2015 GNWP OUTREACH: A GLOBAL SNAPSHOT


In 2015, GNWP reached over 70 thousand women, girls, men & boys in over 30 countries.

Global Tweet-a-Thon
Mentions on Twitter: 269
Mentions on Facebook: 14
Mentions on Instagram: 9
Top Countries Engaged: Uganda, Ireland, Finland, Iran
Most Actively Engaged Users: UNFPA, NobelWomen, Womens_eNews

Social Media
GNWP Mailing List: 1,996 subscribers
Twitter: 2,247 followers
Facebook: 2,588 likes
Instagram: 30 followers

New York City, USA
GNWP headquarters
26 events and meetings (CSW, 1325 Anniversary, Global Acceleration Instrument and other)
623 attendees and participants

Total Direct Outreach in Events and Meetings: 623

Total Participants in GNWP Workshops and Meetings: 650

Uganda
4 workshops (Localization)
200 Participants

SOUTH SUDAN
6 workshops, training, and dialogue (2 Localization, ToT*, Better Peace Tool Training, NAP, Girl Ambassadors for Peace)
240 participants

Pakistan
239 People reached through Facebook

Nepal
82 People reached through Facebook

India
109 People reached through Facebook

Philippines
163 People reached through Facebook

DRC
4 workshops, training and dialogues (2 Localization, Community Social Dialogue, and Girl Ambassadors for Peace)
134 participants

New York Security Sector Engagement Workshop
76 participants

New York City, USA
GNWP headquarters
26 events and meetings (CSW, 1325 Anniversary, Global Acceleration Instrument and other)
623 attendees and participants

Total Direct Outreach in Events and Meetings: 623

Total Participants in GNWP Workshops and Meetings: 650

2015 GNWP OUTREACH: A GLOBAL SNAPSHOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Outreach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total outreach in workshops and trainings</td>
<td>3,250 individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with multiplier effect (x 5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total outreach in NYC events with</td>
<td>3,738 individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiplier effect (x 5)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total outreach through Social Media</td>
<td>6,861 individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 GNWP Global Outreach</td>
<td>Over 70 thousand individuals worldwide</td>
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</tbody>
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★ ToT refers to a Training of Trainers.
The Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), is a coalition of women’s groups and other civil society organizations from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America, Eastern and Western Europe and West Asia—mostly in conflict-affected countries—that are actively involved in advocacy and action for the full and effective implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions on women and peace and security (WPS).

GNWP aims to bridge the gap between policies and necessary actions on the ground on women’s rights, gender equality and peace and security. To achieve this aim, GNWP engages in four programmatic areas: Capacity Building, Advocacy, Research and Institutional Strengthening. This programmatic focus includes various initiatives such as Civil Society Monitoring of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 & 1820; Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820; Girl Ambassadors for Peace, Education and Advocacy on the CEDAW General Recommendation on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict Situations; Media Outreach; Financing for the implementation of the WPS resolutions; Engagement with the Security Sector and Support to national action planning processes.

GNWP’s work focuses on the following objectives:

- Enhancing 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, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and reconstruction;
- Developing the leadership potentials of young women and adolescent girls in order for them to become role models in peacebuilding;
- Enhancing capacity among civil society, especially women’s organizations, to conduct effective monitoring, mobilize and advocate for effective policy implementation;
- Bringing visibility to women’s issues and concerns on peace and security and amplify their voices at the national, regional and global levels;
- Supporting effective implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions, particularly at the national and local levels; and
- Bolstering Member State and UN accountability in a range of ways and fora, including the UNSCR 1325 anniversaries and Committee on the Status of Women (CSW) sessions.

**PROGRAM 1**

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

**OVERVIEW**

The Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program engages key local actors in the implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions. The program was cited in the UN Secretary General’s 2012, 2013, and 2014 WPS reports to the Security Council as an important strategy that promotes implementation at sub-national and regional levels, as well as an effort to integrate women and peace and security commitments to legislation, policy-making and planning processes. It has set in motion actual implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in several countries, shifting the focus from...
IMPACT AND RESULTS

BURUNDI
The 2010 Localization Workshops led to the formation of a group of Core Messengers of 1325 — a group that conducts awareness-raising campaigns on UNSCR 135 and 1820. As a follow-up to the Localization Workshops, the Burundi Guidelines for Integration of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 into local development planning processes were drafted in 2012.

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

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)
Following the Localization Workshops held in 2013 and 2014, participants are already active in awareness- and knowledge-raising on the WPS resolutions in their institutions and communities. Police officials and university professors have held seminars on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in their respective institutions. Local authorities in partnership with civil society have drafted Local Action Plans in the North Kivu and South Kivu provinces. The Localization Guidelines were launched in August 2015 along with a planning session for implementation and monitoring of the Guidelines.

LIBERIA
The Localization Program in Liberia produced Local Action Plans in seven districts and initiated a planning process to train provincial Superintendents to become champions of the National and Local Action Plans implementation.

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

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

SERBIA
Localization Guidelines for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the Municipality of Pirot were formulated and adopted following the Localization workshop in 2014.

SIERRA LEONE
The implementation of Sierra Leone’s 1325 and 1820 NAP (SiLNAP) through the local development plans is now part of the performance assessment of local district officials. In other words, part of the evaluation of the job performance of mayors, local councilors and other local officials in Sierra Leone is how they have contributed to SiLNAP’s implementation. Furthermore, the Localization program in Sierra Leone has also led to the establishment of Local Steering Committees on SiLNAP. These committees team up with the National Steering Committee composed of government and civil society and led by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs in coordinating the implementation of SiLNAP across the country. The training Paramount Chiefs on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 is also an important achievement of the Localization program. Localization of SiLNAP Guidelines were developed and rolled out by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, with inputs from civil society.
SOUTH SUDAN

During the 2015 Localization workshops in Yei and Torit Counties, South Sudan, CSOs and local government officials committed to formulate by-laws (local legislation) that support the NAP adoption and implementation. Participants are now conducting awareness and knowledge-raising activities and also created state and county steering committees for NAP integration.

UGANDA

Local authorities and CSOs in different districts including Amuria, Bushenyi, Dokolo, Kitgum and Lira developed Local Action Plans on UNSCR 1325 and 1820, which focus on sexual and gender-based violence. There is evidence that the incidence of SGBV has decreased in the districts where the Localization is implemented.

PROGRAM 2
Girl Ambassadors for Peace

OVERVIEW

The Girl Ambassadors for Peace program was developed to address the exclusion of girls and young women from peacebuilding and decision-making, especially on matters of peace and security, even as armed conflicts have had a devastating impact on their lives.

The overarching goal of the Girl Ambassadors for Peace program is to enhance the capacities of young women and girls to promote and protect their rights, and to use UNSCR 1325 and 1820 to hold duty bearers accountable and find peaceful solutions to the conflict. Its main three components are: leadership, literacy and peacebuilding. The program is operational in DRC and South Sudan.

IMPACT AND RESULTS

DRC

The Girl Ambassadors for Peace program piloted in Bukavu, DRC in 201. After the success in South Kivu, the program expanded in August 2015 to Goma in North Kivu. Following trainings of girls and young women to become the Girl Ambassadors for Peace, the literacy rate among young women and girls in the rural communities in South and North Kivu have successfully risen. The Girl Ambassadors for Peace also significantly raised awareness of women and girls’ rights and of their capacities as agents of change and agent of peace among all members of the community, including men and boys. The Girl Ambassadors for Peace performed skits and led dialogues, which are important steps towards increasing women and girls meaningful participation in decision-making and preventing and tackling the WPS issues that women and girls face in Eastern DRC.

SOUTH SUDAN

In May 2015, a group of 30 girls and young women were trained to become Girl Ambassadors for Peace in Torit, South Sudan. The Girl Ambassadors for Peace have begun their activities in the rural communities in Eastern Equatoria. To date, 180 women and girls are receiving literacy training, which is significant, as many had never held a pen until these trainings. The skits have proven successful in raising awareness of women and girls’ rights in the local communities and regularly attract 200 attendees.

PROGRAM 3
Community Social Dialogue

OVERVIEW

The Community Social Dialogues program is a response to the weaknesses of official peace processes that often: exclude women and ignore their perspectives; fail due to lack of sincerity among the negotiating parties; and are neither owned nor supported by local communities because they are not part of the process.

Currently implemented in Eastern DRC, the program consists of dialogues between former and active members of armed
groups and local women’s groups, community-based organizations and other community leaders. By emphasizing community responsibility in peacebuilding and conflict prevention, the Community Social Dialogues complement and strengthen ongoing official peace processes. The dialogues are not intended to replace formal peace negotiations.

IMPACT AND RESULTS

NORTH KIVU PROVINCE, DRC
The Community Social Dialogue was first held in Rutshuru territory in August 2014, and was successful in reconciling different members of the community. For example, members of a local church who had been divided by the take-over of the M23 (some had supported the M23, while others had not) took part in the dialogue. After the dialogue, they understood that they should reconcile and work together to achieve peace in their community; and that as members of the same community, each one is responsible for the other. **Another positive result of the dialogue was the recognition by former members of armed groups of the need to engage in dialogue with other community members, for reconciliation and sustainable peace.** Since the first dialogue, former participants have gathered monthly to continue to discuss the enduring conflicts in the community; and to work together to resolve them. This continuing community dialogues have diffused potential tensions in Rutshuru territory.

PROGRAM 4
Support to National Action Planning on UNSCR 1325 and 1820

OVERVIEW
GNWP has supported a number of countries in their 1325 National Action Planning processes, such as Afghanistan, Burundi, Guatemala, Japan, Nepal, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Korea and South Sudan. GNWP’s activities in support of National Action Planning processes include: providing advice in the drafting of the NAP and the development of indicators; undertaking workshops on capacity building; and facilitating cross learning among civil society as well as government representatives.

IMPACT AND RESULTS

BURUNDI
The series of training on the WPS resolutions facilitated by GNWP contributed to the establishment of the Civil Society Working Group on WPS which in turn strengthened civil society representation in the NAP Steering Committee coordinated by the government.

GUATEMALA
GNWP’s support to the NAP 1325 process has contributed to civil society’s more meaningful participation in the drafting of Guatemala’s NAP as well as greater political buy-in from the government.

JAPAN
GNWP’s support to Japanese CSOs and government representatives on NAP development has significantly contributed to the establishment of a NAP Coordinating Group that has strong civil society participation.

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

PHILIPPINES
GNWP’s International Coordinator initiated the NAP process in the Philippines and provided guidance in every phase until it was adopted.

SIERRA LEONE
GNWP co-organized the Showcasing of the Sierra Leone National Action Plan on SCR 1325 and 1820 on March 4, 2010 in New York. This resulted into financial and technical support in implementation.
**SOUTH KOREA**

GNWP’s sharing of information on NAP processes and models of implementation from different countries encouraged both government and CSOs to innovate on their own NAP process.

**SOUTH SUDAN**

The training workshop on NAP 1325 processes for CSOs and government representatives, organized by GNWP and its local members, led to the formation of a CSO Working Group on 1325. The Working Group provided support to the NAP Steering Committee coordinated by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare. The NAP was adopted in May 2016.

