported, referred and investigated by human rights bodies</p> <p>Indicator 25: Extent to which Truth and Reconciliation Commissions include provisions to address the rights and participation of women and girls</p>
<p>Indicator 9: Percentage of women (versus men) that received economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes</p>	<p>13: Encourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;</p> <p>8a: Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;</p>	<p>Indicator 18: Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programs received by women and girls</p> <p>Indicator 26a: Percentage of benefits from reparation programmes received by women and girls</p> <p>Indicator 26b: Percentage of benefits from DDR programmes received by women and girls</p>
<p>Indicator 10: Number and percentage of pre-deployment training and post deployment training programs for military and police incorporating UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law</p>	<p>5: Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;</p> <p>6: Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;</p>	<p>Indicator 20: Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence</p>

Indicator 11a: Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programmes to CSOs

7: Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

Indicator 23: Proportion of the allocated and disbursed funding to civil society organizations, including women's groups, that is spent on gender issues in conflict-affected countries

Indicator 11b: Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programmes to government

7: Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies.

Indicator 24: Actual allocated and disbursed funding in support of programmes that address gender sensitive relief, recovery, peace and security programmes in conflict-affected countries

SG Report 2010:

The ultimate success of national action plans depends on their funding and the commitment to ensure their full implementation.

SG Report 2011:

The tenth anniversary of UNSCR 1325 (2000) provided an impetus to renew commitments and launch new strategies to address gender equality issues in peace and security processes. Across these efforts, some shared priorities emerged, including: the need to increase resources for all aspects of the women and peace and security agenda.

Improved mechanisms and resources are needed to ensure civil society and other stakeholder groups are informed, supported and represented in public decision-making processes.

The severity of the protection challenges faced by women has serious resource implications, and I call on Member States to make special efforts to ensure that adequate resources are available in this area.

SG Report 2012:

To achieve real impact on the lives of women and girls, interventions require sustained long-term engagement backed by sufficient human and financial resources. I encourage Member States and partners, including the private sector, to establish country-specific or regional funding mechanisms, including trust funds, that target resources to the capacity development and initiatives implemented by women's organizations.

2. Analysis of global implementation of UNSCR 1325: achievements and challenges

This section of the report will summarise the information provided in the detailed country reports, and will analyse where progress has been made and where gaps remain for each of the indicators. It is important to note the difficulties associated with obtaining the information needed to effectively monitor UNSCR 1325. For example, in many countries the researchers encountered problems in obtaining data held by government ministries, and in many areas, most notably relating to SGBV and funding allocations, there is only scant information available.

As a result, not all indicators are populated for every country. In some cases, particularly for the three donor countries covered in this report (the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden), this is due to the inapplicability of some of the indicators to their context. However, drawing attention to the data gaps is equally important, and it is hoped that this may encourage governments to recognise the limitations in their knowledge about the women, peace and security situation and to begin to devote more resources to collecting this information.

2.1 Participation

The first set of indicators address issues relating to women's participation in peace and security particularly in decision-making on these issues. Participation is one of the key dimensions of UNSCR 1325 and is vital for women's empowerment. Highlighting, strengthening and enabling women's voices to be heard is key if a gender-sensitive and sustainable peace is to be realised. This set of five indicators covers different dimensions of women's representation in decision-making structures from the local to the national levels, as well as their involvement in a range of institutions and processes relating to governance, justice, security and peace processes.

Indicator 1: Index of women's participation in governance

This indicator monitors women's participation across three levels of governance structures: in parliament, in cabinet, and in decision-making positions in local governance. Table 4 below provides an overview of key findings across the countries, as well as information on whether or not quotas have been adopted to help increase the numbers of women in politics.

Table 4: Summary of women's participation in governance structures

	Parliament	Cabinet	Local	Quota? ⁱⁱ
Afghanistan	27%	11%	1%	Yes Constitution, Article 83, mandates the Lower House to include 2 women from each province on average (equivalent to 25% women representation in Lower House)
Colombia	10.3% in Senate 16.7% in House of Representatives	31.1%	9.3% of governors 10.1% of mayors 11.1% of councillors	Yes Law mandating 30% of women in decision-making
DRC	3.7% in Senate (2011) 9.4% in National Assembly (2012)	16.6% of ministers	9.7%	No
Fiji	Suspended since 2006	1 of 11 member cabinet	26% Provincial Development Board 27% Divisional Development Board 10% District Advisory Council	No
Liberia	11% legislative representatives 13% senators	31% (top ministerial posts)	33% Superintendents 20% Assistant Superintendents	No
Nepal	33%	22.4% of cabinet formed in Nov 2011	0% among Chief District officers 1 of 75 Local Development Officers	Yes 33% as mandated in the Constitution, Article 63 (5)
Netherlands	39.1%	25% senior positions in cabinet/ministries	39% senior positions in local governance structures – provinces 30.5% senior positions in local governance structures - municipalities	No
Philippines	22.1%	31.7% senior positions in cabinet ministries and departments	18.4%	No (sub-national level only)
Rwanda	34.6% Senate 56.3% Lower chamber	28.6% ministers	24.3% governor of province 10% district mayors	Yes 30% women in legislature mandated by the Constitution
Sierra Leone	13.7%	9.5% cabinet ministers 10% deputy cabinet ministers	0% mayor or chairperson of local councils 6.7% paramount chiefs	No (sub-national level only)
South Sudan	29% national legislative assembly 12% Council of States	17% national ministers	No information	Yes 25% affirmative action stipulated in article 14 of the Transitional Constitution
Spainⁱⁱⁱ	36%	43.63%	16.77%	Yes Equality Law requires a minimum 40% and maximum of 60% of either sex among candidates in elections to the Lower house

ii Note that these figures are from prior to the latest election in November 2011.

iii This column only lists quotas for women participation in governance at the national level. Information from QuotaProject was used to complement the data provided in the country reports. QuotaProject is a project of International IDEA, Stockholm University and the Inter-Parliamentary Union. QuotaProject (2010). Retrieved on October 4, 2012, from <http://www.quotaproject.org/index.cfm>

Sri Lanka	5.8%	3% senior positions in cabinet, ministries and departments	1.9%	No
Sweden	45%	54%	29% chairs of municipal government 48% of county councils	No However, since 1994 every second name on ballot lists has to be a woman
Uganda	35%	31%	40% local councillors 2% district chairpersons 2% local council chairpersons 3% municipality chairpersons	Yes Constitution, Article 78 (1) mandates that parliament have one woman representative for every district

There is little progress under indicator 1 with only one country (Philippines) demonstrating an increase in women's representation in high-level governance structures following elections in 2011. The number of women in senior posts in the Philippines shows a jump from 29.2% (2010) to 31.7% (2011) of women in senior positions in cabinet ministries and departments. The adoption of the Magna Carta on Women in 2009 and the NAP on UNSCR 1325 in 2010 may be some of the reasons behind this upward trend. In local governance however there is a different story, with women relatively poorly represented at less than 20%. In Sierra Leone there has been an increase in women's representation at all levels since the last monitoring report in 2010, but in most cases it still falls below the 30% recommended by the country's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). The upcoming elections in November 2012 will be an opportunity to expand and consolidate gains for women, and it is hoped that the increase in numbers of women contesting seats will translate into more decision-making power for women in the next government.

Elections held in Liberia in late 2011 resulted in an overall decrease in the numbers of women in parliament, but an increase in those holding top ministerial posts from 25% to 31%. There were significant efforts by the government and international donors to support aspiring female candidates with training, and 49% of registered voters were female. Perhaps as a result of some of these efforts, a survey carried out as part of the 2012 Liberia monitoring report also shows that citizen perceptions about women's participation in government is positive, and more women are starting to get involved in formal and informal politics at all levels.

In some countries in Asia, **the lack of women's representation is also exacerbated by an overall climate of political uncertainty and repression.** For example, in Nepal the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly on 27 May 2012 as a result of its inability to promulgate a new constitution has implications for broader democratic development, not just the issues of women's participation. Similarly, in Sri Lanka, political life is driven by a patronage system that makes it difficult for women to be elected given they lack the network needed and face discrimination from men. Continued military rule in Fiji also means that there are no parliament or other government bodies to which women can be elected. Despite the stated commitment of the military government to promote women

In the case of Nepal, only 1 of 75 Local Development Officers is a woman, and while there are Women Development Officers that operate at the district level as the government's direct links for women-focused programmes, they lack capacity and are unable to play an effective role in influencing broader development as well as peace and security issues.

in decision-making there has been little advancement and just one out of 11 members of cabinet is a woman. Similarly, in Colombia, women's participation was reported to be lower in departments where there is a high presence of armed forces.

At the local level, where discriminatory traditions may be stronger and where women have less opportunity to influence decision-making in traditionally male-led institutions, the record of women's participation is more mixed. Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Nepal have particularly poor results on this aspect of women's participation according to the results reported in this year's monitoring exercise. In the case of Nepal, only 1 of 75 Local Development Officers is a woman, and while there are Women Development Officers that operate at the district level as the government's direct links for women-focused programmes, they lack capacity and are unable to play an effective role in influencing broader development as well as peace and security issues. In addition to the enduring traditional perceptions about women's place in society, concern for security is a factor that prevents or dissuades women from participating in local governance. In Afghanistan, the few women in provincial government have repeatedly been the targets of violence and threats. In Liberia, some of the obstacles identified for women's participation at the local level were the lack of opportunities; traditional perceptions about women's roles; and women's lack of access to the resources needed for moving up through political parties.

Women who are active in local governance structures are also often more likely to be allocated portfolios that deal with social affairs than economic development, infrastructure or agricultural policy. For example, in Rwanda, 16.7% of deputy mayors responsible for economic affairs are women, whereas they are 83.3% of those responsible for social affairs. However, women's leadership over social affairs can have a positive impact as shown in Uganda. Women chair the council committees responsible for social services in 9 out of 15 districts where field data was collected, and it was found that this has been very beneficial for women on the ground, as women councillors have mobilised women into village savings groups, have strengthened retention of girls in school and have reached out more to female community members.

On the donor countries' side, there has also been a steadily increasing number of women across different levels of decision-making in the Netherlands, and it now ranks 4th out of EU countries in terms of number of women in parliament. Sweden has also maintained its high levels of gender equality in political structures with at least 40% of both sexes represented across all decision-making levels and bodies. On a more negative note, the change in government in Spain following the elections in November 2011 resulted in a significant decrease in women's participation. Previously, women controlled key ministries such as Defense and Foreign Affairs and Development, but they were removed from these positions and current ministers hold more traditional portfolios, a point that will be returned to below.

Table 5: Overview of ministries headed by women in 2011/2012²

Country	Ministries headed by women
Afghanistan	Health; Women's affairs; Work, Social Affairs, Martyred, and Disabled
Colombia	Culture; Education; Housing and Territorial Development; Foreign Relations; Justice; Transportation
DRC	Gender, Family and Children; Justice and Human Rights; Finance and Investments
Fiji	Minister for Women, Social Welfare and Poverty Alleviation; Permanent Secretary for Information, National Archives and Library Services; Acting Permanent Secretary, Justice, Electoral Reform and Anti-Corruption; Permanent Secretary for Public Enterprises, Tourism and Communication and Civil Aviation; Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation; Permanent Secretary for Local Government, Urban Development, Housing and Environment
Liberia	Agriculture; Commerce and Industry; Finance; Youth and Sport; Gender and Development
Nepal	Peace and Reconstruction; Youth and Sport
Netherlands	Interior and Kingdom Relations; Education, Culture and Science; Infrastructure and the Environment; Health, Welfare and Sport
Philippines	Justice; Labor and Employment; Social Welfare and Development
Rwanda	Health; Agriculture and Animal Resources; East African Community; Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation
Sierra Leone	Tourism and Cultural Affairs
South Sudan	Labour, Public Service and Human Resource Development; Housing and Physical Planning; Gender, Child and Social Welfare; Agriculture and Forestry; Transport; Interior
Spain	Vice-president of the Government; Spokesperson; Public Work; Work and Immigration; Presidency; Health and Social Affairs; Employment and Social Security; Transport and Development
Sri Lanka	Technology and Research; Parliamentary Affairs
Sweden	Employment; Information Technology and Energy; Enterprise; Defence; Justice; Culture and Sports; EU Affairs; Environment; Children and the Elderly; Infrastructure; Gender Equality Affairs; Foreign Trade; International Development Cooperation
Uganda	Finance, Planning and Economic Development; Education and Sports; Health; Energy and Minerals; Internal Affairs; Trade and Industry; East African Affairs; Trade; Water and Environment

² Some of the information not included in the country reports was completed using information from the library of the United States' Central Intelligence Agency. Information retrieved on October 6, 2012: <https://www.cia.gov/library/index.html>

However, women's leadership over social affairs can have a positive impact as shown in Uganda. Women chair the council committees responsible for social services in 9 out of 15 districts where field data was collected, and it was found that this has been very beneficial for women on the ground, as women councillors have mobilised women into village savings groups, have strengthened retention of girls in school and have reached out more to female community members.