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**PROGRAM 5**

**Engaging the security sector in the implementation of the Security Council WPS Resolutions**

**OVERVIEW**

GNWP has engaged in dialogues with Defense Ministries, military and police forces in the implementation of the WPS resolutions in a number of countries since 2010. Engaging with Defense Ministries, military and police forces is critical because uniformed personnel patrolling refugee or Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps or investigating sexual violence cases need to understand gender and power relations; and need to understand the special needs of women and girls and take appropriate actions to protect their rights and protect them from sexual and gender-based violence. Furthermore, given their direct involvement in conflict, military officials have distinct insights that inform peace processes. Engaging with the security sector on matters of women and peace and security opens up crucial possibilities for a more comprehensive framework of security including human security.

**IMPACT AND RESULTS**

**SECURITY SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN GNWP TRAINING**

Military and police officers, as well as civilian personnel from Defense Ministries, military and police forces have participated in numerous trainings on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions that GNWP has conducted in conflict-affected countries, such as Burundi, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Nepal Sierra Leone and the Philippines. Following their participation in these GNWP training, military and police officers have shared the knowledge they gained with their respective units.

**NEPAL AND THE PHILIPPINES**

In Nepal and the Philippines, GNWP members serve as key trainers on the application of the WPS resolutions to the operations of the Nepali Army and Nepali Armed Police, Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine National Police.

**INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS MEETING**

GNWP organized an “International Workshop on Integrating UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820 and the Supporting Women, Peace and Security Resolutions in the Operations of the Security Sector” in April 2015. The workshop yielded a strong list of recommendations and strengthened partnership with the security sector to address root causes of conflicts; and support a more comprehensive framework of security including human security. Follow up work carried out by participants from different countries include the establishment of Gender Focal Point systems in the military and integration of UNSCR 1325 training in regular training programs.

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**PROGRAM 6**

**Financing for the implementation of the WPS resolutions**

**OVERVIEW**

Cognizant that one of the key factors for the slow and uneven implementation of UNSCR 1325 is the lack of dedicated funding for implementation, GNWP in partnership with Cordaid have undertaken research and facilitated discussions on financing for the WPS resolutions. In collaboration with UN Women, GNWP and Cordaid have led the WPS Financing Discussion Group among Member States, civil society and UN entities to formulate concrete proposals to increase funding for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions.
GLOBAL ACCELERATION INSTRUMENT

GNWP and Cordaid’s advocacy work on financing for the WPS agenda resulted in the establishment of the Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) for Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action. The GAI is a pooled financing mechanism that:

- Breaks silos between humanitarian, peace, security and development finance by investing in enhancing women’s engagement, leadership and empowerment across all phases of the crisis, peace, security, and development contiguum;
- Addresses structural funding gaps for women’s participation in key phases of the crisis, peace and security, and development contiguum by improving the timeliness, predictability and flexibility of international assistance;
- Improves policy coherence and coordination by complementing existing financing instruments and promoting synergies across all actors: multi-lateral and bilateral entities, national governments’ women’s machineries; and local civil society organizations.

The establishment of the GAI is recommended by the Global Study on the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and welcomed by the UN Secretary-General in his 2015 Report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security. The GAI is also Recognized in UN Security Council Resolution 2242 (2015) as one avenue to attract resources, coordinate responses and accelerate implementation, in addition to existing complementary mechanisms.

At least 50% of the total GAI funding will be dedicated to civil society.

PROGRAM 7

Civil Society In country and Global Monitoring of UNSCR 1325

OVERVIEW

GNWP’s 1325 Monitoring Project is the first CSO initiative that regularly monitors the implementation of the Women and Peace and Security resolutions. The outcomes are powerful advocacy tools that provide women peace activists with an evidence-based instrument to advocate for better implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820. GNWP members and partners from Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Fiji, India, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, and Uganda have participated in this monitoring project from 2010–2014.

To mark the 15th anniversary of the adoption of UNSCR 1325 in 2015, GNWP has developed a Scorecard to measure the progress of implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the last five years. The UNSCR 1325 Scorecard provides the monitoring teams with a user-friendly and visually appealing tool to capture the principal findings of the monitoring exercise since 2010. The Scorecard tracks the implementation of UNSCR 1325 from 2010-2014 through a rating for each indicator, relative to the previous year. GNWP members and partners from Afghanistan, Armenia, Fiji, Liberia, Libya, Nagorno-Karabakh, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Sweden and Uganda have used the scorecards as instrument of advocacy to solicit more accountability to the WPS resolutions.

IMPACT AND RESULTS

AFGHANISTAN

The use of the UNSCR 1325 Scorecard by the Afghanistan monitoring teams in 2015 further strengthened their ability to track progress over time with respect to the main pillars of UNSCR 1325. This tool will assist in producing monitoring reports with minimal guidance and technical assistance from the GNWP International Coordinating team or any other parties.

COLOMBIA

In the absence of a National Action Plan in Colombia, the civil society monitoring project has become an exercise for a deeper awareness- and knowledge-raising on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting resolutions as well as assessing the applicability of the WPS resolutions to the country context. This has led to the exploration of alternative mechanisms
for implementation such as Departmental, Local and Sectoral Action Plans on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in Colombia. Furthermore, Indigenous women have now developed indicators to monitor the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in their communities.

**NEPAL**

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

**SIERRA LEONE**

The use of the UNSCR 1325 Scorecard by the Sierra Leone monitoring teams in 2015 further strengthened their ability to track progress over time with respect to the main pillars of UNSCR 1325. This tool will assist in producing monitoring reports with minimal guidance and technical assistance from the GNWP International Coordinating team or any other parties.

**SOUTH SUDAN**

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

**UGANDA**

The 1325 Civil Society Monitoring in Uganda became a wide-reaching awareness- and knowledge-raising and strategizing exercise in local communities. It has also contributed in pressuring the government to include civil society in the development of the indicators to Uganda’s NAP. *It has also led to the establishment of the national Task Force on UNSCR 1325 and 1820.*

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**PROGRAM 8**

Advocacy for a CEDAW General Recommendation on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict situations

**OVERVIEW**

GNWP’s advocacy activities have been instrumental in sustaining the overall process towards the development and adoption of the CEDAW General Recommendation (GR) 30 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict Situations. The CEDAW Committee has recognized GNWP’s contribution and inputs on the complementarity between CEDAW and UNSCR 1325, 1820, and the supporting Women, Peace and Security resolutions, and these are reflected in background documents and the actual GR 30.

**IMPACT AND RESULTS**

**MEETINGS BETWEEN CEDAW EXPERTS, SECURITY COUNCIL, MEMBER STATES AND CIVIL SOCIETY**

The meetings between CEDAW Experts and members of the Security Council, other Member States, international civil society and UN agencies that GNWP organized in partnership with the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the UN led to an agreement with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) on Sexual Violence in Conflict to appoint a CEDAW Focal Point within this office. This is critical in coordinating and strengthening response to the issue of sexual violence as well as ensuring women’s participation in peace processes by both the CEDAW Committee and the SRSG.

**TRAINING AND GUIDEBOOK ON THE USE OF CEDAW GR 30**

As the result of the training held by GNWP in December 2014 in Jakarta, Indonesia, a set of recommendations and guidelines were formulated, so that CSOs can effectively use GR 30 as a complementary accountability mechanism to UNSCR 1325 and the supporting WPS resolutions.

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**PROGRAM 9**

Global Advocacy on the Women Peace and Security Resolutions: Advocacy at the UN Headquarters in New York and Geneva
OVERVIEW

GNWP carries out its advocacy agenda at various levels: global, regional, sub-regional, national, sub-national and local. It engages governmental, inter-governmental and multilateral structures, soliciting accountability from governments, the UN and fellow CSOs to honor their obligations under the Security Council resolutions on WPS and related legal mechanisms, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Arms Trade Treaty.

GNWP’s international advocacy in New York and in Geneva complements its local, sub-national, national and regional advocacy and programming. GNWP co-sponsors and organizes side events that are critical for the overall promotion of the WPS agenda and more effective global implementation of the WPS resolutions. These side events range from the launching of its annual publication “Women Count” on civil society monitoring of the WPS resolution, to panel discussions on Financing for NAP 1325 implementation, and the facilitation of women’s participation in peace processes, such as the ones in Colombia, South Sudan and the Philippines. Moreover, GNWP arranges bilateral meetings between its civil society members and partners and government missions to the UN, representatives of UN agencies and donors to enable direct dialogues and generate concrete commitments.

IMPACT AND RESULTS

INCLUSION OF CIVIL SOCIETY PERSPECTIVES IN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS AND 2015 HIGH-LEVEL REVIEW PROCESS

GNWP provided critical inputs to the drafts of the Security Council Resolutions 1820, 2106 and 2122 on WPS such as the importance of women’s economic empowerment to reduce women’s vulnerabilities; and the need for greater focus on women’s leadership and participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. These inputs were fully reflected in the resolutions that were adopted by the Security Council.

GNWP coordinated the civil society survey for the 2015 Global Study on UNSCR 1325 and generated responses from over 300 CSOs in 71 countries. With support form Cordaid, it also coordinated 16 national civil society focus group discussions on UNSCR 1325 implementation. This ensured that the voices and priorities of women in conflict-affected communities were adequately reflected in the Global Study.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS THAT INFLUENCE POLICY

GNWP organizes a wide range of panel discussions that influence policy at various levels. For example, on July 23, 2013, GNWP organized an event held at the UN, entitled “Women’s Messages for Action in the DRC and the Great Lakes Region,” in partnership with the Permanent Mission of Australia to the UN, the Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the UN and Amnesty International. The outcomes of this discussion were referenced in the Open Debate of the Security Council on UNSCR 2106.

Events co-organized by GNWP during the CSW and the 1325 Anniversary each year continue to be important advocacy spaces that lead to concrete action and developments that further the WPS agenda worldwide. For example, the event “Finance Resolution 1325 Implementation, Advance Women’s Rights - now, in 2015 and beyond” during CSW 58 (2014) crystallized efforts on WPS Financing and led to the establishment of the WPS Financing Discussion Group and more recently, the GAI. Also in 2014, the event “Women of South Sudan Front and Center: Mobilizing for Peace after the Addis Ababa Cessation of Hostilities Agreement,” combined with a discussion between South Sudanese women and the troika, produced concrete recommendations that have been instrumental in the advocacy efforts of South Sudanese women—particularly with regards to women’s participation in the ongoing peace process and the appointment of a High Level Gender Adviser to the peace process.

The panel discussion “What Beijing +20 means to Afghanistan: A critical look from a women’s movement perspective” in conjunction with the 59th CSW session in 2015 examined how the Beijing Conference in 1995 galvanized Afghan women’s groups to assert their rights participate in peacebuilding and political processes in their country. It presented practical recommendations on how the newly elected Afghan government can advance women’s rights, women’s empowerment and gender equality through the development and implementation of labor protection laws, ensuring women’s access to education and economic opportunities.

ENHANCED INTERFACE BETWEEN THE WORK OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND TREATY BODIES

GNWP has organized two policy briefings in 2012 and 2013 between the CEDAW Committee, members of the Security Council, other Member States, and UN entities to discuss the complementarity and interface of the CEDAW General
Recommendation (GR) 30 on Women in Conflict-Prevention, conflict and Post-conflict Situations. This has significantly contributed to the increase usage of CEDAW GR 30 in monitoring and reporting of the implementation of WPS resolutions.

Program 10
Media Outreach on UNSCR 1325 and 1820

Overview
The Media Outreach on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 is a cross-cutting program that aims to raise broad-based awareness of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 at the country, community and global levels, using a convergence of radio, television, and social media such as Facebook and Twitter. Radio and TV spots produced in local languages have been produced in Colombia, Nepal, Liberia and South Sudan. The “Women Speak Out for Peace” global media campaign is carried out annually to transform women’s images in the media from victims to peacebuilders and decision-makers.

Impact and Results

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

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

Liberia
Similar radio and TV spots have been produced in Liberia, in collaboration with GNWP members, media organizations and individual media practitioners. In addition to popularizing UNSCR 1325 and 1820, these spots served as preparatory platforms for the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program that was launched in Liberia in January 2014. To address the Ebola outbreak in 2014, the radio scripts combined the messages of the WPS resolutions and the Ebola campaign.

South Sudan
Radio spots on the UNSCR 1325 & 1820 were recorded and broadcast in English and Juba Arabic. The radio spots emphasize the value of the resolutions as instruments to promote women’s participation in peacebuilding and highlight the linkages between peace and security issues and women’s rights and gender equality.

Globally
GNWP organizes the “Women Speak Out for Peace” during International Day of Peace on September 21 to campaign to reclaim women’s spaces in the media and highlight women’s images as peacebuilders and decision-makers. In 2014, peace activists from 25 countries wrote op-ed pieces, magazine articles, blogs, tweets, Facebook messages, spoke on radio and television and produced videos, reaching an audience of over 90,000 individuals around the world.

The GNWP Talks 1325 Podcast launched in October 2015. The Podcast showcases GNWP’s work, from advocacy to implementation, on a broad range of issues regarding the WPS resolutions. The international coordinating team at GNWP creates and hosts each episode of the Podcast and the conversations are substantive but presented in a relatable manner.

The "Tweet-for-Peace" 48-hour multilingual Tweet-a-Thon took place October 12-13, 2015 during the 15th anniversary of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and to coincide with the Security Council’s Open Debate. GNWP called on all women peace activists and human rights defenders, policy makers, practitioners, media and other stakeholders to answer the question: "What does 1325 mean to you?" on twitter and other social media platforms. The consistent use of the hashtags: #1325Means and #1325at15 generated responses that captured a variety of perspectives on what UNSCR 1325 means to individuals and organizations locally, nationally, regionally and globally.
Programme

Lancement du Guide pratique pour l'intégration des résolutions 1325 et 1820 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies dans les plans de développement local en RDC

18 août 2015

8h30’-9h00’ : Arrivée et enregistrement des invités
9h00-09h15’ : Arrivée de la Présidente du CAFCO
9h15’-9h20’ : Arrivée de la Coordonnatrice de GNWP
9h20-09h30’ : Arrivée du Corps diplomatiques
9h30’-9h40” : Arrivée de la Ministre du Genre, de la Famille et de l’Enfant
9h40’-9h45’ : Arrivée du Ministre d’Etat de Décentralisation et des Affaires Coutumières
9h45-9h50’ : Hymne National
9h50’-10h00’ : Mot de Bienvenue de la Présidente de CAFCO
10h00-10h10’ : Allocution de la Coordonnatrice de GNWP
10h10’-10h20 : Allocution de Son Excellence Madame la Ministre du Genre, de la Famille et de l’Enfant
10h20-11h00’ : Présentation de la synthèse du Guide
11h00-11h30’ : Lancement du Guide par le Ministre d’Etat à la Décentralisation et des Affaires Coutumières
11h30-12h00’ : Cocktail
12h30’ : Fin de la cérémonie
# Juba, South Sudan Training of Trainers (ToT) Module

**Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in South Sudan: Training of Trainers (ToT) Module**

**4-6 May, 2015, Juba, South Sudan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Outputs/Outcomes</th>
<th>Resource Persons/Guest Speakers/Facilitators</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 -</td>
<td>Arrival of Participants: Registration</td>
<td>List of Participants</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eve Staff</td>
<td>Attendance Sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 -</td>
<td>Opening Session</td>
<td>Speeches</td>
<td>• Participants are welcomed to the training.</td>
<td>Rita Martin (Eve Organization for Women Development)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 -</td>
<td>Introduction of Participants</td>
<td>• Introduction icebreaker: say your name, organization/institution, your expectations in the workshop, and something that people do not know about you just by looking at you.</td>
<td>• Participants get to know each other • Participants share expectations • Rapporteur, Eyes and Ears will volunteer to report on both form and content of the workshop (Rapporteur will present the substantive highlights; Eyes, what they saw, Ears, what they heard)?</td>
<td>Mavic Cabrera Balleza (GNWP)</td>
<td>Markers, Meta cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 -</td>
<td>Expectation Setting</td>
<td>• Write the expectations on meta cards and cluster related expectations</td>
<td></td>
<td>RITA MARTIN, EVE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 -</td>
<td>Ground rules</td>
<td>• Assign a rapporteur, eyes and ears</td>
<td></td>
<td>RITA MARTIN, EVE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 -</td>
<td>Presentation of the objectives and agenda</td>
<td>• Write the Ground rules on meta cards</td>
<td></td>
<td>RITA MARTIN, EVE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Power point presentation</td>
<td>• Objectives or goals of workshop are presented and clarified</td>
<td>RITA MARTIN, EVE</td>
<td>LCD projector, Laptop, Power point, Flip Chart, Markers, Meta cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 -</td>
<td>Evaluation of participants' knowledge of UNSCR 1325 and 1820; and the National Action Plan</td>
<td>• Ruler Game</td>
<td>• The participants' knowledge of UNSCR 1325 and 1820; and the National Action Plan (NAP)</td>
<td>Mavic Cabrera Balleza</td>
<td>Numbers 1-12 printed, Adhesive tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 - 1:30</td>
<td>Review activities on UNSCR 1325 and 1820</td>
<td>Activity 2: Pillar Group Workshops (4 groups: Participation, Prevention and Protection, Promotion of a Gender Perspective)</td>
<td>Participants update themselves and enhance their knowledge of UNSCR 1325 and its provisions</td>
<td>Rita Martin, Eve</td>
<td>• Printed copies of UNSCR 1325 and 1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guide questions:</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• LCD projector • Laptop • Power point • Flip Chart • Markers • Meta cards • Guide questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What are the key messages in the Participation, Prevention and Protection, Promotion of a Gender Perspective pillar?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explain how they apply to South Sudan.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A representative from each group will report back on the outcomes of their discussion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30 - 2:30</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30 - 3:30</td>
<td>Report back from the group</td>
<td>Creative presentation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rita Martin, Eve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 - 4:30</td>
<td>Presentation of UNSCR 1820 and the supporting sexual violence resolutions</td>
<td>• Power point • Interactive discussion</td>
<td>Participants will understand UNSCR 1820 and the supporting resolutions on sexual violence in conflict and their applicability to South Sudan</td>
<td>Maric Cabrera Balleza</td>
<td>• Printed copies of UNSCR 1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• LCD projector • Laptop • Power point • Flip Chart • Markers • Meta cards • Guide questions</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:30 - 5:00</td>
<td>Synthesis of the day</td>
<td></td>
<td>Participants wrap up discussions for the day</td>
<td>Eve Staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 - 5:30</td>
<td>Organizers' Meeting</td>
<td>Group Discussion</td>
<td>To assess how the day’s sessions went and to make adjustment to further strengthen the positive points about the training</td>
<td>Eve and GMWP staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DAY 2 - TUESDAY 5 MAY, 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 9:30</td>
<td>Recapitulation of the activities from the previous day</td>
<td>• Interactive discussions • Creative presentations</td>
<td>• Participants evaluate and share reflections and observations from the previous day; and receive</td>
<td>Eve Staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 - 10:30</td>
<td>Presentation of the National Action Plan (NAP) and Strategies for implementation and Localization of UNSCR 1325 in South Sudan</td>
<td>• Power point • Interactive discussion</td>
<td>• Participants learn about the process for the NAP in South Sudan and the status of the current draft • Participants discuss and assess how they can contribute towards the adoption and effective implementation of NAP in South Sudan</td>
<td>Rita Martin, Eve</td>
<td>• LCD projector • Laptop • Power point • Flip Chart • Markers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:30</td>
<td>Discussion on local development planning and decision-making</td>
<td>• Interactive discussion</td>
<td>Guide questions: • Describe the current local development planning and decision-making processes in South Sudan including but not limited to civil society’s participation in these processes. • Where in this structure and process of can we integrate the NAP implementation at the local levels?</td>
<td>Rita Martin, Eve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 - 11:45</td>
<td>TEA/COFFEE BREAK</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45 - 12:45</td>
<td>Presentation of GMWP’s Localization Program</td>
<td>• Power point • Interactive discussion</td>
<td>• Participants learn about GMWP’s Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program including the impact of the implementation of the Localization program in other countries</td>
<td>Maric Cabrera Balleza (GMWP)</td>
<td>• LCD projector • Laptop • Power point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:45 - 1:15</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:45 - 2:45</td>
<td>Developing and Designing a Training</td>
<td>• Power point • Interactive discussion</td>
<td>• Power point presentation</td>
<td>Maric Cabrera Balleza (GMWP)</td>
<td>• LCD projector • Laptop • Power point • Flip Chart • Markers • Meta cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:45 - 3:45</td>
<td>Workshop on developing a training plan</td>
<td>Small group discussion</td>
<td>• Participants take part in a hands on session in developing a training plan</td>
<td>Maric Cabrera Balleza Lori Perkovich</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Session</td>
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<td>Materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:45 - 4:00</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4:00 - 5:00  | Presentation of the training plans developed by the participants          | Interactive discussions in plenary | Participants present their training plans                                                              | * LCD projector  
*Laptop  
* Power point  
* Flip Chart  
* Markers  
* Meta cards |                                   |
| 5:00 - 5:30  | Organizers’ Meeting                                                      | Group Discussion              | To assess how the day’s sessions went and to make adjustment to further strengthen the positive points about the training | Eve and GNWP staff                                             |                                  |

**DAY 3 – WEDNESDAY, 6 MAY 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Outputs/Outcomes</th>
<th>Resource Persons/Guest Speakers/Facilitators</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 9:00 - 9:30  | Recapitulation of the activities from the previous day                  | * Interactive discussions  
* Creative presentations | Participants evaluate and share reflections and observations from the previous day; and receive clarification regarding day 2 | Eve Staff                                                      |                                  |
| 9:30 - 10:30 | Presentation on Training Preparation                                     | * Power point  
* Interactive discussions | Participants learn about tips and techniques in training presentation                                  | Mavic Cabrera Balleza                                          |                                  |
| 10:30 - 10:45| TEA/COFFEE BREAK                                                         |                              |                                                                                                       |                                                                  |                                  |
| 10:45 - 11:45| Preparation for mock training                                            | Small group discussions on participants are grouped according to their states and Juba-based participants will join state groups | Participants prepare for their mock training focusing on the pillars of 1325 and UNSCR 1820 and the supporting resolutions on sexual violence |                                                                  |                                  |
| 11:45 - 12:45| 3 group presentations                                                    | * Interactive discussions  
* Creative presentations | Participants conduct their mock training                                                              |                                                                  |                                  |
| 12:45 - 1:45 | Lunch                                                                    |                              |                                                                                                       |                                                                  |                                  |
| 1:45 - 2:45  | 2 group presentations                                                    | * Interactive discussions  
* Creative presentations | Participants conduct their mock training                                                              |                                                                  |                                  |
| 2:45 - 3:30  | Plans and Next Steps                                                     | * Interactive discussions   | * Participants and organizers have clarity and agree on the next steps on the Localization program    | Rita Martin                                                    |                                  |
| 3:30 - 4:30  | Summing up and evaluation forms, expressions of                          | * Interactive discussions   | * Participants and organizers                                                                      | Lori Perkovich                                                |                                  |

commitment and closing remarks
express their commitment in moving the Localization process forward
Participants and organizers evaluate the ToT and provide suggestions on how similar initiatives in the future could be improved.