One consistent challenge that women face in participating in decision-making that was highlighted across almost all countries is the **marginalisation that elected women face in their own parties, ministries and institutions**. Women are often pushed into "women's wings" of their political parties or are only given leadership of ministries of women's affairs or social issues. This limits the extent to which they are able to influence peace, security and development agendas, which tend to be debated and agreed in ministries of finance, planning or foreign affairs. However, as table 5 below shows, there are some exceptions to this rule with women in Fiji, Liberia, the Philippines and Uganda controlling key ministries. Unfortunately, few countries provided data on the whole range of ministerial portfolios held by women, so it is difficult to assess whether or not this reflects a positive trend on women's influence across government in different contexts.

Some of the other obstacles to women's participation in governance that were highlighted in the different country reports were the issue of violence and abuse targeting women in public life (Afghanistan and Sri Lanka); discriminatory attitudes about women's roles in society and politics (Fiji, Sierra Leone); and an unmet need for capacity building and development of public speaking and lobbying skills for women seeking to be elected (Uganda).

There is increasing interest in the **impact of quotas on women's participation in politics**, although the evidence seems to point to the fact that while they are generally an effective mechanism to increase the numbers of women in political structures, there are a range of other factors that continue to prevent women from occupying a critical mass of public positions or from having influence once elected. Of the countries included in the global monitoring process, almost half have instituted quotas. However, in some countries these have not been strictly observed as in the case of Colombia and Nepal. In others, it is still too early to determine whether or not this has had a notable impact on the percentage of women's participation in governance or whether it has brought about any real change. In Liberia, the country report details the efforts undertaken by women's activists to push for a 30% gender quota bill. These efforts were ultimately unsuccessful, with President Sirleaf reportedly failing to promote the bill.

Although there is an affirmative action clause in the Transitional Constitution in South Sudan, this is not being achieved across all areas of government, and there is a perception that it is not backed by political will and that women are not being given the same opportunities for political advancement as men. Some additional barriers to women's representation identified in South Sudan are a lack of unity among women themselves; negative stereotyping of women who want to run for office; and customary laws and traditions that promote practices such as early marriage that undermine women's ability to be engaged in politics. Given that it is the newest country in the world, it will likely take some time to instill a culture of equality in political life, and the fact that the quota already exists in the transitional constitution should be taken as a positive step.

Good practice from Liberia: The Women's Situation Room

During the 2011 elections, Liberian women took on an important role in brokering peace and advocating for non-violence. The Women's Situation Room was established by Liberian women peace leaders and activists during the 2011 Presidential and Legislative elections, and brought together all actors and stakeholders including political parties, state entities, civil society, media, students and youth. The purpose was to lobby them and engage all actors to commit to actively prevent all forms of electoral violence and promote an environment of democratic participation where all citizens could exercise their constitutional right.

Indicator 2: Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements

The absence of women from peace negotiations has been

documented by UNIFEM 2010 - Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence, which provides stark evidence of their exclusion.³ Where women's voices are not part of peace processes, it is unlikely that their demands will be heard or that their needs will be prioritised. This indicator focuses on the extent of women's representation in peace negotiating teams, and also addresses the extent to which gender related issues are incorporated in any documents or commitments emerging from these processes. **Obtaining data on peace processes is difficult**, and accounts of the number of female members of delegations are often conflicting particularly given that negotiations can also happen behind closed doors and in informal settings.

In Rwanda, the female Foreign Minister is prominent in regional peace efforts, although there is no peace process ongoing within the country itself. From a donor perspective, although peace processes are not a foreign policy priority of Spain, this indicator is interesting at a domestic level. Two out of the six people represented on the International Contact Group to support the resolution of the Basque conflict are women. One of these, Baroness Nuala O'Loan, is also a Special Envoy for UNSCR 1325 which may also increase the likelihood that gender issues will receive adequate attention.

In Colombia, DRC and Nepal on the other hand there is a less positive story to tell, and there has been a lack of progress and in some cases a deterioration in the extent to which women are involved in negotiating teams. Despite the positive steps the government of President Juan Manuel Santos in Colombia is taking to begin peace talks with FARC in Oslo in October 2012, women's groups are concerned that women appear to be excluded at this exploratory stage which will undermine efforts to address the fact that no gender issues have ever been officially addressed in peace agreements to date. In Nepal, as of May 2012, there have been a total of 38 peace negotiations between the government and other parties to armed conflict. However, women's representation has remained low, and women's issues are frequently side-lined due to ethnic issues and party ideologies that have a stronger influence over the peace process.

A further difficulty can also lie in maintaining the inclusion of women beyond the actual peace negotiation stage. In the case of South Sudan, it is reported that a relatively high number of women participated in the drafting of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and they were successful in securing a 25% quota for women in government. However, since the CPA negotiations there have been a number of on-going conflict-related issues with Sudan such as border demarcation, oil revenues and cross-border security and women have been completely left out of these talks. Thus it is not only important that women are part of the negotiations themselves, but that this involvement extends to monitoring of peace agreements as well as subsequent discussions around the division of power and resources and setting of development priorities.

³ UNIFEM (2009/2010), Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence, New York: UNIFEM 2009/2010 (2009 brief extended into larger report in 2010). www.realizingrights.org/.../UNIFEM_handout_Women_in_peace_processes_Brief_April_20_2009.pdf

However, beyond ensuring that women are represented at the peace table it is also **important to take note of which women are being included and why**. In Afghanistan, although there are 9 women out of 70 members of the High Peace Council that has been established to oversee the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program, some believe the selection of some of these women has been symbolic and is intended to fill seats in the name of gender equality rather than actually give them a space to raise women's concerns or priorities. In the peace talks between the Colombian Government and the FARC, Sandra Ramirez was the only woman from the FARC that was considered to sit as a principal negotiator. While she may be fully qualified to be a principal negotiator, the common perception was that she was considered because she is the widow of the founder of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). This was also the case in the panel for the Communist Party of the Philippines-National Democratic Front-New People's Army (CPP-NDF-NPA). The two women on the CPP-NDF-NPA panel are the wives of the top two leaders of the Philippine rebel group.

Despite the exclusion of women from peace talks and broader processes globally, they have played important roles outside formal negotiations to **advocate publicly and mobilise civil society for peace or through implementing peacebuilding initiatives at the grassroots level**. For example, a recent survey carried out in Liberia found that 242 of 247 respondents agreed to varying degrees that the well-documented involvement of women in peacebuilding initiatives over the past years has had a positive impact.

Good practice from the Philippines: Women's peace efforts

In the Philippines, women's representation and visibility in peace negotiations has significantly improved since 2000, with some important gender issues also being addressed in the context of the Government of the Philippines-Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) negotiations. In these negotiations, these two principles were put forward by the women panelists: "right of women to meaningful political participation, and protection from all forms of violence; and right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and public service, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender or ethnicity." The current presidential advisor on the peace process is Teresita

Quintos Deles, a women's rights activist; and the secretariats for both government panels with the MILF and the National Democratic Front are also headed by women.

The increased visibility of women in the formal peace negotiations has been matched by the peace efforts of women at the community level. A number of civil society organisations have worked to empower grassroots women to become active agents for peace in their local communities. For example, Mindanao People's Caucus, a member of the Civilian Protection Component of the International Monitoring Team, launched an all-female contingent in Saranggani Province to monitor compliance of parties to their agreement to respect international humanitarian law.

Recently, the UN Department of Political Affairs has been spearheading efforts to support the training of women mediators and the gender-sensitisation of mediation processes referred to as the DPA-UN Women Joint Strategy on Gender and Mediation. They have established a gender and mediation unit with advisers, and have also released guidelines and examples of good practice. The SG report for 2012 states that results have already been recorded from conflict prevention and mediation training provided to around 200 women leaders from the Balkans, Central and South Asia and West Africa over the past year.

Indicator 3: Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions

This indicator comprises an index of women's representation across the justice sector, the police and the army, as well as the involvement of women in different roles within peacekeeping missions. Women are under-represented in the security sector across the board, although some countries have made strides by undertaking specific efforts to boost women's employment and retention in the sector. Given the gendered dimensions of security, particularly in conflict-affected contexts, and the specific needs that women and girls have in relation to access to justice and protection, this is one of the most critical areas for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. Table 6 below provides an overview of the numbers of women represented in the military, police, judiciary and peacekeeping forces across the different countries.

Table 6: Overview of representation of women in key security sector institutions

Country	Military % women	Police % women	Judiciary % women	Peacekeeping % women
Afghanistan	0.179% Afghan National Army 0.052% Afghan Air Force	0.918%	No data	Not applicable
Colombia	7.2%	7%	34.9%	7.6% individual police women in MINUSTAH
DRC	2%	6.6%	20.4%	7.1% police officers deployed with MINUSTAH 11.1% police deployed with UNOCI

Fiji	2%	19%	14% High court 26% magistrates court	0% military experts 5% troops 10% individual police 0% formed police units
Liberia	6.2% female commissioned officers	20%	0.8% (2010)	2.3% UNMIL military 13% UNMIL police
Nepal	1.69% army 3.22% armed police force	5.77%	7.6% justices in supreme court 4.08% judges in appellate court 0.74% judges in district court	1.63% military deployments 2.46% police deployments
Netherlands	9.35%	35%	53.4%	4.16% military experts 0% troops 6.6% individual police
Philippines	3.16%	12.3%	36.51%	9.58%
Rwanda	No data	19% overall 8% heads of department	43% supreme court judges 25% high court judges 42.2% primary court judges	43.7% police officers
Sierra Leone	3.7%	16.6%	14%	38%
South Sudan	No data	25% (unofficial estimate)	10% high court judges 12% first grade county court judges	3.7% UNMISS military experts 1.7% UNMISS troops 15.3% UNMISS individual police
Spain	10.03% overall 17% troops 6% officer positions	No data	49.18% 66.67% national level judge 47.6% national level magistrate 12.35% supreme court judge	6.08%
Sri Lanka	No data	5%	22%	3% individual police
Sweden	13.1%	28.5% police officers 69% civilians	71%	14.7%
Uganda	No data	14%	33% supreme court judges 33% court of appeal judges 31% high court judges 14% registrars 50% assistant registrars 47% chief magistrates grade 1	46% police officers UNMIL 29% police officers UNMISS 5% police officers AMISOM

The first clear finding from the monitoring reports is that **women are overwhelmingly under-represented in the military across the board**, including in donor countries. This is consistent with the results from the 2011 monitoring process, and indicates that little has changed. In almost all countries with data, the number of women is around 10%, and even lower when only senior positions are taken into account. In Nepal, women's representation is less than 2% in the army, and the highest figure reported is 13.1% in Sweden. Some of the reasons cited for the exclusion of women from the military are the lack of facilities for training female cadettes (the Philippines), the discriminatory attitudes and negative image

that are associated with women in the military (Liberia, DRC), and domestic and cultural obstacles to their participation (Rwanda, Afghanistan). In Sweden, the army has created the Network of Female Conscripts to encourage women to apply for officer's education, but negative attitudes towards women and the masculine culture of the military still acts as a major deterrent to women seeking a career in the military.

However, despite the relatively poor numbers, there are still some interesting signs of progress reported on at the country level. Although no details on the number of women in the Sri Lankan military are available, there are reportedly non-

combatant units that are composed solely of women that provide support services to troops that may be able to begin changing the image of the military as not being a place for women. In Sierra Leone, the army has adopted an affirmative action policy and this appears to be having an impact with the numbers of women in senior positions increasing. The military has also encouraged the creation of an association of Women in Security Sector in Sierra Leone. While men continue to outnumber women at the top levels of the military in Uganda, in 2011 one woman was promoted to the rank of Brigadier, 7 women were promoted to the rank of Colonel, 22 to the rank of major and 66 to the rank of captain which indicates a positive trend.

In addition to internal measures such as affirmative action or gender policies in the armed forces, there are other external factors that can influence the number of women in the military. In Fiji, it is reported that the increase in number of women in the military is due to a large-scale recruitment in 2005-2006 as Fiji's peacekeeping commitments increased. This suggests that international pressure has played a role in the increase, rather than it demonstrating a particular commitment by the government. Overall in relation to peacekeeping, with the exceptions of Sierra Leone and Uganda, the number of women represented in peacekeeping missions is relatively small and those that are there tend to be deployed as police officers.