4:30 to 5:30 | Organizers’ Meeting                                                      | Group Discussion              | To assess how the whole ToT went and to how to improve future                                        | Eve and GNWP staff                                             |                                  |

**GNWP, Eve Organization for Women Development and their members and partners thank the Austrian Development Authority and Cordaid for supporting this program.**

**Localization Module Yei, South Sudan**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 - 9:00</td>
<td>Arrival, Registration of participants, survey</td>
<td>Attitudes and perception survey</td>
<td>Assessment of participants perception of women’s role in decision-making; any of the root causes of the conflict, key actors and likely solution</td>
<td>Rita Martin/Mary Kamilo (EVE); Sam Lomoro, Institute for the Promotion of Civil Society; Mavic Cabrera Balleza (GNWP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 9:30</td>
<td>Welcome and opening ceremony</td>
<td></td>
<td>Participants are welcomed; and gain understanding of GNWP’s work and partnership with Local Women’s Organizations and Local Councils including communities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9:30 - 10:15 | Setting the stage/Community Building (Self-introduction, presentation of the program for the two days. Expectation, ground rules, assigning timekeeper, rapporteur, eyes & ears) - Presentation of objectives | Powerpoint presentation interactive discussion | -Participants get to know one other to feel more relaxed  
-Workshop objectives and expected results are shared  
-Participants’ expectations are shared  
-Rapporteur, eyes & ears are assigned  
-Rules for the workshop are set | Mary Kamilo, Eve  
Lori Perkovich (GNWP) |                                  |
<p>| 10:15 - 10:30| TEA/COFFEE BREAK                                                         |                              |                                                                                                       |                                                                  |                                  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:30</td>
<td>Gender Concepts</td>
<td>Group exercise; interactive discussion</td>
<td>Participants become aware of gender concepts and the need for gender sensitivity</td>
<td>Flipchart markers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-13:15</td>
<td>Presentation on the peace and security situation in South Sudan/Yei/ Torit and their particular impact on women</td>
<td>Small group discussion interactive discussion Guide questions: What does peace and security mean to you? What has been the particular impact on women? What has been done/should be done to ensure peace and security for your local community/county? What is your/should be your contribution to ensuring peace and security?</td>
<td>Participants gain knowledge and understanding of the peace and security situation in South Sudan and their specific county/community from a gender perspective</td>
<td>Projector Laptop Flip Chart markers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:15-14:15</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
<td>-Participants gain understanding of the provisions of 1325 and 1820 -Participants become aware of the mutual enhancement of the WPS resolutions -Participants become aware of the role of Government at all levels, and Civil Society in the implementation</td>
<td>Mavis Cabrera Balleza (GHWP) Rita Martin (EVE)</td>
<td>Projector Laptop Flip Chart markers Copies of UNSCR 1325 and 1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:15-15:15</td>
<td>TEA/COFFEE BREAK</td>
<td>Powerpoint presentation interactive discussion</td>
<td>Mavis Cabrera Balleza (GHWP)</td>
<td>Projector Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30-16:30</td>
<td>Localization as a strategy in NAP implementation Sharing of Localization experiences from Liberia, URC, Uganda, &amp; Sierra</td>
<td>Powerpoint presentation interactive discussion</td>
<td>Mavis Cabrera Balleza (GHWP)</td>
<td>Projector Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30-17:30</td>
<td>Presentation of South Sudan’s National Action Plan (NAP) and implementation process -where are we now?</td>
<td>-Participants gain knowledge about the existence and content of NAP -Participants become aware of the process of implementation and way forward at different levels</td>
<td>Rita Martin (EVE)Mary Kamilo (EVE)</td>
<td>LCD Projector Laptop Flip Chart markers Copies of the NAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:30</td>
<td>Close of Day 1; Organizers’ meeting</td>
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**DAY 2 - MONDAY 15 MAY, 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00-9:30</td>
<td>Arrival, Registration of participants</td>
<td></td>
<td>Institute for the Promotion of Civil Society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-10:00</td>
<td>Recap of Day 1: setting the stage for Day 2 Presentations by the rapporteur, eyes/ears (revisiting ground rules, assigning timekeeper)</td>
<td>-Participants recall and demonstrate knowledge gained an understanding of substantive elements of proceedings</td>
<td>Participants Loril Barkovich (GHWP) Rita Martin (EVE)</td>
<td>LCD projector Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-10:15</td>
<td>TEA/COFFEE BREAK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-11:15</td>
<td>The local government structure and local development planning process in South Sudan</td>
<td>Powerpoint presentation interactive discussion</td>
<td>Participants gain knowledge about the local government structure and local development planning process in South Sudan and identify strategies how the NAP implementation can be integrated in this structure and process.</td>
<td>MP Samuel Satimon Alie Projector Laptop Flipchart markers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15-13:15</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
<td>Presentation, group work; presentations in plenary; discussion</td>
<td>Participants gain knowledge about the relationship between peace and security, development and good governance</td>
<td>LCD projector Laptop Paper Flip Chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:15-14:15</td>
<td>Analysis of the linkage between peace and security, development and good governance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mavis Cabrera Balleza (GHWP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:15-15:15</td>
<td>Drafting of text for the bylaw How do we get all local officials and be supportive</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mavis Cabrera Balleza (GHWP) MP Samuel Satimon Alie Participants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:15-</td>
<td>Presentation of provisions for the local Plenary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Participants present Local Action Plans or</td>
<td>LCD projector Tally Markers Flipchart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Presenter</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:15</td>
<td>Development plan/draft text for the by-laws (Local legislation) and strategies to get all local officials on board</td>
<td>Interactive discussion</td>
<td>provisions for the local development plans and received feedback</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MP Samuel Satimone</td>
<td>Laptop, Markers, Flipchart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15-</td>
<td><strong>TEA/COFFEE BREAK</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30</td>
<td><strong>Individual and collective commitments: Strategizing towards the adoption and effective implementation of the NAP on UNSCR 1325</strong></td>
<td>Plenary discussion</td>
<td>Participants make individual and collective commitments (per payam or bonaha) towards the adoption and effective implementation of the NAP on UNSCR 1325</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00</td>
<td>Evaluation and Attitude and Perception Survey</td>
<td>Closing Remarks</td>
<td>Mario Cabrera Balibza (GNWP) Rito Martin (EVE) Participants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:30</td>
<td><strong>End of the Day; Organizers’ meeting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mario Cabrera Balibza (GNWP) Rito Martin (EVE); Mary Kamilo Sam Comono, Institute for the Promotion of Civil Society</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>GNWP and its members and partners thank the Austrian Development Authority (ADA) for supporting this program.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Evaluation forms; surveys</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Agenda for the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 Panel Discussion May 27, 2015

Panel Discussion: Localization: the "How to" in UNSCR 1325 Implementation
May 27, 2015; Permanent Mission of Uganda to the UN

10:00 – 10:15 am  Welcome/Opening Remarks- HE Ambassador Dr. Richard Nduhuura, Permanent Representative of Uganda to the UN & HE Ambassador Martin Sajdik, Permanent Representative of Austria to the UN


10:25 – 10:35  Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in Uganda – accomplishments and lessons learned – Ms Robinah Rubimbw, Coalition for Action on 1325 (CoAct 1325), Uganda

10:35 – 10:45  Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in South Sudan – potentials and challenges - Hon. Betty Achan Ogwaro, Member of Parliament and Ms Rita Martin, Eve Organization for Women Development, South Sudan


11:55 – 11:55  Open discussion; Question and Answer portion

11:55 – 12:00 pm  Closing Remarks - Ms Mavic Cabrera- Balleza, International Coordinator, GNWP

Chair: HE Ambassador Dr. Richard Nduhuura, Permanent Representative of Uganda to the UN
GNWP Members Meeting Module with Ugandan Members September 28, 2015

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<tr>
<td>10:00 - 10:15</td>
<td>Introduction of GNWP as a network</td>
<td>Presentation using GNWP brochure and digital brochure</td>
<td>Participants gain a stronger understanding of GNWP as a network and how they can both contribute and benefit from their membership</td>
<td>Mavic Cabrera-Balleza (GNWP)</td>
<td>Projector Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 - 11:00</td>
<td>Individual introductions and descriptions of programs on women and peace and security</td>
<td>Verbal presentation</td>
<td>Participants share with other members the work they've done and are doing to better know the work of their In country members</td>
<td>Representatives from CoACT, LWWODA, LWOCDD, TEMPA, WiDPI-U, and KINEPI</td>
<td>Copies of GNWP brochure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 - 11:15</td>
<td>TEA/COFFEE BREAK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 - 12:15</td>
<td>PowerPoint presentation on GNWP’s Localization program</td>
<td>Interactive</td>
<td>Participants gain a more in-depth comprehension of the Localization program, its objectives, and the way it can be implemented</td>
<td>Mavic Cabrera-Balleza (GNWP)</td>
<td>Projector Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15 - 1:30</td>
<td>Discussion on the applicability of localization in members’ communities</td>
<td>Group exercise; Interactive discussion</td>
<td>Participants reflect on the localization and its applicability in their communities focusing on four key questions: How applicable is the Localization program in your local community? What are the foresee challenges in implementation? How will you address those challenges? If you are to implement the Localization program, will you modify it, and if so, how?</td>
<td>Participants from CoACT, LWWODA, LWOCDD, TEMPA, WiDPI-U, and KINEPI</td>
<td>Projector Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30 - 2:30</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30 - 3:30</td>
<td>Presentation of findings based on discussions</td>
<td>PowerPoint or Microsoft Word presentation; Interactive discussion</td>
<td>Participants share with others their insight on the applicability of the Localization program and what they would need to do in order to implement it in their communities</td>
<td></td>
<td>LCD Projector Laptop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GNWP and its members and partners thank the Austrian Development Authority for supporting this program.
## Day 1 - Thursday, October 1, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Outputs/Outcomes</th>
<th>Resource Persons/Guest Speakers/Participants</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 - 9:00</td>
<td>Arrival, Registration of participants, survey</td>
<td>Attitudes and perception survey</td>
<td>Assessment of participants perception of women's role in decision-making and of the root causes of the conflict, key actors and likely solution</td>
<td>Registration sheets; questionnaires</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 9:15</td>
<td>Introductions</td>
<td></td>
<td>Participants get to know one another to feel more relaxed</td>
<td>Participants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 - 10:00</td>
<td>Setting the stage/Community Building (presentation of the program for the two days: Expectation, ground rules, assigning timekeeper, rapporteur, eyes &amp; ears)</td>
<td>PowerPoint presentation interactive discussion</td>
<td>Workshop objectives and expected results are shared - Participants' expectations are shared - Rapporteur, eyes &amp; ears are assigned - Rules for the workshop are set</td>
<td>Cecilia Akupa Engole (FEWPA) Rapporteur etc.</td>
<td>Flipchart; Markers; Laptop; Projector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 - 10:15</td>
<td>Welcome Remarks and Opening Businessmen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Participants are welcomed; gain understanding of GNWPs work and partnership with Local Women's Organizations and Local Councils including communities</td>
<td>Robinah Rubimbwa (CoACT) Abin Caberba Bolleza (GNWP) Joseph Gata Gista Resident District Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 - 11:00</td>
<td>Tea/coffee break</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:30</td>
<td>Gender Concepts</td>
<td>Group exercise; interactive discussion</td>
<td>Participants become aware of gender concepts and the need for gender sensitivity</td>
<td>Robinah Rubimbwa (CoACT)</td>
<td>Flipchart; Markers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 - 11:30</td>
<td>Conflict analysis</td>
<td>Group exercise; interactive discussion</td>
<td>Participants reflect on the conflict situation in the country and in their respective regions</td>
<td>Abin Caberba Bolleza (GNWP)</td>
<td>Flipchart; Markers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30 - 2:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 - 12:30</td>
<td>Overview and Presentation on UNSCR 1325 and 1820, the supporting WPS resolutions Role of Government, Local Authorities and Civil Society in Implementation</td>
<td>Flip Chart or PowerPoint presentation interactive discussion</td>
<td>-Participants gain understanding of the provisions of 1325 and 1820 - Participants become aware of the mutual enhancement of the WPS resolutions</td>
<td>Abin Caberba Bolleza (GNWP)</td>
<td>Projector; Laptop; Flip Chart; Markers; Posters; Copies of UNSCR 1325 and 1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 - 5:30</td>
<td>Wrap up session</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robinah Rubimbwa (CoACT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>Close of Day 1: Organizers' meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Day 2 - Friday 2 October, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Outputs/Outcomes</th>
<th>Resource Persons/Guest Speakers/Participants</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 - 9:00</td>
<td>Arrival, Registration of participants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 9:15</td>
<td>Recap of Day 1: setting the stage for Day 2: Presentations by the rapporteur, eyes/ears (resolving ground rules, assigning timekeeper)</td>
<td>Creative presentations</td>
<td>-Participants recall and demonstrate knowledge gained of substantive elements of proceedings</td>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>LCD projector; Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 - 9:45</td>
<td>National Legal and Policy Framework that promote women's rights</td>
<td>PowerPoint presentation; interactive discussion</td>
<td>Participants gain understanding of provisions on Uganda's laws &amp; policies that protect women from oppression and discrimination</td>
<td>Robinah Rubimbwa (CoACT)</td>
<td>Powerpoint; Presentation; Flipchart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45 - 10:15</td>
<td>Overview of the Uganda Action Plan (UAP) on UNSCR 1295 &amp; 1820 and the Goma Declaration - Implementation, Strategies and Challenges</td>
<td>PowerPoint presentation; Interactive discussion</td>
<td>Participants gain knowledge about the existence and content of UAP - Participants become aware of the process of implementation and way forward at different levels</td>
<td>Cornelius Magara; NLGSD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 - 10:45</td>
<td>Presentation on Uganda's women, peace security situation (2014 Monitoring Findings)</td>
<td>PowerPoint presentation; Interactive discussion</td>
<td>Participants gain knowledge about the WPS situation in Uganda currently</td>
<td>Gorrett Komurembe (CoACT)</td>
<td>LCD Projector; Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 - 11:15</td>
<td>Localization as a strategy to NAP implementation Sharing of Localization experiences from Liberia, DRC, South Sudan, &amp; Sierra Leone</td>
<td>PowerPoint presentation interactive discussion</td>
<td>Abin Caberba Bolleza (GNWP)</td>
<td>PowerPoint presentation interactive discussion</td>
<td>Projector; Laptop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 - 11:45</td>
<td>-Identification of key issues that undermine peace and human security for women &amp; girls in the District; Strategies to address identified issues affecting women &amp; girls communities</td>
<td>PowerPoint presentation interactive discussion</td>
<td>Abin Caberba Bolleza (GNWP)</td>
<td>PowerPoint presentation interactive discussion</td>
<td>Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45 - 12:15</td>
<td>Analysis of the linkage between peace and security, development and good governance</td>
<td>Presentation, group work; presentations in plenary, discussion</td>
<td>Participants gain knowledge about the relationship between peace and security, development and good governance</td>
<td>Abin Caberba Bolleza (GNWP)</td>
<td>LCD projector; Laptop; Markers; Posters; Flip Chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15 - 12:45</td>
<td>Roles and Responsibilities of the LAP Taskforce; Schedule and timeline for the LAP</td>
<td>PowerPoint presentation interactive discussion</td>
<td>Participants make individual and collective commitments towards the adoption and effective implementation of the NAP on UNSCR 1295</td>
<td>Gorrett Komurembe (CoACT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:45 - 1:15</td>
<td>Formation of the LAP Taskforce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robinah Rubimbwa (CoACT) (in the chair)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:15 - 2:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 - 3:00</td>
<td>Individual and collective commitments: Strategizing towards the adoption and effective implementation of the NAP on UNSCR 1295</td>
<td>PowerPoint interactive discussion</td>
<td>Participants make individual and collective commitments towards the adoption and effective implementation of the NAP on UNSCR 1295</td>
<td>Abin Caberba Bolleza (GNWP)</td>
<td>Flipchart; Markers; Meta cards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
End of the Day; Organizers’ meeting

*GNWP and its members and partners thank the Austrian Development Cooperation for supporting this program.*
The UN Security Council (UNSC) introduced Resolution 1325 in October 2000, recognizing the role of women in peace and security and acknowledging their full and equal participation and non-discrimination in political life, peacekeeping, conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and all aspects of implementation of international human rights, humanitarian, and refugee laws. This resolution emphasized the importance of women's full and equal participation in all aspects of peace and security processes, and the need to ensure women's rights and protection from violence.

This report provides an overview of the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) in Afghanistan, focusing on the progress made in the past years and highlighting areas where more efforts are needed.

### Overall GPA - Normalized Aggregate for each year rounded to the nearest whole number (out of 100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Indicators for Implementation of UNSC 1325</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Overall Comments (max 650 characters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Index of women's participation in governance</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight / Insufficient progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight / Insufficient progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Significant deterioration in 2013. Significant progress in 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight / Insufficient progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight / Insufficient progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Insufficient progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Insufficient progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Significant deterioration in 2013. Significant progress in 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight / Insufficient progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Significant deterioration in 2013. Significant progress in 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces/committees on UNSC 1325 and 1820 (out of total task force members)</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight / Insufficient progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Number and quality of gender-responsive laws and policies. Number and percentage of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported, investigated, prosecuted and penalized</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Significant deterioration in 2013. Significant progress in 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Number and nature of provisions/recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commissioner and other transitional justice reports on women's rights.</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Percentage of women (versus men) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Significant deterioration in 2013. Significant progress in 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Number and percentage of pre-deployment training and post-deployment programs for military and police incorporating UNSC 1325, UNSCR 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security (WPSs) programs to CSOs and governments</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security (WPSs) programs to CSOs and governments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was progress following the fall of the Taliban in 2001. However, the situation remained without change in 2012. Women's representation in the National Assembly, ministries, and government offices did not change. Although the number of women in several ministries increased, the 2013 revision of the electoral law reduced women's proportional council quote from 25 to 20 per cent.

In 2010, the national peace jirga (peace forum/assembly) was created. More than 20 per cent of the participants were women who participated in important discussions regarding future peacebuilding efforts in the country. Women's representation remained unchanged between the years 2011-2012 and 2012-2014.

Between 2011 and 2012, women's representation in the justice and security sectors remained without progress. Between 2012 and 2014, women's representation improved slightly. In 2014, 8 per cent of the judges and 20 per cent of the lawyers in the Afghan justice system were women. Similarly, the percentage of women in the police force had risen from approximately 0.5 per cent in 2011 to 1.3 per cent in 2014.

There was a slight progress in 2013. The number of women's civil society members participating in the steering committee remained constant between the years 2011 and 2014.

In 2011, the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 was limited to awareness-raising efforts of civil society organizations. This forum of the SAF steering committee and the inclusion of AWM and ADHS in the steering committee towards the inclusion of civil society to implement the UNSC 1325. The number of women's civil society members participating in the steering committee remained constant between the years 2011 and 2014.

There was no significant progress with regard to the actual prosecution and conviction of perpetrators of SGBV. A slight progress was seen in the reporting, registration, and investigation of SGBV cases by the security and justice sectors. Moreover, the increased awareness among women about their legal rights had a positive impact on their willingness to approach the formal justice system to report their cases. However, there was no significant progress with regard to the actual prosecution and conviction of perpetrators of SGBV. A slight progress was seen in the reporting, registration, and investigation of SGBV cases by the security and justice sectors.