There appears to be a **more noticeable positive trend for women's representation in the police**, with several countries reporting increased numbers of women and a range of measures to increase their participation in police forces. For example, in Rwanda, there has been a significant increase in the number of women in the police since 2009 (0.8% to 19%), which could be attributed to the establishment of gender desks and a directorate for gender mainstreaming within the Rwanda National Police. In Sierra Leone, women are notably absent from the top positions in the police, which could be linked to the minimum education requirements that some women find difficult to meet. Sierra Leone could consider adopting a programme such as that in Liberia where special education programmes for women who want to join the police were created, and have been credited with having a positive impact on the numbers of women in the police force.

In the case of Fiji, the government adopted a human resource policy in 2003 that allocated 35% of positions in the police to women. This policy has helped to promote zero tolerance of sexual harassment, positive media coverage of women, and has opened up recruitment to be more transparent and fair giving women access to a wider range of roles. Despite this, the actual representation of women in Fiji's police force remains 19% demonstrating that the policy has not been wholly effective. Liberia also has a quota of 20% for women in the police, which according to the Chief of Press and Public Affairs of the Liberia National Police has now been reached in 2012.

Many countries have also attempted to address the need for a more gender-sensitive police force by creating new units with this focus. Liberia has the Women and Children Protection Services. In Nepal, the government has established

In Sierra Leone, the army has adopted an affirmative action policy and this appears to be having an impact with the numbers of women in senior positions increasing. The military has also encouraged the creation of an association of Women in Security Sector in Sierra Leone.

Women and Children Service Centres in all 75 districts, and the establishment of training centres for police in all five development regions is now underway with the objective being to increase women's representation in the police force from 6% to 9%. Similarly, in the army, a Women's Section has been set up that will be responsible for investigating cases of SGBV. Women are often seen as more suited for staffing these specialised units, and these parts of the police can have higher representation of women.

The country reports consistently demonstrate that **the highest numbers of women can be seen in the judiciary**, where women are often represented at quite high levels. In Colombia there has been an increase of women in the judiciary from 27.61% in 2010 to 34.9% in 2011, and Uganda and Rwanda also report relatively high numbers of women. In DRC, an affirmative action policy for women and the advocacy work of CSOs like the Association of Women Judges of Congo (AFEMAC) have led to a 5.2% increase in the number of women judges since 2010. Women were only allowed into the Spanish military and judicial systems fairly recently, although since then have made up some lost ground at the lower levels achieving near equality with men across the justice sector, although with lower numbers in the highest courts of the country. There are also notably high levels of women represented in the judiciary in Sweden, which is in quite stark contrast to their absence from the military and, to a lesser extent, the police.

While men outnumber women in the justice sector in Sierra Leone, efforts are being made to encourage women to study law and join the judiciary. Notably, the Chief Justice, Solicitor General and head of the Law Reform Commission are women, which may lead younger women to aspire to a career in law. The gender-sensitive culture of the judiciary can also be challenged by the deeply entrenched patriarchal system that is a feature of many countries. This often prevents investigation of gender-related cases, and can also influence the degree of openness to women judges. In Afghanistan, women have no access to influential positions within the Ministry of Justice, and the negative attitude of the Ministry towards women's rights has allowed a number of anti-woman laws and policies to be considered.

It is also important to note that women's organisations play important roles in supporting the justice and security sectors to be more effective and responsive to women's needs. For example, in Fiji, the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre advocates for human rights training for police officers and has established centres to help victims.

Indicator 4: Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review

In the aftermath of conflict or peace negotiations, the processes to establish constitutions, new legislation or development priorities are valuable opportunities for influencing the nature and distribution of power and resources in a country. Similarly, when review processes are launched to adapt laws or policies to institute changes in the government or political context, it is important to ensure that as many voices are included as possible. Integrating a gender perspective into these processes is particularly important, and although an increased representation of women does not guarantee that these issues will be raised, this is more likely where there is a critical mass of women participants and there is a diversity of voices at the table.

Overall, the results of this indicator do not appear to have changed significantly since last year's monitoring report. In general, women are represented fairly well across many commissions, but again the same questions relating to their impact and influence are as relevant here as they are in the case of indicator 1. Table 7 below provides an overview of the composition of the commissions that are detailed in the country monitoring reports.⁴

Table 7: Representation of women across constitutional and legislative reviews

Country	Review type/body	% women
Afghanistan	Constitutional Review	23.5%
Colombia	Constitutional court review boards	47.7%
DRC	Constitutional Amendment	10.5%
	Legislative Amendment	10.5%
	Security Sector Reform Amendment	46.1%
Fiji	Constitutional review	60%
Liberia	Land Commission	50%
	National Elections Commission	50% (including female chairperson)
	Governance Commission	40%
	Law Reform Commission	33%
	Truth and Reconciliation Commission	44%
	Independent Commission on Human Rights	43%
Nepal	Constituent Assembly Committee	33.27%
	Constituent Committee	24.19%
	Thematic Committees (10)	32.54%
	Procedural Committees (3)	40.7%
	Legislative Parliament Committee	31%
Netherlands	Not applicable	
Philippines	Legislative Review	0%
Rwanda	No data	

⁴ The time frame for this table is quite large, as some countries reported on women's participation in Constitutional and Legislative Reviews as far back as 2006 (DRC).

Sierra Leone	No data	
South Sudan	Constitutional Review Commission	To be determined
	National Election Commission	22.2%
Spain	Not applicable	
Sri Lanka	Constitutional Review	22%
	Legislative Review	0.05%
Sweden	Not applicable	
Uganda	Uganda Law Reform Commission	40%
	Constitutional Review Commission	25%
	Comprehensive Defence Review	36%
	Uganda Police Review	17%

Broad participation is important not only for reasons of inclusion, but also to support the transparency of these review processes. In Fiji, although three women have been appointed to the Constitutional Commission that is due to present a draft constitution by January 2013, there are concerns that the process has not been transparent and inclusive enough, and that the timeframe will not allow for proper consultation with civil society. Similarly, in Sierra Leone, the only review to have taken place during the monitoring period was a review of the Local Government Act, where 9 of 80 participants at the consultation were women, and where gender issues were notably absent from the discussion.

On the other hand, when establishing the National Election Commission in South Sudan the government consulted with CSOs about the appointments, which is an encouraging sign and will support the transparency and inclusiveness of the process. It will however still be important to ensure that the upcoming Constitutional Review process engages women and addresses some of the discriminatory aspects of the constitution, particularly in relation to retaining the 25% quota at all levels of decision-making. The Philippines has recently embarked on a process of security sector reform, where the Internal Peace and Security Plan (IPSP) reflect a human security approach following multi-sectoral consultations, as well as a commitment to transparency and inclusiveness. This will likely have an important impact on women's security, and women's civil society organisations are playing a vital role in monitoring the implementation of the IPSP.

In Colombia, there is an average of 47.7% women participating in congressional committees for legislative revisions, but women only sit in 3 of 9 review boards.

When women are present in sufficient numbers, they may be able to raise issues related to gender equality and women's rights. The numbers of women represented on legislative commissions in Liberia are comparatively high, and have brought a positive impact to Liberia's women. According to the country monitoring report, "women married under the Customary Laws of Liberia now enjoy all entitlements as those married under the Statutory Law. Moreover, women, especially those in rural areas, are now entitled to land ownership, just as their male counterparts." In Nepal, on the other hand, although women have been involved to a similarly high degree

in legislative and constitutional review committees their men continued to exclude female committee members. They were nevertheless able to raise important issues such as women's right to inheritance, property and public participation; equal pay for equal labour; equal rights in marriage and divorce; and the right to safe motherhood and property. However, these "women's issues" were still often given lesser priority than others in the constitution drafting process.

In Sri Lanka, women are notably absent, and the Ministry of Child Development and Women's Affairs is not included in legislative review processes, for example in the development of the National 10 Year Policy Plan for the country. Out of the 60 legislative committees, only 12 have more than 2 women and a woman chairs only one of the committees. This lack of representation is not only undemocratic, but can result in laws that do not adequately reflect women's rights. However, even where women excluded, the case of Philippines shows that civil society can still play an important advocacy and lobbying role outside of these formal legislative processes.

Table 8: Civil society participation in taskforces and committees on UNSCR 1325

Countries	Taskforce/Committee on UNSCR 1325	NAP on UNSCR 1325 adopted?	% CSO membership
Afghanistan	Steering Committee for the Development of NAP on UNSCR 1325	No	2 CSO members (9%)
Colombia	No taskforce	No	
DRC	Steering Committee for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 not currently operational	Yes	
Fiji	No taskforce	No	
Liberia	1325 Observatory (convened by the Minister of Gender)	Yes	17 CSO members (100%)
Nepal	High Level Steering Committee	Yes	11 CSO members (50%)
Netherlands	WO=MEN Gender Platform NGO Working Group 1325	Yes	70% CSOs (30% individuals)
	WO=MEN's Lobby Working Group on 1325		100%
	NAP 1325 Public Support Subgroup		80%
	NAP II General signatories working group		82%
	NAP II Afghanistan working group		77.7%
	NAP II Burundi working group		66.7%
	NAP II Colombia working group		90%
	NAP II DRC working group		87.5%
	NAP II Sudan working group		50%
	NAP II South Sudan working group		83.3%
	NAP II MENA region working group		86.7%
Philippines	National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security	Yes	0%
Rwanda	Task Force for the Rwanda 2009-2012 National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325/2000	Yes	2 CSO umbrella groups (Pro-femmes/Twese Hamwe and Collectif et Ligue des Associations des Droits d l'Homme) out of 10 ministries, various national commissions including the National Women Council and the Forum for Women Parliamentarians

Indicator 5: Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (out of total task force members)

This indicator is intended to capture the involvement of civil society organisations in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 at the national level. In countries that have NAPs, civil society organisations have generally been involved to differing degrees in the process, ranging from initiating and actively directing the priorities reflected in the NAPs, to be consulted in the final stage of validation. Table 8 summarises the types of taskforces or committees that exist on UNSCR 1325 at the national level, and specifies the proportion of members that come from CSOs. While this quantitative measure does not necessarily capture the degree of influence that CSOs are able to have over national-level implementation, it does provide useful information about the extent and nature of coordination and communication that exists between government bodies and CSOs in each country.

Sierra Leone	Steering Committee for the implementation of SiLNAP	Yes	50%
South Sudan	No taskforce	No	
Spain	Taskforce not currently operational	Yes	
Sri Lanka	No taskforce	No	
Sweden	Consultative group on 1325 (informal)	Yes	3 CSO members (WILPF Sweden, Kvinna til Kvinna and Operation 1325) out of 12 ministries, government bodies or other agencies (25%)
Uganda	Uganda UNSCR 1325 Task Force	Yes	75%
	National Women's Task Force for a gender responsive PRDP		100%

As demonstrated in the table above, the existence of a NAP appears to be an important factor in whether or not there is a national-level taskforce or committee on UNSCR 1325. Such taskforces do not exist in any of the countries where a NAP has not been adopted. The taskforces vary in terms of their composition, frequency of meetings, effectiveness of coordination and diversity of membership, therefore it is not possible to make any generalisations across countries. However, the country monitoring reports highlight a number of challenges that are worth repeating, and that should be addressed if the role of these taskforces is to be strengthened.

One of the major challenges encountered is around coordination between government and civil society actors.

In many cases, civil society is driving the agenda forward, but they may not always have effective entry points to liaise with and influence the government. For example, in the Philippines, the civil society group “Women Engaged in Action on 1325” has been very active in implementing the Philippine NAP but there is no coordinating mechanism on how it will work with the National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security, which leads to a risk of duplication of initiatives or reduced effectiveness.

The widespread under-resourcing of national women’s machineries can also be a challenge in terms of establishing and effectively running taskforces on UNSCR 1325. In Sri Lanka, according to the Centre for Women’s Research, “the new Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Development has not been given adequate resources or the status within government to be heard at the highest levels of policy formation and resources allocation.” Implementing UNSCR 1325 is first and foremost the responsibility of governments, and it is therefore critical that where possible, ministries and representation from across all government ministries are involved in any taskforce.

However, finding a balance between government ownership and active civil society engagement can be a challenge.

While there are several different taskforces in the Netherlands to support the implementation of the NAP II and UNSCR 1325, they appear to be driven more by civil society even where they are joint taskforces with government. This points to the need for more awareness raising and additional efforts to ensure that UNSCR 1325 is mainstreamed across the work of the government.

Taskforces are not only useful at the national level, but

In northern Uganda, grassroots women’s groups have also formed district taskforces for engaging on the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan, and most of them are focused on women, peace and security issues. This has the double benefit of not only bringing the NAP down to the district level, but also ensures that WPS issues will be taken on board in the context of wider development issues.

can also play an important role at district or local levels. In an interesting example of an innovative approach in Nepal, the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development and Saathi are collaborating on the development of NAP Localization Guidelines that are intended to enhance the capacities of district and village level authorities to integrate the NAP into community development plans and policies. The initiative is being piloted in six districts with the support of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders, and could be an important mechanism for ensuring that implementation of the NAP trickles down to the local level. In northern Uganda, grassroots women’s groups have also formed district taskforces for engaging on the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan, and most of them are focused on women, peace and security issues. This has the double benefit of not only bringing the NAP down to the district level, but also ensures that WPS issues will be taken on board in the context of wider development issues.

Examples of civil society initiatives to advance UNSCR 1325

Corporación Humanas in Colombia created the Humanas Observatory on Women, Peace and Security. It is a research tool aimed to help women and social organizations interested in monitoring the extent to which Colombian government complies with UNSCR 1325 and the supporting resolutions. The Observatory has the financial support of FOKUS. The Grupo 1325, the civil society group established in 2011 that is involved in civil society monitoring of UNSCR 1325 coordinated by GNWP is also advocating with the government to develop a NAP.

In South Sudan, following a training on UNSCR 1325 in June 2012, civil society organisations came together to

establish two committees with one tasked with monitoring UNSCR 1325 in South Sudan and the other tasked with advocating and coordinating with the government and other stakeholders on the process of developing a NAP for South Sudan.

Team 1325 is a collaborative entity in Sri Lanka that brings together individuals from the fields of advocacy, education and development, and works strategically to implement the policy content of UNSCR 1325 in Sri Lanka in grassroots fashion through education workshops, trainings and advocacy.

2.3 Protection and prevention

Another core area of UNSCR 1325 reflected in these indicators

relates to protection and prevention. This includes the protection and promotion of women's rights, as well as efforts to prevent both armed conflict and sexual and gender-based violence. While women's insecurity can often be exacerbated in times of violent conflict, SGBV and other violations of women's rights also occur far too often in the aftermath of war or in times of peace. UNSCRs 1820, 1888 and 1960 provide an important framework for protection and prevention, and the indicators in this section reflect some of the key dimensions of those resolutions.

Indicator 6: Level of sexual and gender-based violence and percentage of cases investigated, prosecuted and penalized

Table 9: Types and overall number of reported cases on SGBV

Country	Types of SGBV which are prevalent	Overall number of reported cases			
		2009	2010	2011	2012
Afghanistan	Murder, abuse, sexual abuse or rape, forced abortion, denial of property by in-laws, <i>bad</i> and <i>badal</i> (buying and selling of women and girls), forced expulsion from the household, self-immolation, denial of inheritance, suicide, physical violence, forced marriage	1718	526	596	-
Colombia	Forced displacement, kidnapping, homicide, rape, deportation, expulsion, transfer or forced displacement of civilians, torture of protected persons, forced disappearance, qualified and aggravated robbery, disturbance of possession of real estate	-	585	162	-
DRC	Aggression, rape, rape of a minor	-	-	11,678	-
Fiji	Domestic Violence, rape, sexual harassment, child abuse	305	251	274	-
Liberia	Sexual assault, abandonment, gang rape, spousal/child abandonment domestic violence	-	2,029	2,283 ^{iv}	-
Nepal	Rape, attempted rape, rape by close relatives, sexual abuse, trafficking, domestic violence, child marriage	-	-	1,744 ^v	-
Netherlands	N/A				
Philippines	Rape, incestuous rape, attempted rape, physical injuries, sexual harassment, RA 9208 (Anti-trafficking in Persons Act), RA 9262 (Violence against women), threats, abduction/kidnapping	-	-	12,948	-
Rwanda	No specific acts provided in the report	-	1,500 ^{vi}	-	1,244
Sierra Leone	Sexual abuse and assault, domestic violence,	1,408	-	-	1,327
South Sudan	Domestic assault, sexual harassment, rape, women and child abduction, trafficking, early and forced marriages, girl compensation practices	-	-	56	24
Spain	Torture and other felonies against moral integrity, bodily harm, illegal detention or kidnapping, breach of security measures against moral integrity, breach of sentence against family rights and duties, against sexual freedom, homicide	-	-	141,428	-
Sri Lanka	Assault, rape/incest, abduction/kidnapping, attempted murder, murder, trafficking	-	8,719	2,032	-
Sweden	N/A				
Uganda	Rape, defilement	-	-	3,218	-

iv SGBV cases reported for six months in 2012 (January to July) shows that this number has decreased to the reporting of only 240 cases.

v This number is a sum of all the cases reported to police, district governor lawyers office, district courts and CSOs from July 2011-June 2012.

vi This number if from January to June of 2010 only.

Monitoring and measuring the level of sexual and gender-based violence is one of the most challenging aspects of this project. The lack of data and evidence on the extent, nature and prevalence of SGBV has been widely noted, and can make it extremely difficult to design and implement programmes and policies to address it. While the researchers for this project were asked to report on three sub-indicators - number of reported cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and percentage of cases investigated, prosecuted and decided in conflict and post-conflict situations; number of reported cases of SGBV and percentage of cases investigated, prosecuted and decided when no conflict is present; and number of reported cases of SGBV against minority groups (including caste, LGBT, people with disabilities) and percentage of cases investigated, prosecuted and decided - in no country was it possible to do so. For the specific data on each country, it is recommended to consult the detailed country monitoring reports.

The lack of data on sexual and gender-based violence is a problem in all countries, developed and developing. Some of the countries have been able to obtain reported figures, but even these come with caveats relating to the reliability and coverage. Stigma, failure of the justice and security sector to treat these crimes seriously, and inaccessibility of services all mean that the incidents reported may not be an accurate reflection of the extent of SGBV that exists within

communities. In addition to the lack of data overall, the non-standardisation of data collection also makes it difficult to make comparisons across countries. For example, the classification of different types of SGBV differs between countries, and lack of coordination amongst agencies responding to SGBV can make it difficult to get a clear picture of the extent, pattern and nature of these crimes.

The lack of data and/or inconsistent data have been persistent challenges that GNWP's monitoring members and partners have confronted in the last three years of this monitoring exercise. In and of themselves, the lack of standardized data collection methods, the conflicting mandates of agencies and organizations meant to address SGBV, the lack of coordination among such agencies and organizations are no longer an excuse to not respond timely and adequately to the issue. **The challenges surrounding data on SGBV are an indication of the gravity of the problem surrounding SGBV.** Despite the unevenness or inconsistency of the data across or within the country reports, GNWP's monitoring members and partners stand by the validity of the data presented in the country reports. Thus, they should be used to draw political attention and solicit accountability to the issue of SGBV; mobilizing resources for comprehensive SGBV prevention and response programmes; and defining the mandates and responsibilities of international peacekeepers, rule of law actors and all duty bearers.

Table 10: Percentage of Cases Investigated, Prosecuted and Decided in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations

Country	Types of Redress	Total number of cases (2009-2011)	Challenges in the data collection methods
Afghanistan	Solving the case	354	Data derived from Ministry of Women's Affairs but is unclear how these totals were tallied by their Legal Department or some other responsible entity since numbers seem to jump around almost at random not giving a clear picture of SGBV cases which are accounted for by the Ministry.
	Provision of legal aid	148	
	Return back to the families	253	
	Family Consultations	405	
	Solved Cases	270	
	Cases Registered and Recorded	1,510	
	Referral of cases to judicial and criminal sector	2,000	
Colombia	Judgments under the Unit for Justice and Peace	747	Other judgments have been issued in recent years with sentences for violations of human rights against women but since there was no investigation on whether the incidents constitute gender-based violence against women they have not been included
DRC	Reported	9,284	The data from the Ministry of Gender, Family and Children is categorized regionally.
	Investigated	1,029	
	Pursued	894	
	Penalized	521	
Fiji	Initiated	956	The data collected was for 2008-2010
	Disposed	479	
	Imprisonment	67	
	Fines	43	
	B/Over s.15CPS	31	
	Probations	3	
	Suspension	157	

Liberia	Arrested	691	Regarding the number of reported and decided cases of SGBV in conflict and post-conflict Liberia, there is very little statistical information of SGBV occurrences especially during the conflict.
	Taken to court	524	
	Convicted	24	
Nepal	Investigated	133	The data provided for this indicator is police, district governor lawyers office, district courts and CSOs from July 2011-June 2012 in 6 districts in Nepal.
	Prosecuted	102	
	Penalized	184	
Netherlands	N/A		
Philippines	Reported	12,948	Currently, the reporting system in PNP does not distinguish and identify reported cases during times of conflict creating a gap in the number of cases reported.
	Investigated	6,889	
	Prosecuted	3,955	
	Penalized	No data	
Rwanda	-	-	There is data missing and some fragmented time frames making it difficult to add or establish trend.
Sierra Leone	-	-	The data collected is very fragmented since some are from 2009, some from 2012 and then for the Western area.
South Sudan	-	-	Since South Sudan is a new nation monitoring and evaluation processes in this area are not yet fully developed making it difficult to collect accurate data.
Spain	Reported situation	25%	There is data missing from 2010, which makes it impossible to establish a trend or a comparison.
	Requested protective measures	13%	
	None	62%	
Sri Lanka	Reported	10,751	Although the statistics released by the Child and Women's Bureau do include gender-disaggregated data until 2009, information is not available for 2010-2012
	Investigated	10,751	
	Cases Considered Valid	10,419	
	Prosecuted	3,980	
	Penalized	461	
Sweden	N/A		
Uganda	Investigated	8,210	Even though Police Crime Report 2011 shows that, a total of 7,690 cases were investigated, compared to 7,564 cases in 2010, which is seen as an improvement, there were no other data available to make comparisons.
	Under Inquiry	4,216	
	Taken To Court	3,994	
	Submitted To DPP / RSA	5,014	
	Convictions	391	
	Acquittals	44	
	Dismissed	292	
	Pending In Court	3,267	

Indicator 7: Number and quality of gender responsive laws and policies, and initiatives

Over the past decade, many countries have increasingly begun to adopt gender-sensitive legislation as well as specific policies and strategies to support the advancement of gender equality and women's rights. NAPs are one of the most obvious examples in the area of peace and security, but there are also a number of other areas which are relevant and important for women's rights such as land rights, security sector reform, and family law. In the case of donor countries, the legal framework for protection of women and support for equal rights tends to be quite advanced, so for this indicator only the information from conflict-affected countries is included. Table 11 provides a snapshot of the different areas of legislation and policy that exist across the countries.

Table 11: Summary of gender-responsive laws and the countries where they exist⁵

Gender-responsive law or policy	Country
National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325	DRC, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Uganda
National Action Plan and policies on gender equality or women's rights	Afghanistan, Colombia, DRC, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uganda

⁵ Please note that donor countries are not included in this table, and for other countries only includes policies that are reported in the country monitoring reports, so should not be taken as a comprehensive or exhaustive assessment of the policy landscape in these countries.

Gender-sensitive clauses in the Constitution	Afghanistan, Colombia, DRC, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, Rwanda, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Sudan (transitional constitution), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uganda
Quotas for women in politics (national and sub-national levels)	Afghanistan, Colombia, Nepal, Rwanda, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Spain, Uganda
Gender-sensitive national development policies and strategies	Afghanistan, Nepal, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Spain
Land, property or inheritance laws	Colombia, Fiji, Liberia, Nepal, Rwanda, South Sudan
SGBV laws (domestic violence, rape, trafficking, child violence)	Afghanistan, Colombia, DRC, Fiji, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sweden, Uganda
Gender-sensitive family or labour laws	Fiji, Nepal, Philippines, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda
Gender-sensitive security sector policies	Liberia, Sierra Leone

The first and most important thing to note is that this indicator measures only the presence of laws and policies and not their implementation. Whilst this is a limitation of the monitoring data, assessing degrees of or quality of implementation is extremely difficult and was not possible to do in the context of this monitoring project. However, ensuring that comprehensive and gender-sensitive frameworks exist is the first step that needs to be taken, so even with this caveat the findings of the country reports are informative.

One trend that is consistent with the findings of last year's monitoring report is that **post-conflict contexts appear to offer a window of opportunity for reforming discriminatory legislation and for initiating pro-gender policies**. This could be explained by a number of factors such as the pressure from international donors to adhere to a certain normative framework exemplified by UNSCR 1325; the likelihood that a new post-conflict government will seek to redraft laws and policies that were in place during the conflict; or the on-going advocacy and lobbying efforts of civil society to bring in a new era of equality, democracy and inclusion. There has also been a relatively rapid increase in the number of governments adopting NAPs over the past few years, with the global total reaching 37 countries by August 2012.