There is no Truth and Reconciliation Commission or other forms of transitional justice mechanisms in Afghanistan.
### Indicators for Implementation of UNSCR 1325

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Indicators for Implementation of UNSCR 1325</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Overall Comments (max 650 characters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Index of women's participation in governance</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Comments by Indicator (each cell has max 650 characters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Overall GPA - Normalized aggregate for each year rounded to the nearest whole number (out of 100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces/committees on UNSCR 1325 and SGBV (out of total task force members.)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Number and quality of gender-responsive laws and policies. Number and percentage of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported, investigated, prosecuted and penalised</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Number and names of provisions/recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reports on women's rights.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Percentage of women (feminists) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Number and percentage of pre-deployment training and post-deployment programs for military and police incorporating UNSCR 1325, UNSCR 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security (WPS) programs to OSOs and governments</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments by Indicator (each cell has max 650 characters)**

- **Not Applicable**: indicates that the given indicator does not apply to your country. In the case of "Not Applicable," the indicator will not be counted toward the aggregate score.
- **Index of women's participation in governance**: is an indicator that shows the share of women in the decision-making process relevant to women's rights and gender equality. It is calculated as the percentage of women among the total number of participants in the relevant decision-making process. A high index indicates a significant role for women in this process, while a low index suggests limited involvement.
- **Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements**: refers to the participation of women in peace negotiations and their role in addressing gender issues. This indicator reflects gender equality and women's rights in the peace process. A high percentage indicates a greater inclusion and representation of women in peace negotiations.
- **Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions**: measures the participation of women in the justice and security sector, as well as their involvement in peacekeeping missions. This indicator highlights gender equality and women's rights in these critical areas of national security and international peacekeeping.
- **Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review**: refers to the participation of women in constitutional and legislative processes, highlighting their involvement and representation in legal and political decision-making.
- **Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces/committees on UNSCR 1325 and SGBV (out of total task force members.)**: measures the participation of women in civil society organizations involved in task forces and committees related to UNSCR 1325 and SGBV, indicating their role and influence in these critical areas.
- **Number and quality of gender-responsive laws and policies. Number and percentage of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported, investigated, prosecuted and penalised**: evaluates the creation and implementation of gender-responsive laws and policies, as well as the response to sexual and gender-based violence. A high number and percentage indicate effective policies and strong enforcement.
- **Number and names of provisions/recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reports on women's rights.**: focuses on the inclusion of women's rights in truth and reconciliation processes, reflecting their role in addressing past injustices.
- **Percentage of women (feminists) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes**: measures the provision of economic packages to women in conflict resolution and reconstruction efforts, highlighting their support and recovery.
- **Number and percentage of pre-deployment training and post-deployment programs for military and police incorporating UNSCR 1325, UNSCR 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law**: refers to the training and programs designed to incorporate gender equality and women's rights, ensuring their integration into military and police operations.
- **Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security (WPS) programs to OSOs and governments**: evaluates the allocation and disbursement of funding specifically intended for women's initiatives, reflecting their financial support and investment.

**OVERALL GPA**: The overall GPA is calculated by normalizing the aggregate score for each year, ranging from 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest possible score and 100 being the highest. The GPA is determined by the following criteria:

- **Significant progress (equal to 10 toward aggregate score)**: when there is a substantial improvement in the implementation of the indicator.
- **Slight/moderate progress (equal to 8 toward aggregate score)**: when there is a moderate improvement or advancement in the implementation of the indicator.
- **No Change for the given indicator from the previous year (equal to 6 toward aggregate score)**: when there is no change or progression in the implementation of the indicator.
- **Slight/moderate deterioration (equal to 4 toward aggregate score)**: when there is a slight or moderate decline in the implementation of the indicator.

These criteria are applied to assess the overall performance in the implementation of UNSCR 1325, providing a clear and standardized measure of progress.
UNSC 1325 Progress Scorecard: FIJI

Prepared by FemLINK Pacific (with technical assistance from Global Network of Women Peacemakers)

Instructions for Filling Out the Yearly Progress Scorecard

The UNSC 1325 scorecard allows you track implementation of UNSCR 1325 in your country from 2010-2015 by providing a rating for each indicator relative to previous year.

Please provide the score for each indicator to reflect the status of implementation of UNSCR 1325 in your country. Also, you have provided a rating for each indicator, the scorecard will automatically calculate a score for each year. Please make sure that each score should be one of the following:

- No Data
- Not Applicable
- Slight/moderate deterioration (equal to 4 toward aggregate score)
- Significant deterioration (equal to 2 toward aggregate score)
- No Change for the given indicator from the previous year (equal to 6 toward aggregate score)
- Significant progress (equal to 8 toward aggregate score)

This “Not Applicable” signifies that the given indicator does not apply to your country. In the case of “Not Applicable,” the indicator will not be counted toward the aggregate score.

The aggregate score is a weighted score that takes into account the fact that some indicators may not be relevant in certain countries. Therefore, as noted above, the aggregate score doesn’t indicate that the score applies to a given country, but rather that in certain areas an indicator is applicable yet has not been weighted. The final score is normalized. The aggregate score will be on a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest possible score and 100 being the highest.

In addition to the numeric value, the aggregate score also displays a color gradient from light purple to dark purple. The smaller the score is, the closer it will be to light purple. The bigger a score is, the closer it will be to dark purple.

The following is a list of the color codes described below for each indicator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light Purple</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Purple</td>
<td>Slight/moderate deterioration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Purple</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change for the given indicator from the previous year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant Progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Overall Comments (max 650 characters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Index of women's participation in governance</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant progression</td>
<td>Significant progression. The local government released their 2015-2019 action plan and allocated funds to selected initiatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>There were no peace agreements negotiated during this period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacemaking missions</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant progression</td>
<td>Significant progression. There was an increase in the number of women in the security sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration. Women's participation in governmental processes increased from 2010-2013.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces/committees on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (out of total task force members)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>There was an increase in the number of women in civil society organizations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Number and quality of gender-responsive laws and policies. Number and percentage of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported, investigated, prosecuted and punished</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>There was an increase in the number of cases reported and investigated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Number and nature of provisions/recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reports on women's rights</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Women's rights were not addressed in these documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Percentage of women (versus men) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>There was no information provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Number and percentage of pre-deployment training and post-deployment programs for military and police incorporating UNSCR 1325, UNSCR 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No data released by the military or police in this regard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Allocated and disbursed funding for women, peace and security (WPS) programs to CSOs and governments</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No specific allocation to the national budgets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Instructions for Filling Out the Yearly Progress Scorecard

The UNSCR 1325 scorecard allows you to track implementation of UNSCR 1325 for your country from 2010-2014, by providing a rating for each indicator relative to previous year. Please provide the score for each indicator to track the status of implementation of UNSCR 1325 for your country. Each color code collocates with an absolute number. Please select one of the following color codes described below for each indicator:

- **Significant progress** (equal to 10 toward aggregate score)
- **Slight/moderate progress** (equal to 8 toward aggregate score)
- **No Change for the given indicator from the previous year** (equal to 6 toward aggregate score)
- **Slight/moderate deterioration** (equal to 4 toward aggregate score)
- **Significant deterioration** (equal to 2 toward aggregate score)

The aggregate score is a weighted score that takes into account the fact that some indicators will not apply to certain countries. Therefore, the final score disregards indicators that do not apply to a given country, but does take into account when an indicator is applicable yet has no data. The final score is normalized overall to a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest possible score and 100 being the highest.

In addition to the numeric values, the aggregate score also displays a color gradient from light purple (10) to dark purple (0) indicating that an organization was unable to collect data for a particular indicator. In numeric terms, it is equal to 0.

### Indicators for Implementation of UNSCR 1325

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Indicators for Implementation of UNSCR 1325</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Overall Comments (max 650 characters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Index of women’s participation in governance</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>Slight/moderate deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Initially, there was political will after the election of President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf in 2005, president appointed more women to the government but did not invest in the needed resources that would increase the number of women in legislative. This led to the low number of women being elected since the 2005 elections that brought no women to power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Since the peace agreement was reached in 2005, Liberia has not experienced recurrence of civil conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Index of women’s participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Since the peace agreement was reached in 2005, Liberia has not experienced recurrence of civil conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative reviews</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Since the peace agreement was reached in 2005, Liberia has not experienced recurrence of civil conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces/commissions on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (out of total task force members.)</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Since the peace agreement was reached in 2005, Liberia has not experienced recurrence of civil conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Number and quality of gender-responsive laws and policies. Number and percentage of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported, investigated, prosecuted and punished</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Number and nature of provisions/recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reports on women’s rights.</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Percentage of women (versus men) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
<td>Significant deterioration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Number and percentage of pre-deployment training and post-deployment programs for military and police incorporating UNSCR 1325, UNSCR 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security (WPSs) programs to CSOs and governments</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The smaller the score is, the closer it will be to light purple. The bigger a score is, the closer it will be to dark purple.

"Not Applicable" signifies that the given indicator does not apply to your country. In the case of "Not Applicable," the indicator will not be counted toward the aggregate score.

There are 10 indicators. Each color code collocates with an absolute number. Please select one of the following color codes described below for each indicator:

- Significant/Progressive (equal to 10 toward aggregate score)
- Slight/moderate progression (equal to 8 toward aggregate score)
- No Change for the given indicator from the previous year (equal to 6 toward aggregate score)
- Slight/moderate deterioration (equal to 4 toward aggregate score)
- No Data

The indicator is applicable for 2011 in Libya; the government established an independent Commission on Human Rights that was assigned by the Libyan Transitional National Council to submit a report by the end of 2012. The commission was to be formed of five judges, one from each of the country’s districts. The commission was to submit its report to the Libyan General National Congress and the Libyan government. The commission’s duties and responsibilities included the investigation of human rights violations and the drafting of recommendations for their prevention.

In February 2014, a Constitution Drafting Assembly (CDA) was elected. It is also known as "the Commission of 60" because of the number of its members, pursuant to the Constitutional Charter issued by the NTC. Six out of the sixty seats were allocated to women according to the Libyan law, which provides for the appointment of women as judges in the Libyan judiciary. The first female judge was appointed in 1991, and as of 2012 there have been an estimated number of 130 female judges. Although there are no female judges in the Supreme Court, research suggests that the judiciary in Libya is inclusive of women, and that the number of female judges is growing.

Comments by Indicator (each cell has max 650 characters)

# Indicators for Implementation of UNSCR 1325

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OVERALL GPA - Normalized aggregate for each year rounded to the nearest whole number (out of 100)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Comments by Indicator

1. Index of women’s participation in governance

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

3. Index of women’s participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions

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

5. Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces/committees on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (out of the total task force members.)

6. Number and quality of gender-responsive laws and policies. Number and percentage of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported, investigated, prosecuted and penalized

7. Number and nature of provisions/recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reports on women’s rights.

8. Percentage of women (versus men) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes

9. Percentage of pre-deployment training and post-deployment programs for military and police incorporating UNSCR 1325, UNSCR 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law

10. Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security (WFs) programs to CSOs and governments
### Instructions for Filling Out the Yearly Progress Scorecard

**Prepared by:** [Name]

**UNSCR 1325 Progress Scorecard:**

**Country:** Nagorno Karabakh

**OVERALL GPA - Normalized aggregate for each year**

The score should be one of the following:

- Significant progress (equal to 10 toward aggregate score)
- Slight/moderate progress (equal to 8 toward aggregate score)
- Slight/moderate deterioration (equal to 4 toward aggregate score)

The overall score should be one of the following:

-Core: 2020
- Core: 2021
- Core: 2022
- Core: 2023
- Core: 2024

The smaller the score is, the closer it will be to light purple. The bigger a score is, the closer it will be to dark purple.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2024</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Number of women participating in peace negotiations, civil affairs, security and conflict resolution</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Number of women participating in peace negotiations, civil affairs, security and conflict resolution</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Number of women participating in peace negotiations, civil affairs, security and conflict resolution</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Number of women participating in peace negotiations, civil affairs, security and conflict resolution</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Number of women participating in peace negotiations, civil affairs, security and conflict resolution</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Number of women participating in peace negotiations, civil affairs, security and conflict resolution</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Number of women participating in peace negotiations, civil affairs, security and conflict resolution</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Number of women participating in peace negotiations, civil affairs, security and conflict resolution</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Number of women participating in peace negotiations, civil affairs, security and conflict resolution</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Number of women participating in peace negotiations, civil affairs, security and conflict resolution</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Comments by Indicator (each cell has max 150 characters):**

- **Overall Comments (max 650 characters):**

---

**Notes:**

- The numerical scores are based on the answers provided by the respondent to the questions in the scorecard.
- The color of the cell indicates the level of progress achieved by the country in each indicator.
- The score is normalized to range from 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest possible score and 100 being the highest.
- In case of no data available, the cell is marked as Not Applicable.