In the case of Nepal, two National Plans of Action have been adopted in 2012 that are particularly important for UNSCR 1325. They are the Five-Year National Plan of Action against GBV and the National Plan of Action against Human Trafficking, especially in Women and Girls. Inclusion of the single woman issue in the national census data is also important for being able to generate information about the situation of widows and other single women to enable policymakers to design programmes that respond more effectively to their needs. Colombia's Constitutional Court has made special efforts to recognise sexual violence, forced displacement and other threats to women's human rights that are exacerbated during

conflict. Other countries such as Liberia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone have also adopted more gender-sensitive legislation since the end of their conflicts, particularly around women's rights in relation to marriage and inheritance and on violence against women.

There is however a major implementation gap that hinders the effectiveness of these laws and policies. Some of the reasons for this gap cited across the country reports include patriarchal cultural patterns that minimise importance of access to justice for women and continues impunity (Afghanistan, Colombia); the failure of laws to be accompanied by increased access to services, particularly in the case of SGBV (DRC, Fiji, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Rwanda); the fact that even where laws exist, women often are not aware of their rights (Fiji); and the limited capacity for gender analysis among officials who are responsible for upholding the laws (Rwanda). In the case of laws relating to SGBV, language and interpretation are also significant problems, where either some forms of violence against women (VAW) are excluded, or there is ambiguity around what is classified as VAW (Liberia and Rwanda). A further major obstacle to the implementation of gender-sensitive laws and policies is the prevalence of informal justice and governance system in many of the countries that are covered in the monitoring reports such as DRC, Sierra Leone and South Sudan, which means that even where formal statutory laws exist issues relating to women's rights tend to be addressed through informal or traditional mechanisms that tend to discriminate against them rendering the formal laws unable to protect women.

On a positive note, the country reports also identified a number of **strategies that can be undertaken to help bridge the implementation gap** and to ensure that women's rights and gender equality are upheld. For example, in Colombia, efforts are being made to train judicial officers and strengthen the administrative mechanisms in the Supreme Court to enable officials to support access to justice without gender discrimination. Given that laws and policies tend to be developed at the national level, but implementation is actually most critical at the district or local level, in the Philippines, several local government units such as Calbiga in Samar and Real in Quezon have drafted and adopted resolutions to implement the NAP. In Calbiga, Samar, the municipality has adopted a local action plan which makes the provisions of UNSCR 1325 relevant to the local level and increases the likelihood that it will be implemented.

In Sierra Leone, given that the majority of the population continues to access justice through customary mechanisms, a major positive step has been the inclusion of Local Courts within the administration of the formal justice system in 2011. As reported in the country monitoring report, "these courts are presided over by local elders and they provide justice in most rural areas not covered by the formal judicial systems. The majority of citizens seek justice in the Local Courts. Bringing the Local Courts into the administration of the formal justice system will help to curtail abuses and infringements of rights especially those for women and the poor."

Indicator 8: Number and nature of provisions/ recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reports on women's rights

This indicator is focused on assessing the extent to which gender and/or women-specific issues are reflected in transitional justice mechanisms, including but not limited to Truth and Reconciliation Commissions.

Table 12: Extent to which women specific issues are reflected in transitional justice mechanisms

Country	Transitional justice mechanism	Gender provisions
Afghanistan	Afghanistan Peace and Reconciliation Program (APRP)	Includes Work Plan for the Gender Policy: Objective to address and expand the role of women in peace processes and sensitize men to the importance of women's inclusion
Colombia	Individual Administrative Reparations Program	Delivers compensation for crimes against sexual freedom and integrity 5,142 of 28,755 (17.9%) reparations given to women by 2011 593 cases (71.27% of total) put forward by women for crimes against sexual freedom and integrity
DRC	Initiatives of government and non-government actors for capacity building in conflict resolution (2008) Fight against impunity (Mapping report October 2010) Reparations Report of the High Panel of UNHCHR, Trial of Thomas Lubanga	No data available
Fiji	Not applicable	Not applicable
Liberia	Truth and Reconciliation (mandate ended in 2009). Recommendations to be implemented by the Independent National Human Rights Commission.	Gender policy was developed: reaffirmed commitment to international women's rights conventions; stipulated that no fewer than 4 out of 9 commissioners be women; stated that the TRC be sensitive to issues of gender and GBV; ensured special measures and protection for women to testify 50.5% of statement takers were women 47% of coded statements were from women 200 women testified in TRC public hearings
Nepal	Commission on the Inquiry of the Disappeared and Truth and Reconciliation Ordinance (forwarded by GoN on 28 August 2012)	Currently contains an amnesty provision, including for crimes of sexual violence
Netherlands	Not applicable	Not applicable
Philippines	Not applicable	Not applicable
Rwanda	National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (established in 2011)	Community members, including women, meet at the village level to discuss reconciliation and tolerance in peace and security challenges
Sierra Leone	Truth and Reconciliation Commission (mandate ended 2004). Recommendations to be implemented by the Human Rights Commission pending official appointment of the Follow Up Committee	2 out of 5 HRC commissioners are women Key recommendations in the 'imperative' category: ratify the AU Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa; Grant a minimum 30% quota for women in decision-making structures; repeal the provision linking prosecution of sexual offenses to the moral character of women and girls in the Protection of Women and Girls Act; endorse and respond to the campaign to end the customary practice of compelling rape victims to marry the perpetrators Key recommendations in the "work towards" category: enact national laws on sexual violence crimes in line with the provisions of the Rome Statute; free education policy for girls in secondary school
South Sudan	Commission for Peace and Reconciliation	No data available
Spain	Not applicable	Not applicable

Sri Lanka	Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (appointed 15 May 2010)	Contains several recommendations that relate directly to women ^{vii} : Address needs of war-affected women to enhance reconciliation; provide economic assistance and facilitate closure by helping to locate the whereabouts of the deceased; support collective efforts, including through CSOs, to address the issues women face in the aftermath of civil war; provide opportunities to women to pursue higher education, vocational training or with finding employment; foster a country-wide environment conducive to safeguarding the security and basic human dignity of women; address the issue of the whereabouts of the missing, abductions, arbitrary detentions and disappearances; create an inter-agency task force mandated to comprehensively address the needs of women, children, elderly and other vulnerable groups
Sweden	Not applicable	Not applicable
Uganda	Commission of Inquiry into violations of human rights (1962-1986)	The report recommends reparations for victims of sexual violence, although it has never been implemented
	West Nile peace process – AROPIC (2002)	Women were taken as part of 'vulnerable groups' whose security and protection were provided for during the peace and reconciliation process Article 5 provides for gender equality in access to opportunities
	Agreement on Comprehensive Solutions between the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army/Movement	Article 12 provides for special assistance to vulnerable groups through special assistance programs. In particular, to protect, resettle and promote the advancement of child-headed households, widows, traumatized children, persons with disabilities and persons with HIV/AIDS

Few countries have currently active TRCs, but transitional justice is an issue with many important gender dimensions. Countries that did include data under this indicator appear to show that in most cases, some women-specific issues are mentioned in these mechanisms and in many cases also specified in the recommendations that are made. However, **the implementation of these recommendations is problematic.** For example, in Liberia, despite some strong recommendations for women's rights, implementation has been slow, partly due to disagreements within government and debates over wording. The Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC) is now beginning to focus on implementation several years after the end of the TRC's operation, but not clear it has mandate, power and resources to address gender issues. The lack of follow-up on the recommendations made by the TRC or other transitional justice mechanisms was also highlighted as a challenge in Sierra Leone and Afghanistan. In Afghanistan, even though the Afghanistan Peace and Reconciliation Program (APRP) includes a Work Plan to address and expand the role of women in peace processes, women remain largely excluded and marginalized from the peace processes.

Another outcome of the transitional justice mechanisms is to provide reparations for victims of conflict. However, these can have limitations as shown in Colombia where although some women received compensation it does not include measures for restitution, rehabilitation, satisfaction or guarantees of non-repetition. The reparations have been limited to economic compensation of fairly small amounts, and victims can therefore see it as payment or assistance rather than reparation in the true sense. An area for transitional justice mechanisms is how to deal with the issues of amnesty provisions, particularly when related to perpetrators of sexual violence. While Nepal has put forward an Ordinance relating to the TRC, there is much opposition particularly among civil society that it is contrary to

Nepal's commitments under international law by including an amnesty provision.

In some cases, transitional justice mechanisms use community-based initiatives. The Rwanda report includes an interesting example of a mechanism for transitional justice and reconciliation that is not administered through a formal structure. According to the report, "one of the major developments by MIGEPROF was the formation of the community initiative, "Akagorobak Ababyeyi" (Evening for Parents) to promote women's rights, as well as prevent SGBV. Through this initiative, parents, both men and women, at the village level meet and share information on SGBV cases and encourage victims to report the crimes early." Another example from Liberia is the Community Palava Hut program. This is a "less controversial and politically appealing segment of the Commission's proposed action. The Community Palava Hut program is intended to bring together members of various Liberian communities in a more informal setting to settle disputes".

Transitional justice is also relevant at the regional level, given that the effects of conflict often spill across borders and leave many issues unresolved among populations between as well as within countries. For example, the Ministers of Justice and Gender from the 11 countries who are members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region released a joint communiqué in 2012 to address the problem of SGBV in the region. Some of the measures they committed to include using existing institutions to organise Special Sessions, establish mobile courts by December 2012 to handle SGBV cases, allocate sufficient funds for the operationalisation of SGBV courts and sessions. Each International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) member state also committed to launch the SGBV "Zero Tolerance Now" campaign simultaneously in Nov 2012 and to keep it running for 2 years.

^{vii} Note that not all of these recommendations have yet been adopted.

Indicator 9: Percentage of women (versus men) that received economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes

This indicator was not relevant for several countries that have either terminated their DDR processes, or for donor countries. However, for those countries that were able to provide data, table 13 below provides a brief overview of the types of assistance that women received.

Table 13: Overview of economic packages provided to women

Countries	Type of programme	Proportion of women assisted
Afghanistan	APRP Economic incentives for former insurgents	Data not available Unclear if or how women are assisted by APRP
Colombia	Enrolment for social prosperity	46.4% (2,365 out of 5,092)
	Music for reconciliation	54.6% (17,223)
	United Families with Accompaniment	50.3% (5,275,759)
	Peace and Development Programs	36% (4,231 out of 11,759)
	"Uprooted" special program	75.24% (1,197 out of 1,591)
	Peace and development (additional aid)	In three regions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macizo Alto Patia: 55.6% (400 out of 719) • Montes de Maria: 51.5% (1,083 out of 2,099) • Oriente Antioqueno: 63% (964 out of 1,530)
DRC	National Commission for Demobilization and Reintegration (CONADER) (2003-2006)	3% in 2006
	National DDR Economic reintegration of demobilized soldiers	
Fiji	Not applicable	Not applicable
Liberia	DDRR Grant (1 st Phase)	31% (24,967 out of 104,019)
	Residual caseload (final phase)	37% (2,709 out of 7,388)
Nepal	Interim relief programme	78,236 total recipients (\$51,428,791) but no sex-disaggregated data available
	UN Interagency rehabilitation program (vulnerable minors and late recruits)	3% of those receiving vocational skills training 51% of those pursuing microenterprises 44% of those pursuing education 28% of those pursuing health training
Netherlands	Not applicable	Not applicable
Philippines	CPA-CPLA Comprehensive Local Integration Program	6.15% (12 out of 260)
Rwanda	Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Program	0.6% (421 out of 69,430)
Sierra Leone	National Commission for Social Action	24% (4,825 out of 20,107 in 2009) 12,398 victims of sexual violence (in June 2012)
	UN Trust Fund	Skills training provided to 650 victims of sexual violence
South Sudan	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration program	No data
Spain	Not applicable	Not applicable
Sri Lanka	Data not available	Data not available
Sweden	Not applicable	Not applicable
Uganda	Not applicable	Not applicable

The lack of data on these programmes, particularly sex-disaggregated data can be a challenge. In Nepal, this is particularly notable where with the exception of widows, there was an absence of data on women in terms of numbers who received the packages as well as types of packages (although

the country monitoring report contains rich data on the general number and types of packages received).