---

**UNSCR 1325: Principles for Promoting Women’s Participation in Peace Processes**

- **Women’s Resource Center Armenia**

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**References:**

- Mission of Red Cross in Stepanakert provides trainings for military cycles on international humanitarian laws, particularly on Geneva Conventions.
- Before and after developing the report on UNSCR 1325, WRCA with its branch have been organizing awareness raising campaigns on UNSCR 1325.
- The only formal peace talks regarding Nagorno-Karabakh, the OSCE Minsk group, has no female representation. The Geneva Conventions require equal participation of both men and women in negotiations. However, the role of women in peace negotiations is limited.
- USAID, the government of Armenia, and UNFPA have been funding NGOs and CSOs working on women’s issues. Before that, not many reports and researches were developed and conducted on women’s post conflict situation living in NK. Also, there was not a wide variety of women’s organizations working on women’s issues. Before that, not many reports and researches were developed and conducted on women’s post conflict situation living in NK. Also, there was not a wide variety of women’s organizations working on women’s issues.
- There are many women’s organizations working on women’s issues. Before that, not many reports and researches were developed and conducted on women’s post conflict situation living in NK. Also, there was not a wide variety of women’s organizations working on women’s issues.
- The first Monitoring Report on the situation of women living in Nagorno-Karabakh (NK) was developed for 2013. According to the data collected, an internal conflict is ongoing. The conflict started in 1988, when the Armenian armed forces entered the NK region. The conflict ended in 1994, but the status of the region is still not resolved. During the conflict, many women were affected by violence, displacement, and loss of livelihood.
- The Monitoring Report on UN SCR1325 developed by WRCA and its branch located in Shushi, is one of the most significant reports focused on women’s issues. Before that, not many reports and researches were developed and conducted on women’s post conflict situation living in NK. Also, there was not a wide variety of women’s organizations working on women’s issues.
- No change can be observed in the Government regarding women’s participation, since in 2009 there were 3 women ministers out of 11. A deterioration can be observed in the Government regarding women’s participation, since in 2009 there were 3 women ministers out of 11. A deterioration can be observed in the Government regarding women’s participation, since in 2009 there were 3 women ministers out of 11. A deterioration can be observed in the Government regarding women’s participation, since in 2009 there were 3 women ministers out of 11. A deterioration can be observed in the Government regarding women’s participation, since in 2009 there were 3 women ministers out of 11. A deterioration can be observed in the Government regarding women’s participation, since in 2009 there were 3 women ministers out of 11. A deterioration can be observed in the Government regarding women’s participation, since in 2009 there were 3 women ministers out of 11.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators for Implementation of UNSCR 1325</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Overall Comments (max 650 characters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OVERALL GPA - Normalized aggregate for each year rounded to the nearest whole number (out of 100)</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>There has been gradual progress under all the indicators in Nepal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Index of women's participation in governance</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change. In the past, there was a significant increase in the representation of women in the CA. It is a positive trend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>Although there is a slight improvement, there is still a need for greater representation of women in peace negotiations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>There has been a slight improvement in the representation of women in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>Nepal saw a progressive change with the 33% representation of women in the CA in 2013. It is a positive step.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces/committees on UNSCR 1325 and 1820</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>There has been significant progress in the involvement of civil society organizations in task forces and committees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Number and quality of gender-responsive laws and policies. Number and percentage of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported, investigated, prosecuted and penalized</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>There has been gradual improvement in the implementation of gender-responsive laws and policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Number and nature of provisions/recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reports on women's rights.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>The TRC has not been formed yet, so data under the component is not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Percentage of women (versus men) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction programmes</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Although there has been some progress, there is still a need for more significant improvements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Number and percentage of pre-deployment training and post-deployment programs for military and police incorporating UNSCR 1325, UNSCR 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>There has been a significant improvement in the integration of international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law in pre-deployment and post-deployment training programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security (WPS) programs to CSOs and governments</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Slight*/moderate*</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
<td>There has been a significant improvement in the allocation and disbursement of funding for WPS programs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**UNSCR 1325 Progress Scorecard: Sierra Leone**

**Prepared by the National Organization for Women Sierra Leone (with technical assistance from the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders)**

**Instructions for Filling Out the Yearly Progress Scorecard**

The UNSCR 1325 scorecard allows you to track implementation of UNSCR 1325 for your country from 2010-2014, by providing a rating for each indicator relative to previous year. Please provide the score for each indicator to track the status of implementation of UNSCR 1325 for your country. When you have provided a rating for each indicator, the scorecard will automatically calculate a score for each year. Please note that each score should be one of the following:

- Significant Progress (equal to 10 toward aggregate score)
- Slight/moderate progress (equal to 8 toward aggregate score)
- No Change for the given indicator from the previous year (equal to 6 toward aggregate score)
- Slight/moderate deterioration (equal to 4 toward aggregate score)
- Significant Deterioration (equal to 2 toward aggregate score)
- "No Data" indicates that an organization was unable to collect data for a particular indicator. In numeric terms, it is equal to 0.

The aggregate score will be on a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest possible score and 100 being the highest.

In addition to the numeric value, the aggregate score also displays a color gradient from light purple to dark purple.

- The smaller the score is, the closer it will be to light purple. The bigger a score is, the closer it will be to dark purple.

The overall score should be one of the following:

- Significant Progress (equal to 10 toward aggregate score)
- Slight/moderate progress (equal to 8 toward aggregate score)
- No Change for the given indicator from the previous year (equal to 6 toward aggregate score)
- Slight/moderate deterioration (equal to 4 toward aggregate score)
- Significant Deterioration (equal to 2 toward aggregate score)

The overall score is a weighted score that takes into account the fact that some indicators will not apply to certain countries. Therefore, as stated above, the aggregate scores alongside indicators that do not apply to a given country, but does take into account when an indicator is applicable yet has no data. The final score is normalized.

In addition to the numeric value, the aggregate score also displays a color gradient from light purple to dark purple.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Indicators for Implementation of UNSCR 1325</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Index of women's participation in governance</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Comments by Indicator (each cell has max 500 characters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Percentage of women in peace-negotiating teams and brokering of gender issues addressed in peace agreements</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces/committees on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (out of total task force members)</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Number and quality of gender-responsive laws and policies. Number and percentage of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported, investigated, prosecuted and punished</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Number and nature of positions/recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reviews on women's rights.</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Percentage of women (women-led) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconciliation processes</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Number and percentage of pre-deployment training and post-deployment programs for military and police incorporating UNSCR 1325, UNSCR 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security (WPS) programs to CSOs and governments</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Significant progress</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**UNSCR 1325 Progress Scorecard: Sweden**

Prepared by Operation 1325 (with technical assistance from Global Network of Women Peacebuilders)

Instructions for Filling Out the Yearly Progress Scorecard

Not all UNSCR 1325 countries allow precise measurement of UNSCR 1325 for your country. After you have provided a rating for each indicator, the scorecard will automatically calculate a score for each year. Please note that each score should be one of the following:

- “Significant Improvement” (equal to 1 point toward the aggregate score)
- “Slight/moderate improvement” (equal to 0.5 points toward the aggregate score)
- “No Change” (equal to 0 points toward the aggregate score)
- “Slight/moderate deterioration” (equal to -0.5 points toward the aggregate score)
- “Significant deterioration” (equal to -1 point toward the aggregate score)

Not “Applicable” signifies that the given indicator does not apply to your country. In the case of “Not Applicable,” the indicator will not be counted toward the aggregate score.

The aggregate score is a weighted score that takes into account the fact that some indicators will not apply to certain countries. Therefore, as noted above, the aggregate score disregards indicators that do not apply to a given country, but does take into account when an indicator is applicable but has no data. The final score is normalized.

The aggregate score will be on a scale from 0 to 100, with 100 being the lowest possible score and 100 being the highest.

In addition to the numeric value, the aggregate score also displays a color gradient from light purple to dark purple.

The scorecard allows you to track implementation of UNSCR 1325 for your country from 2010-2014, by providing a rating for each indicator relative to previous year.

**Indicators for Implementation of UNSCR 1325**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Overall Comments (max 650 characters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Index of women's participation in governance</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces/committees on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (out of total task force members)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Number and quality of gender-responsive laws and policies. Number and percentage of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported, investigated, prosecuted and punished</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Number and nature of provisions/recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reports on women's rights.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Percentage of women (versus men) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security (WPS) programs to CSOs and governments</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Comments by Indicator (each cell has max 650 characters)

Overall Comments: Although all gender-related indicators were recorded, the data was not yet complete for final year. Some qualified guessing and choosing conclusions has been necessary in some areas.

All data is taken from 2014 Women Count, the change is only 1%, slight/moderate change. In Sweden, we have a steady improvement of women's participation in gender 40%, differing only 1% back and forth. The possible answers to fill in the score card vary so no low scores, even though I would argue that we are within the spectrum of 'equal representation' and not therefore an 'progress' in quantitative terms.

Overall Comments: Although not all gender-related indicators were collected, the data was not yet complete for final year. Some qualified guessing and choosing conclusions has been necessary in some areas.

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## Indicators for Implementation of UNSCR 1325

### OVERALL GPA - Normalized aggregate for each year rounded to the nearest whole number (out of 100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Index of women's participation in governance</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate progress</td>
<td>Slight/moderate deterioration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<td>8. Percentage of women (census men) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>10. Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security (WPS) programs to CSOs and governments</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
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</table>

### Comments by Indicator (each cell has max 500 characters)

**Overall Comments (max 500 characters):** Uganda has a growing women’s movement and a national gender machinery that has spearheaded different interventions on women, peace and security. This situation can be improved by an increase in political will to prioritize the women, peace and security agenda at different levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
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<td>10.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Comments:**

- There are 10 indicators. Each color code collocates with an absolute number. Please select one of the following color codes described below for each indicator:
  - Significant Deterioration (equal to 2 times aggregate score):
  - Slight/moderate deterioration (equal to 4 times aggregate score):
  - No Change for the given indicator from the previous year (equal to 6 times aggregate score):
  - Slight/moderate progression (equal to 8 times aggregate score):
  - Significant progression (equal to 10 times aggregate score):

- "Not Applicable" signifies that the given indicator does not apply to your country. In the case of "Not Applicable," the indicator will not be counted toward the aggregate score.