A number of DDR programs make special provisions specific to women. These programs are an important source of support

and skills development for women who have been victims of conflict, even though the amounts provided can be quite small. In Rwanda, although the number of women benefiting from these packages is quite limited due to the fact that men overwhelmingly outnumbered women in the combatant and returnee population, they do receive preferential treatment and get a higher package than men (\$600 rather than \$320). This is in recognition of the stigma that they face and the fact that they are frequently rejected by their husbands and communities. In DRC, the number of women who received economic packages is also quite small. In contrast to Rwanda, packages provided by the National DDR program in DRC did not take into account the different needs of women and men. For example, the very small number of women who did receive reparation kits found that the kits did not include items such as sanitary napkins. Nonetheless, current programmes for the economic reintegration of demobilized soldiers, led by the execution unit of the National DDR (UEPNDDR), do take into account the different needs of women and men and provide gender specific trainings and economic empowerment programs. In Liberia, female ex-combatants (including women and girls associated with the fighting forces) received a total of \$300 from UNMIL as a direct reinsertion fund. \$150 was given on disarmament, and \$150 after three months when reinserted into their communities. They also all got educational opportunities such as formal or vocational training or apprenticeships, and a monthly sustenance of \$30. In Sierra Leone, some special provisions were made for women, and it was recognised that women and children were the highest number of victims of the conflict. Despite efforts to disseminate information and sensitise the population about the programmes, many victims still did not come forward to benefit from the reparations programme. Women in particular benefitted from micro-grants, skills training and fistula surgery. In Colombia, the proportions of women and men who benefit from programs implemented by the Administrative Department for Social Prosperity to support social inclusion and reconciliation are fairly equal which indicates that it is more egalitarian rather than an endeavour that specifically targets women.

Specific targeting of women is however not always seen as a positive factor. In South Sudan, the majority of demobilised combatants receiving economic packages were women. However, this was not because they were identified as a specific group needing assistance, but rather it was due to the fact that women were seen as less useful in the military and so were put forward for demobilisation enabling the government to retain men in the army in case of future conflict with the north. Regardless of gender the participants received same benefits (3 months food vouchers from the World Food Programme, non-food item kits worth \$200, and a \$345 reintegration grant to support transition to civilian life). Some women expressed anger at being targeted for

demobilisation, believing that it meant they were locked out of future jobs in the military and police, and that the men who were able to continue in the army ended up with better career opportunities. This example from the South Sudan report draws attention to the fact that demobilisation and reintegration packages are not just economic tools, but they are also linked to broader political questions around a country's peace and security agenda.

One aspect that does not seem to have received any attention in any of the countries is what the medium to long-term impact of these economic packages is on the lives of women and girls. There does not appear to be much follow-up with recipients, and in given the fact that most of the packages are quite small it is questionable how they contribute to their economic security or options for earning a sustainable income. Finally, stigma continues to be a major problem and is a significant deterrent for many women who are reluctant to come forward to identify themselves as having been part of fighting forces to receive the packages due to fear of rejection or marginalisation by their families and communities.

Example of the positive impact of reparations in Sierra Leone

“Reparations for war victims have given them a new lease of life. For women in particular, it has contributed to their socio-economic empowerment. It has made war victims recognize government’s caring role and sharpened their perceptions and awareness they have a role to play in national development. Within the context of UNSCR 1325, they are now beginning to feel that they are not just victims but more active participants in national development. An impact evaluation of this stage may help to assess the overall impact of these interventions”

2.3 Promotion of gender perspective

This final area of the monitoring process looks at how effectively a gender perspective has been integrated into various dimensions of peace and security, including economic recovery, training and resources allocations.

Indicator 10: Number and percentage of pre-deployment training and post deployment training programs for military and police incorporating UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law

Increasing awareness of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 is vital if efforts to implement the provisions contained within the resolution are to be strengthened. This is particularly the case in relation to military and police officials who play a major role in protecting women and girls from violence and ensuring that they have access to justice and security. Table 14 provides a detailed listing of the different types of training given to security sector actors across the range of countries.

Table 14: Overview of training provided on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 to the security sector

Country		Type of training given
Afghanistan	Ministry of Interior	One training session on UNSCR 1325 (2008) No data available on follow-up or other trainings
Colombia	Members of the security forces (army, marines, police, defense ministry officials, etc)	120 hours of training on Sexual Reproductive Rights, GBV prevention and gender equality directed to 67 officials of the four forces Three additional training courses and materials relating to human rights and responding to SGBV cases in the context of armed conflict
DRC	Military observers, civilian police, and civilian staff	Post-deployment programmes incorporate sessions on sexual violence and other gender-based violence, human rights, the protection of civilians, and conduct and discipline UNSCR 1325 and supporting resolutions are included in the programmes
Fiji	No data available	No data available
Liberia	Police	Gender-sensitive training has been incorporated into the Police Training Academy's curriculum. Specialized courses have been crafted for all supervisors, staff of Gender Affairs Section, staff of Women and Children Protection Section, and Academy training staff. As part of the 2011 Academy training schedule, the Norwegian Refugee Council has held a workshop every month and the UNDP has begun a review of all Academy curricula including SGBV treatment. As of March of this year, 620 women have been trained at the Academy. To incorporate more women recruits, the Ministry of Education has introduced an Accelerated Learning Program for young women who are currently enrolled in school and wishing to join the police force.
Nepal	Army	3 month training course covering issues of human rights, gender equality and gender justice, GBV, women and children's rights, civic and political rights and the Geneva Convention From December 2011 to February 2012, 21 trainings on were conducted on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 with 604 personnel (13% female) participating In 2011, two sessions on gender equality and sexual violence were provided to 2,114 (1.09% female) commissioned and non-commissioned personnel departing for peacekeeping missions as part of the pre-deployment training. 638 participants (8.3% female) were provided basic training on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and 70 participants (27.15% female) received advanced training. Six different types of basic and advanced training manuals on gender equality and UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 have been developed targeting different ranks
	Police	Training on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 to all police deployed on foreign peacekeeping missions 1.5 month training incorporating topics of human rights, gender justice and equality, women and child rights, sexual exploitation and abuse, international human rights law and instruments. 654 police personnel based in different districts have been provided training on SGBV, psychosocial counselling and other relevant topics
	Armed police	From January 2011-April 2012, 75 armed police officers (33.3% female) received training on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 Internal trainers carry out regular monthly training on GBV
Netherlands	Military and police (to be deployed on peacekeeping missions)	Since 2011, in-depth training on UNSCR 1325 has been provided to pre-deployment personnel, but exact numbers of troops to receive the training are not available. UNSCR 1820 and human security issues are also covered.
	Joint Dutch-Spanish initiative (designed by Dutch and Spanish ministries of defense and foreign affairs, CSOs and DCAF)	One week courses held twice a year since June 2011 for 'young leaders' in foreign affairs and defense personnel being deployed on international missions. Focuses on theoretical and practical aspects of gender sensitivity in international missions
	Defense Women's Network	Organise yearly meetings called "Women with a Mission" for female veterans to share mission stories and experiences with commanding officers and male colleagues. Intended to enlarge attention and focus on gender awareness and the 1325 NAP, and why local women are so important in the process of stabilization in their countries

Philippines	Armed forces	Pre-deployment training to UN-deployed peacekeepers on human rights, IHL, peace and gender concepts, conflict resolution, and UNSCRs 1325 and 1820: 6 training programs for 964 participants
	Police	Gender awareness training: 10,166 sessions for 139,546 participants Gender sensitivity training: 9,160 sessions for 199,792 participants Women and children concerns training program: 17,770 sessions for 355,226 participants Orientation of laws for the advancement of women (includes responsible parenting): 93 sessions for 3,554 participants Seminar on how to handle SGBV cases: 1 session for 23 participants Training of trainers on the specialized course for women and children protection desk officers: 1 session for 36 participants Specialized Course for women and children protection desk officers: 2 sessions for 800 participants Training of trainers for Asian Region on UN police standardized training curriculum on investigation and preventing sexual and gender-based crimes Other additional training sessions covering a range of human rights issues
Rwanda	Military and police	UNSCR 1325 and 1820 have been incorporated in pre and post-deployment training, with a special training module on gender-responsive peace support operations being developed Since 2007, five battalions have been trained for the mission in Darfur
Sierra Leone	Military and police to be deployed on peacekeeping operations	All troops deployed to peacekeeping operations receive pre-deployment training that includes gender, human rights including women's rights and international humanitarian law that is carried out by partners in the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Centre and the Pearson Centre, with funding from GIZ No post-deployment training is carried out
South Sudan	Police	Training for 21 police officers on "gender, children and vulnerable persons protection course" was provided by UNMISS police to equip participants with skills on how to deal with gender-based violence related issues
Spain	Armed forces	Offer courses on a voluntary basis on how to incorporate gender in military operations In 2012, in collaboration with the European Security and Defense College a training on the "comprehensive approach to gender operations" was held in the Centre for Higher Defense Studies, CESEDEN, Madrid
Sri Lanka	Military and police to be deployed on peacekeeping operations	Ministry of Defense reported to provide training to all Sri Lankan peacekeepers before deployment, but there is no specification whether UNSCR 1325 and 1820 were covered in these trainings.
Sweden	Armed forces	The pool of gender advisors, gender focal points and gender field advisors (GFAs) created through the "Genderforce" project provide training relating to gender, resolutions 1325 and 1820 and more general human rights issues Mandatory 3-4 hours of training on the tactical and operational implementation of a gender perspective and UNSCR 1325 and 1820. In 2011, 16 GFAs were deployed to mainly EU and NATO operations. They coordinate the pre-deployment training of Gender Focal Points in the Units and provide training to the developed mixed-gender Military Observation Teams in the Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Afghanistan.
	Police	1.5 hour session on gender and the implementation of UNSCR 1325 has been included in the two-week United Nations Police Officers course for those deploying to peacekeeping missions since 2010. Gender awareness is one of the requirements for passing the exam In May 2012, two members of the foreign section of the Swedish police participated in a "Gender Advising in the Field and in Operations" training organised by the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency in cooperation with other members of Gender Force, the Armed Forces, Police, the Folke Bernadotte Academy and Kvinna til Kvinna Foundation. The aim was to provide tools for addressing gender issues in the field and support the implementation of UNSCR 1325
Uganda	No information	No information

In general, it seems that more countries are developing training modules and are recognising the need to provide specific information on responding to gender issues and protecting women's rights. However, there is quite a high degree of

variation in terms of target audiences and length of training offered. In some case such as Colombia, trainings do not specifically relate to UNSCR 1325, but focus on a broader set of issues such as SGBV, HIV/AIDS etc which are still relevant to WPS.

One area where more progress is needed is around assessing the impact of training through follow-up with participants. Despite extensive training in Netherlands, the country report finds that many military personnel still lack the basic skills needed. In Colombia, there are cases where police or government forces have been involved in rape during armed conflict, particularly against women from indigenous or rural regions demonstrating that messages are not internalised even where training takes place.

On the positive side, there is possibly some evidence of impact in the Philippines as the Armed Forces peacekeeping operations centre reported no cases of sexual abuse or violence against women being reported against peacekeepers in 2011 since the institutionalisation of the WPS training program, whereas previously there were cases. Furthermore, initial attitudes-based assessments conducted by WE Act 1325 and GNWP suggest that women, peace and security training provided to peacekeepers from the Armed Forces of the Philippines, local government officials, and high level officers of the Philippine National Police has had some positive effect in changing less favorable beliefs and attitudes to more positive ones in regard to women's participation in processes related to peace; women's protection and empowerment; and in mainstreaming gender perspectives in local and national plans. In Sweden, although no assessment of training for the police has been done, they do report that an increasing number of officers on international duty submit reports to headquarters that include gender analysis. This is an important skill needed to implement UNSCR 1325.

There is also the possibility that such training initiatives could be broadened out to be accessible to stakeholders outside of the security sector. As the case of the Philippines shows, while there is extensive training for security forces (police and armed forces), the institutions that play a role in protecting women's human rights and promoting their participation in governance should also receive training. This would include the Department of Justice, Commission on Human rights and lawyers.

While training is most often carried out at the national level, or in the case of peacekeeping sometimes at the international level, **regional training initiatives can be a useful strategy for pooling resources and expertise** among like-minded countries. For example, Sweden, Finland and Norway have initiated the "Nordic Centre for Gender in Military Operations" as part of the defense partnership NORDEFECO. It was officially opened in January 2012, and the centre is intended to function as a watchdog for implementing 1325 in the armed forces, and will facilitate and conduct training in gender issues for key personnel.

Best practice from the Netherlands

In addition to training provided to their own forces, the Netherlands is also playing an important role in developing and carrying out training in Afghanistan and Burundi.

Sweden, Finland and Norway have initiated the "Nordic Centre for Gender in Military Operations" as part of the defense partnership NORDEFECO. It was officially opened in January 2012, and the centre is intended to function as a watchdog for implementing 1325 in the armed forces, and will facilitate and conduct training in gender issues for key personnel.

Between the summer of 2011 and mid-2014, the Netherlands will provide training to the civilian police force in northern Afghanistan. A total of 545 personnel will be deployed and stationed partly in Kunduz province and partly in the capital city of Kabul and in Mazar-e-Sharif. As of October 2011, the Dutch gender team, led by Major Sander Emeis, together with German and American teams, trained 11 women to be part of the Kunduz police force.

In 2011, the Netherlands deployed 4 gender advisers to the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan and one gender adviser to the SSR/D program in Burundi. In Burundi, a gender perspective in the security sector was developed by the Burundian Ministries of Defense and Public Security, together with the Dutch Ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs. This led to specific empowerment programs for female military personnel and to a high number of female applicants for the Burundi police force.

Indicator 11a: Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programs to CSOs

Obtaining reliable information on the funding available for supporting WPS-related activities is a key challenge, and this is one of the areas where more robust data is most urgently needed. The country reports all contain examples of the variety of valuable activities that are being undertaken by civil society organisations across all the countries, and demonstrate the vital role that they play in the full implementation of UNSCR 1325. One of the gaps most frequently cited by CSOs working in this area is the lack of sustained, regular, and flexible funding available to support their work. Table 15 below does not provide conclusive data for any country, but rather outlines examples of the types of funding that CSOs receive, where it was available.

Table 15: Examples of funding received by CSOs to support their WPS activities

Country	Amount and purpose of funding
Afghanistan	<p>There are no specific figures available on funding to CSOs for WPS issues.</p> <p>However, a slight increase in the number of civil society projects on WPS in Afghanistan suggests an increase in funds received and/or earmarked for WPS projects.</p>
Colombia	<p>The data is incomplete, but 9 CSOs report receive funding for WPS (8 of these are women's organisations):</p> <p>Sweden: \$2,978,134 for strengthening the role of the women's movement in future peace processes and strengthening their representation and participation in decision-making in relation to peace and women's rights</p> <p>European Union: approximately \$30 million for integrated legal assistance to victims of paramilitaries; \$127,144 for advocacy, training, community empowerment and capacity building to lower the rates of SGBV among people displaced by violence, and for strengthening social networks and institutional spaces to promote care in cases of rights violations and technical advice on public policy; \$27,100 to address issues relating to women and armed conflict</p> <p>Spain: \$81,000 to use art and culture to address discrimination against women and promote women's rights in building peace; \$164,310 to contribute to the promotion and defense of human rights of women victims of the armed conflict, and to support gender justice</p> <p>Netherlands: \$901,929 to fight impunity for sexual violence</p>
DRC	<p>5 CSOs in DRC spend their entire budget exclusively on WPS projects:</p> <p>Cadre permanent de Concertation de la Femme Congolaise (CAFCO) Budget: \$1,617,369; Donor: Femme Africa Solidarité (FAS) /European Union</p> <p>Promotion and Support for Women's Initiatives (PAIF) Budget: \$87,550; Donor: MEDICA MONDIALE / Germany</p> <p>African Women's Ministers and Parliamentarians networks (REFAMP) Budget: \$165,000; Donor: UNFPA</p> <p>Consortium: REFAMP, Women's Caucus of South Kivu, CAFED, SOFEPADI Budget: \$420,494; Donor: International Alert</p> <p>Common Cause, Budget: \$60,000; Donor: Gender Support Unit</p>
Fiji	No data available
Liberia	17 CSOs implement programs relating to UNSCR 1325 as part of the 1325 Observatory and receive \$50,000 from the Ministry of Gender and Development for this purpose.
Nepal	No data available
Netherlands	<p>FLOW, the successor fund to the MDG3 fund, has allocated €70 million for the period 2012-2015, and one of the three priorities is security issues, including violence against women and UNSCR 1325. 30 organisations, nearly half of which are women's organisations, received funding from FLOW in 2011/12.</p> <p>€4 million of the €39 million for Equal Opportunities and Rights for Women envelope of the International Gender Policy is allocated to UNSCR 1325. Of this, €2 million is for implementation of the Dutch NAP and €2 million is for the MENA region.</p> <p>Fund for Small NGOs: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has a small amount of funding for small NGOs working on UNSCR 1325. It is intended to cover basic expenses of 15 NGOs to a maximum of €1,500.</p>
Philippines	The country report provides a detailed account of funding received by different CSOs in support of their UNSCR 1325-related activities. 22 CSOs report receiving funds to a total of \$3,773,758. Most of the funding is for small amounts between \$5,000-\$20,000, although Manos Unidas, the Mindanao Commission on Women and Miriam College Women and Gender Institute receive significantly larger grants to support their work.
Rwanda	No data available, however the Gender Monitoring Office is preparing a comprehensive evaluation of UNSCR 1325 implementation that will be available in 2013 and will contain information on funding for both CSOs and government.
Sierra Leone	In 2009, a nationwide consultative conference for women's groups was funded with a \$18,012,975 grant. \$7,500,000 was also disbursed to the Sierra Leone Women's Forum (SLWF) through the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs for sensitisation on the gender laws in Tonkolili District. SLWF also received \$8,500 in 2009 from the UN Peacebuilding Fund for office equipment. No other data is available.
South Sudan	No data available
Spain	4.99% of the total budget for aid to CSOs is dedicated to WPS issues, representing a total of €955,207. The Spanish government has supported CSO activities in Colombia, Palestine, the Philippines and Southern Sudan
Sri Lanka	No data available
Sweden	There are no specific figures available on funding to CSOs for WPS issues. However, the Swedish government has a funding category for CSOs in general, which in 2012 was for SEK 1,833 million, SEK 28 million of which is earmarked for women's organisations. The Folke Bernadotte Academy has SEK 7 million earmarked for UNSCR 1325, but there is no specification about how much of this is allocated to support CSOs.
Uganda	No data was available on amounts of funding allocated to CSOs. However, UN Women and UNFPA have programmes in Uganda that support CSOs work on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and addressing GBV. ICCO's Conflict Transformation Programme also supports UNSCR 1325-related activities. Some of the organisations to benefit from this funding are Isis-WICCE, CEWIGO, the Centre for Grassroots Conflict Resolution, and other grassroots organisations.

The lack of funding available for women's organizations and community-level or grassroots organizations working for women's empowerment and gender equality is consistently raised as a challenge.⁶ UN Women has carried out detailed research that confirms that most types of planning and results frameworks fail to include indicators and activities that include women or gender issues, and where they are included they are not matched with adequate budget allocations.⁷ The lack of sustained and reliable funding, particularly core support for overhead and staffing costs, is consistently cited by women's organisations as an obstacle to their ability to engage effectively in peacebuilding and the implementation of UNSCR 1325. Some governments and organisations have responded by creating innovative funding mechanisms such as the Dutch MDG 3 Fund and FLOW which has now replaced it. The UN Secretary-General also recently called for at least 15% of UN-managed funds to support peacebuilding to be allocated to programmes that have women's empowerment or gender equality as their central objective.⁸ The UN Peacebuilding Fund has also adopted a gender marker with a target of 10% of all funding to support implementation of UNSCR 1325 set for October 2012.⁹ Despite these efforts, there is still not enough funding that trickles down to CSOs.

The Dutch country study points to the **need for smaller and more flexible funding opportunities**, particularly in conflict-affected countries, where situations can change rapidly and where there may be more significant capacity gaps among civil society organisations. More transparency in how donors allocate funds to CSOs in support of WPS is needed. However, as pointed out in the Swedish case, it can be difficult to get an accurate picture due to the number of different agencies involved in supporting these activities, and the different budget codes and categories used which can make collecting data difficult.

Some of the problems facing CSOs seeking support for their WPS activities are that funding cycles are often on very short timeframes which reduces the ability of organisations to plan strategically and the limited resources that can be used to cover the core operating costs of CSOs. In South Sudan, it was also reported that donors have frequently raised hopes of funding South Sudanese CSOs by conducting studies, inviting CSOs for interviews and to validate studies that have been conducted however there is little follow-up. A further challenge mentioned in Liberia and South Sudan is the reluctance of some CSOs to share information about their funding, pointing to the risk of competition among organisations over the scarce resources and a lack of willingness to collaborate on this agenda given the precarious financial situation that so many CSOs find themselves in.

6 Clark, Cindy and Ellen Sprenger (2006) Where is the money for women's rights? AWID.

7 Hanny Cueva-Beteta, et al., 2010. What Women Want: Planning and Financing for Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding. New York: UN, p. 14.

8 United Nations, 2010. "Report of the Secretary-General on Women's Participation in Peacebuilding."

A/65/354-S/2010/466, October 2010.

9 Cabrera-Balleza and Popovic, 2011: p. 48.

Indicator 11b: Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programs to government

As mentioned for the previous indicator, the lack of data on funding prevents any comprehensive analysis of the resources allocated by governments to these issues. Even where governments have adopted NAPs, few provide any a detailed budget or any information about the resources needed or allocated to its implementation. Table 16 provides an overview of the information that was provided in the different country reports.

Table 16: Overview of government funding for WPS issues

Country	Amount and purpose of funding to governments for WPS
Afghanistan	No data available
Colombia	No information available
DRC	Ministry of Gender, Family and Children funds for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 were never allocated in 2011 (renewed violence shifted budget priorities). Not details available on exact budget line for UNSCR 1325 implementation.
Fiji	No data available
Liberia	Little information is available, however the Swedish Government has provided \$6 million for implementation of the National GBV Action Plan.
Nepal	The Nepal Peace Trust Fund has allocated \$4 million for fiscal year 2011/12 for the implementation of the NAP, and this allocation increased to \$8 million for fiscal year 2012/13. Donors are also supporting other programmes such as the £6.51 million that DFID has allocated to a program on "Women's Empowerment and Promotion of Rights through Paralegal committees".
Netherlands	Exact information on Dutch funding for WPS or UNSCR 1325 is not readily available. However, they are providing support to governments such as through the Joint Donor Team's work on gender equality in South Sudan.
Philippines	Members of the NSC-WPS: 5% of the total budget of the General Appropriations Act Mindanao Development Authority and the ARMM Regional Government: \$463,000 for livelihood support for women in armed conflict through community economic development (UNDP) Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process: \$1,873,945 (Spanish government) and \$25,326 (counterpart) for mainstreaming of peace and development in local governance in the Philippines; \$42,007,143 for peacebuilding, reconstruction and development in conflict-affected areas through Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan Philippine Commission on Women: \$1,873,945 (Spanish government) and \$6,743 (counterpart) for "Institutional strengthening of national and local governance on human rights and economic empowerment with a gender focus: Implementation of the Magna Carta"

Rwanda	No data available, however the Gender Monitoring Office is preparing a comprehensive evaluation of UNSCR 1325 implementation that will be available in 2013 and will contain information on funding for both CSOs and government.
Sierra Leone	\$802,000 was allocated to the Gender Division of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs in 2008 by the UN Peacebuilding Fund to implement a project on "Gender mainstreaming, women's empowerment and child protection"
South Sudan	The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare was allocated a budget of \$2.8 million in 2011 by the Minister of Finance, which is one of the smallest ministerial budgets. No other data was available.
Spain	22.97% of the total funding available to AECID was allocated to programmes with a WPS component, representing €4,400,000. This funding supported projects in Colombia and elsewhere in Latin America, all of which were marked as having an important gender component.
South Sudan	The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare was allocated a budget of \$2.8 million in 2011 by the Minister of Finance, which is one of the smallest ministerial budgets. No other data was available.
Sri Lanka	No specific data on funding amounts was available, but the following government bodies are implementing projects on WPS: National Committee on Women, Women's Bureau, Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka, and the Secretariat for the Coordinating of the Peace Process
Sweden	No data available on specific WPS issues, although a total of SEK 200 million is available in support of conflict-related activities
Uganda	No data available

Despite the existence of several international agreements on the accountability of aid flows and the need to collect more and better data on the amounts of resources allocated to these issues, this is an area where information is significantly lacking. Even in cases where detailed NAPs exist, very few governments provide budget information or details on the level of financing that will be allocated to their implementation.

Table 17: Summary of responses on the optional indicators

Country	Optional Indicator 1: Extent to which gender and peace education are integrated in the curriculum of formal and informal education	Optional Indicator 2: Percentage of women's representation in political power and decision-makers in media content
Afghanistan	No information	No information
Colombia	No information	No information
DRC	The integration of peace and gender in formal education is poor. However, a program supported by UNESCO to revise and mainstream gender and peace education in primary and secondary schools will begin in 2012.	No information
Fiji	There have been no efforts to specifically incorporate gender and peace education within the formal education. However, a number of civil society organisations do carry out informal education with schools and communities on gender and peacebuilding.	Women continue to be depicted in the media in more traditional roles, reflecting attitudes and biases present in broader society. Women's issues tend to appear in media as a result of civil society initiatives.

Of the countries that were able to provide data against this indicator, the Philippines seems to be an unusual case in that it has relatively large amounts of external and internal funds available for the implementation of WPS programmes. In all cases, **there has been little to no evaluation of the impact of funds spent in support of implementing UNSCR 1325**, although such a study is being planned in Rwanda.

From the responses to indicators 11a and 11 b, it is quite apparent that CSOs were seen mainly as recipient of funds rather than as sources or facilitators of funding. The Multi-stakeholders Financing Mechanism that Cordaid and GNWP piloted in partnership with government, CSOs and UN agencies in Burundi has elaborated on the role of CSOs not just as recipient but as resource mobilizers and fund managers. It has also recommended the engagement with private sector who conduct business in conflict-affected countries. Moreover it called on developing countries most of which rely on external funding sources to allocate funding for NAP 1325 implementation in their national budget. However except for the Philippines, there is no data on how developing countries are allocating funds for their NAP 1325 implementation. With regards to engaging the private sector, more strategic advocacy and awareness raising in this sector need to be done in order for them to concretely support the WPS agenda.

Optional indicators on representation of women in the media and integrating gender into peace education in formal and informal education

These two indicators were classed as optional for the first time in the 2012 monitoring project. This modification in the research was made because there have been consistently little data on these two indicators. Specific to the indicator on media, some of GNWP's monitoring members and partners do not have the resources or capacity to conduct a separate textual analysis of media content in their countries. The following table summarises the key findings for the two indicators from the countries that chose to populate this indicator with additional information.

Liberia	No information	Media coverage of issues affecting women is very low, and media reports tend to be gender insensitive and stereotypical. For example, during the 2011 elections, gender issues constituted only 3% of newspaper and 4.3% of radio reports. Some civil society organisations have begun to reverse this trend by advocating with media houses for increased prominence of women in the news.
Nepal	All secondary, higher secondary, graduate and masters level curriculum have incorporated issues of gender and peace. The government has also introduced a pilot project in 16 districts to introduce WPS issues into the Grade VI curriculum.	No information
Netherlands	No information	No information
Philippines	The adoption of government policy has led to the development of lessons plans, modules, exemplars and textbooks on peace education that are used in both public and private schools. Efforts are now underway to integrate gender into the peace education that is offered.	Research on a sample of news stories from a national newspaper reveal that although there is a low representation of peace and conflict stories overall, there is a high representation of women in the ones where there are reports (93%).
Rwanda	Whilst there has been widespread sensitisation on both gender and peace issues over the past years, gender and peace education have not been integrated into the school curriculum, although it is taught informally in solidarity camps.	No information
Sierra Leone	Peace and gender education have been integrated into various levels of the formal tertiary education system, targeting both men and women and resulting in an increase in the crop of practitioners in both fields. The new Emerging Issues Course is a non-traditional subject introduced in the teacher training program at Freetown Teachers College that also addresses many of these issues.	No information
South Sudan	No information	No information
Spain	No information	No information
Sri Lanka	In partnership with UNESCO, the Sri Lankan government has initiated a strategic curriculum that shies away from negative peace models and instills youth with a notion of peace that integrates social justice for grades 6-11. It is not specified how gender is included in this curriculum.	No information
Sweden	There are several courses that incorporate gender issues and peace education across educational institutions, however none that specifically pertain to UNSCR 1325. There are also several training courses and programmes that are offered by different organisations on issues around UNSCR 1325, particularly in peacekeeping contexts.	Men still dominate the news overall, and news subjects are focused on men's experiences. Where women are mentioned in stories on peace and security, they tend to be perceived as having little agency.

The summary of the case studies demonstrates that media and peace education are two areas where gender issues remain marginalised. One of the major problems in relation to education, is that there is little crossover between those working on gender issues and those focusing on peace education. Furthermore, as pointed out in the case study from Sweden, the potential of the media to be used as a mechanism for transforming public and political opinions about the roles and activities of women in relation to peace and security is not being realised.

3. Linking UNSCR 1325 with key policy debates

The country monitoring reports are a rich and valuable source of data for policymakers, researchers and activists. While they are of most obvious use to those working to support the full implementation of UNSCR 1325, this is not their only audience. One of the on-going challenges of the women, peace and security agenda is that while it has the support and commitment of a vibrant and growing network of advocates, it still exists on

the margins of mainstream discussions around peace, security and development. It is therefore critical that efforts are made to bridge the gap between UNSCR 1325 and broader global challenges, where the insights such as those offered in these reports could in fact be of much use. There are three processes in particular that will be the focus of global efforts in the coming year, and which hold potential for reinforcing and advancing the work on implementing UNSCR 1325.

- **The post-MDG framework:** The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), agreed in 2000, are now reaching the end of their lifespan with the target year of 2015 approaching. It is becoming increasingly clear that, particularly in the case of conflict-affected countries, many of the goals will not be reached and that while they have played a critical role of marshalling resources towards targeted objectives some key elements of sustainable development have been overlooked. Over the past year, momentum has been growing around the purpose, nature and possible content of a post-MDG framework. Two of the issue areas

that have received a growing amount of attention in the context of this post-MDG framework are gender equality and fragility. Although gender equality is currently included as Goal 3 in the existing MDGs, the targets and indicators are quite limited, and many observers have argued for the need to ensure better integration of gender across all the areas touched on by the MDGs. Similarly, as the relevant aspects of conflict and fragility are being defined it will be important that a gender perspective is reflected in issues such as security, political settlements and the creation of jobs in conflict-affected contexts.

- ▶ **The New Deal for International Engagement in Fragile States:** The New Deal builds on previous international commitments such as the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2008) and the Accra Agenda for Action (2008), and provides new momentum to efforts to support countries making the transition to peace. The emphasis the New Deal places on country leadership, local ownership and multi-stakeholder collaboration make it particularly important that women's voices are heard, and reinforce the need for an inclusive approach to peace and security. As the New Deal evolves and is put into practice, it also represents a significant opportunity to advance the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and other commitments on gender equality, particularly in relation to the identification of relevant indicators for peacebuilding and statebuilding.
- ▶ **The Arms Trade Treaty:** The Arms Trade Treaty is a controversial potential multilateral treaty that proposed to regulate the international trade in conventional weapons. The treaty was negotiated at a global conference under the auspices of the United Nations from July 2–27, 2012 in New York. However, while most U.N. member states favored this strong treaty Russia, China and the US said there was more time needed for the adoption of this resolution. It is apparently clear that an increasing number of severe human rights abuses and the suffering of civilians especially women are being committed due to the lack of regulation on small arms. Small arms are the most widely used instrument in perpetrating violence against women in conflict, post-conflict, and during formal peace situations. This necessitates the need to limit States' right to trade arms, to ensure that such trade is in accordance to their responsibility to respect their obligations under international law including international human rights law and international humanitarian law. Thus, as the discussions around the ATT continue, it will create occasions for promoting the principles enshrined in the women, peace and security resolutions in terms of ensuring the participation of women in peace processes and ensuring the protection of women and girls from violence as stated in UNSCR 1325; condemning the use of sexual violence which deliberately targets civilians as stipulated in UNSCR 1820; and in violations of applicable law committed against women and girls in situations of armed conflict in UNSCR 1889.

4. Recommendations

The findings of the 2012 global monitoring report echo many of the key points that were made in the two previous years of this project. For this reason, many of the recommendations that were put forward in 2010 and 2011 are therefore still relevant. However, the following more targeted recommendations reflect some of the more recent analysis by civil society organisations and highlight some of the key steps that are still needed to more fully support the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

For donors

- ▶ Use political influence at the regional and global levels to support increased numbers of women in mediation, and actively enable women's civil society organisations to participate in peace negotiations
- ▶ Improve tracking of funds allocated to WPS, using existing mechanisms where possible (e.g. the OECD-DAC gender marker) to reduce the burden of reporting
- ▶ Link UNSCR 1325 to other foreign policy and development priorities to prevent it from being left in a silo and to ensure broader buy-in across key ministries such as Foreign Affairs, Defense and Justice
- ▶ Develop new, longer-term and flexible Multi-stakeholders Financing Mechanisms that are accessible to women's organisations, including those working at the grassroots level
- ▶ Adequately resource NAPs to ensure that key activities are implemented, and consider undertaking a twinning or cross-learning processes or otherwise consulting with local women in priority countries for development aid to ensure that the NAP reflects their needs and priorities
- ▶ Continue to take action to increase the numbers of women represented across the security sector, particularly in the military and address obstacles relating to discriminatory attitudes and masculine culture that prevent women from joining and advancing through the ranks
- ▶ Further develop and roll out training courses on UNSCR 1325 for police, army and peacekeeping officials, and begin to monitor the impact of any training received on behaviour and effectiveness of operations in conflict-affected countries

For national governments

- ▶ Consider quotas, affirmative action policies or other mechanisms to create a more level playing field for women at all levels of decision-making. Ensure women's access to the capacity-building and financial resources necessary to run for office
- ▶ Ensure that UNSCR 1325 is mainstreamed across all government ministries and departments
- ▶ Recruit more women into the security sector and judiciary, particularly at senior levels; and guarantee their seats at all

levels of peace and security decision-making. In cases where they lack the educational requirements or skills necessary to fulfil these roles, instigate and invest in fast-track training, mentoring and education opportunities to enable them to qualify for recruitment

- ▶ Develop NAPs on UNSCR 1325 where they do not already exist, ensuring broad consultation with women's groups and other CSOs from the earliest stages and at regular intervals through the process
- ▶ Strengthen coordination and communication with national networks of CSOs working on WPS issues
- ▶ Ensure that NAPs and any other relevant policies on WPS issues are adequately resourced and that there are robust monitoring mechanisms to track progress in implementation over time
- ▶ Increase efforts to match legislative reform with improved access to services, particularly in relation to response to SGBV
- ▶ Strengthen legal frameworks to end impunity and increase levels of reporting and prosecution for crimes relating to SGBV
- ▶ 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

For multilateral organisations

- ▶ Support the collection and documentation of data on funding for WPS-related activities

- ▶ Increase support for women's organisations, including through the development of innovative and flexible funding mechanisms
- ▶ Provide technical and other forms of support to Member States so they can use the indicators developed by the UN TWGGI.

For women's organisations

- ▶ Continue to play a watchdog role and further develop efforts to monitor the implementation of UNSCR 1325 on an ongoing basis
- ▶ Foster good coordination and communication among CSOs at national level, as well as undertake efforts to strengthen links with rural areas to ensure broad representation and ownership
- ▶ Develop media campaigns and awareness-raising programmes to sensitise the population about UNSCR 1325 and the government's commitments to uphold women's rights and gender equality

For researchers

- ▶ Continue to carry out research to build up the evidence base on WPS issues, particularly around the impact of women's participation on peace and security and on the nature, prevalence and extent of SGBV
- ▶ Develop partnerships with civil society organisations to ensure that there is policy uptake of research findings
- ▶ Encourage the initiation of partnerships between southern and northern based researchers, to allow for exchanging of lessons learned, capacity-building opportunities, and more joint advocacy around shared policy priorities

"All peace and security advocates – both individually and as part of organizational work - should read the 2012 civil society monitoring report on Resolution 1325! It guides us to where we should focus our energies and resources to ensure women's equal participation in all peace processes and at all decision-making levels, thereby achieving sustainable peace." -*Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Former Under-Secretary-General and High Representative of the United Nations*

"The GNWP initiative on civil society monitoring of UNSCR 1325 provides important data and analysis on the implementation of the resolution at both the national and local levels. It highlights examples of what has been achieved, and provides a great opportunity to reflect on how these achievements can be further applied nationwide. In this regard my Ministry is excited to be working with GNWP and its members in Sierra Leone on the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 initiatives!" - *Honorable Steve Gaojia, Minister of Social Welfare, Gender & Children's Affairs, Government of Sierra Leone*

"The 2012 Women Count: Security Council Resolution 1325 Civil Society Monitoring Report uses locally acceptable and applicable indicators to assess progress in the implementation of Resolution 1325 at the country and community levels. The findings and recommendations compel us to reflect on what has been achieved thus far and strategize on making the implementation a reality in places that matters. Congratulations to GNWP-ICAN on this outstanding initiative!" - *Leymah Gbowee, 2011 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate*

"The civil society monitoring report on UNSCR 1325 presents concrete data and analysis on the implementation of the resolution at national level. It helps us identify priorities for implementation and allocate resources to ensure women's participation in all peace processes and achieve long lasting peace. A must read for all peace and security actors and advocates. Congratulations to GNWP on this outstanding initiative!" - *Sadhu Ram Sapkota, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Government of Nepal*

"A beautifully presented, thoroughly documented accounting of what is happening to a resolution that came from the grass roots, was vetted by the grass roots and was lobbied for by women for unanimous adoption by the Security Council. Cheers to the women of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders for their careful, detailed work. GNWP is also making a unique contribution working at localization. It's about time that some western based organization relied on local women to plan their own peacemaking program. Local women are planning their own strategies in peacebuilding and adapting UNSCR1325 to meet their needs." - *Cora Weiss (former President, International Peace Bureau, now its UN representative, President, Hague Appeal for Peace)*



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