### Instructions for Filling Out the Yearly Progress Scorecard

Prepared by Center for Women in Governance (with technical assistance from Global Network of Women Peacebuilders)

UNSCR 1325 Progress Scorecard: Uganda

**Indicators for Implementation of UNSCR 1325**

- In addition to the numeric value, the aggregate score also displays a color gradient from light purple to dark purple depicting the score. Medium purple collocating to the median score of 50, and dark purple collocating to the most positive score.

- The scorecard will be on a scale from 0 to 100, with 1 being the lowest possible score and 100 being the highest.

- In addition to the numeric value, the aggregate score also displays color gradient from light purple to dark purple depicting the score. Medium purple collocating to the median score of 50, and dark purple collocating to the most positive score.

- The smaller the score, the closer it will be to light purple. The bigger a score is, the closer it will be to dark purple.

**Overall Comments (max 500 characters):** Uganda has a growing women’s movement and a national gender machinery that has spearheaded different interventions on women, peace and security. This situation can be improved by an increase in political will to prioritize the women, peace and security agenda at different levels.

## Overall Comments (max 500 characters):

- Uganda has a growing women’s movement and a national gender machinery that has spearheaded different interventions on women, peace and security. This situation can be improved by an increase in political will to prioritize the women, peace and security agenda at different levels.

- Though they are relevant to women’s peace and human security, the challenges noted in 2013 were that these topics were not covered in only five days, which was not sufficient for comprehensive learning which was not carried on. In addition, it was noted that there are 10 indicators. Each color code collocates with an absolute number. Please select one of the following color codes described below for each indicator:
  - Significant Deterioration (equal to 2 times aggregate score):
  - Slight/moderate deterioration (equal to 4 times aggregate score):
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Annex 5: Advocacy on CEDAW GR 30

1. Colombia Case Study on CEDAW GR 30 (full draft)

Colombia

“The positive impact of CEDAW GR 30 in Colombia is first and foremost [its impact on] the participation of women in the peace process. Women’s participation in the peace talks is now recognized to be indispensable in order to achieve sustainable peace. We have not yet succeeded in getting the Colombian government to develop a National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325. With GR 30 in hand, we will keep insisting!”

-- Beatriz Quintero, Red Nacional de Mujeres, Colombia

CEDAW General Recommendation (GR) 30 has been an important accountability mechanism complementary to UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 in Colombia, particularly with regards to women’s participation in the ongoing peace process between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - People’s Army (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia, Ejército del Pueblo FARC-EP). Colombian women’s organizations have used the momentum generated by the peace process and CEDAW GR 30 to advocate for the development and local implementation of a National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 in Colombia.

Colombia and CEDAW

The CEDAW Committee considered the combined seventh and eighth periodic reports of Colombia¹ during its fifty-sixth session, on October 2, 2013.² As this meeting predated the adoption of GR 30 by two short weeks, neither the State delegation nor the CEDAW committee mentioned GR 30 in their discussions.

Nonetheless, the questions of the CEDAW committee to the State delegation on October 2, as well as its Concluding Observations (dated October 29, 2013), highlighted recommendations now contained in GR 30, in particular with regards to women’s participation in the Colombia peace process and the development of a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325. In paragraph 24, section (a) of its Concluding Observations, the Committee recommends that the State party: “Ensure the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) through the formulation of the State party’s action plan; ensure the effective and meaningful participation of women in the first line of negotiations within the peace process, as well as their participation in decision-making processes relating to post-conflict policies and strategies.”³

¹ See CEDAW/C/COL/7-8 for the State’s report. The CEDAW Committee’s list of issues and questions during the consideration of the report is contained in CEDAW/C/COL/Q/7-8 and the responses of Colombia are contained in CEDAW/C/COL/Q/7-8/Add.1.
² See CEDAW/C/SR.1161
These Concluding Observations by the CEDAW Committee were welcomed by women civil society in Colombia, who continue to face resistance from the Colombian government when it comes to developing and implementing a NAP on UNSCR 1325 and the supporting resolutions.

Achievements

More women at the peace table

The consideration of the Colombia periodic reports, the adoption of GR 30, and the CEDAW Committee’s Concluding Observations in October 2013 were momentous, contributing to the growing impetus that led to the recognition of the role of women in building peace in Colombia, and to the appointment of 2 women as principal negotiators on the government’s team in November 2013.

This appointment was the result of persistent advocacy efforts from women’s organizations in Colombia with support from international civil society groups including the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders. When the peace talks began in November 2012, the principal negotiators on either party were all men. Since then, women civil society in Colombia have been calling for the participation of women in the peace process, relying on UNSCR 1325 to put pressure on their government, as well as to solicit the support of the international community. Women civil society groups joined forces: they presented their recommendations to the negotiating parties, and highlighted their concerns in global advocacy spaces, such as the Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 in New York. On October 23-25, 2013, over 400 women mobilized for a Women’s Peace Summit (Cumbre Nacional de Mujeres y Paz) in Bogotá, intensifying their demand to be part of the negotiations that were underway in Havana. UNSCR 1325, the supporting resolutions on WPS and the recently adopted GR 30 were key international policies utilized to shape women’s recommendations at the Women’s Peace Summit, and to demand the recognition of the indispensable role of women in conflict-prevention, conflict-resolution and peacebuilding. Shortly thereafter, negotiating parties formally recognized the key role of

4 The Global Network of Women Peacebuilders has led the writing of open letters and organizing of panel discussions at the UN that called for the appointment of women as principal negotiators in the peace process in Colombia as well as in other countries.

5 For examples of proposals and statements to inform the peace process by women civil society groups, please see: http://www.rednacionaldemujeres.org/index.php/proceso-de-paz

6 For example, in November 2013, the Coalición 1325—a coalition of Colombian civil society organizations—partnered with the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), Cordaid, UN Women and the Permanent Mission of Norway to the UN to organize a panel discussion entitled. During the panel discussion, women representatives presented the current level of implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Colombia, including women’s participation in peace talks; as well as women’s insights/agenda within a post-conflict scenario.

7 The full report from the Cumbre Nacional de Mujeres y Paz, which includes demands and conclusions from the summit, is available at: and http://colombia.unwomen.org/~/media/field%20office%20colombia/documentos/publicaciones/2014/sistemtitacumbre_mujeres_y_paz.pdf.
women as peacebuilders, and 2 women joined the government’s peace delegation as principal negotiators.

The use of GR 30 and the WPS resolutions in advocacy has also strengthened the impetus for women’s inclusion in advisory committees and delegations formed as part—and as a result—of the peace talks. Women make up 66 percent (25 out of 38) of the coordinators of support desks, and 70 percent (30 out of 43) of the coordinators of the advisory committees. Overall, 43 percent of participants in thematic forums have been women.

**Gender mainstreaming in the formulation of the peace agreements**

Women’s groups advocacy efforts go beyond mere numbers—they have been active in influencing the peace agenda and pushing for gender mainstreaming in the peace agreements. On September 7, 2014, a Sub-committee on Gender issues was created, headed by María Paulina Riveros, from the government’s delegation, and Victoria Sandino Palmera, a delegate of the FARC-EP. Since December 2014, this subcommittee has met regularly in Havana with representatives of Colombian women’s organizations to discuss women’s issues and concerns and those of the LGBTI community, in the context of armed conflict. These meetings allowed for the submission of proposals and recommendations to ensure gender mainstreaming in the peace agreements, taking into account the perspectives and needs of women.

In addition to their interaction with the Gender Subcommittee, Colombian women circulated statements and recommendations on issues such as transitional justice and non-inclusion of—crimes against humanity and sexual violence in any amnesty or pardon. A group comprising of Red Nacional de Mujeres, Corporación Humanas and Corporación Sisma Mujer also submitted documents to the negotiators, in order to highlight sexual violence during armed conflict as a central issue that must be addressed in all agreements between the negotiating parties, as well as throughout the verification and implementation process of the peace final agreements.

**Enhanced local implementation of WPS resolutions**

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8 For more details on the work of the subcommittee on gender with women civil society, please see: http://www.pazconmujeres.org.pg.php?pa=3&id=241b42f0085dfcfae41d7e016141d97&t=La%20Subcomisi%F3n%20de%20G%E9nero%20de%20la%20Mesa%20de%20Negociaciones%20de%20la%20Habana:%20Avances%20y%20expectativas


10 The documents submitted to the negotiating table by Red Nacional de Mujeres, Corporación Humanas and Corporación Sisma Mujer are accessible at: http://www.rednacionaldemujeres.org/index.php/proceso-de-paz
Civil society in Colombia has also been active in raising awareness on the UNSCRs on WPS and GR 30 at local levels and in indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities, through the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program. Developed by the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), the Localization program directly engages local authorities and traditional leaders in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in local communities and in the integration of WPS into local development plans and other local policies. Since its adoption in 2013, GR 30 is integrated into Localization workshops and trainings among local women and local authorities.

**Building momentum for the development of a NAP on UNSCR 1325**

Civil society’s localization efforts have been complemented with continued advocacy meetings and events on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the use of GR 30 in Colombia, in particular in anticipation of the signing of the peace agreement between the Colombian government and the FARC in the coming months, in 2016.

Most recently, on February 3, 2016, an event on building sustainable peace organized by the Coalición 1325 in Bogotá, Colombia, was used as a platform to underscore how *the momentum for peace can and should be tapped to advocate the Colombian Government for a National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 and 1820.* It was also stressed that in addition to developing a NAP, the model of localization should be further used to implement the NAP at the local level.

Civil society panelists during this event also highlighted that GR 30 is a as a key tool complementary to the WPS resolution, which—in the context of Colombia—can be utilized not only as a monitoring mechanism but as a mechanism to ensure the participation of women in decision-making and peacebuilding at local levels, including in marginalized communities such as indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities.

**Synergy between UNSCR 1325, GR 30 and the Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) for WPS and Humanitarian Action**

The synergy between UNSCR 1325, GR 30 and new funding mechanisms for WPS in the Colombian context was also highlighted during the launch of the Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) for Women, Peace & Security and Humanitarian Action at the UN in New York on February 24, 2016. The GAI aims to ensure adequate and accessible funding to women’s rights groups at the forefront of advancing the WPS agenda.

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11 This event was organized under the leadership of Red Nacional de Mujeres, with the support of UN Women Colombia and GNWP, and the participation of the Consejo Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas de Colombia (CONAMIC – formerly known as Red PIEMIFIKUPANAYAF) and Conferencia Nacional de Organizaciones Afrocolombianas (CNOA). The full event report is accessible at: [http://www.gnwp.org/news/lasting-peace-there-must-be-means-implementation-colombia’s-call-national-action-plan-unsr](http://www.gnwp.org/news/lasting-peace-there-must-be-means-implementation-colombia’s-call-national-action-plan-unsr)

12 The Global Acceleration Instrument for Women, Peace & Security and Humanitarian Action was established by civil society, the UN and Member States to “fill a critical funding gap and to steer resources directly to women’s
During the GAI launch, Danny Ramirez, an Afro-Colombian activist, welcomed the GAI as an avenue to “materialize peace” in Colombia. Financial support through the GAI will allow civil society to make effective use of UNSCR 1325, and of GR 30 in particular, which Ms. Ramirez described as a “window of opportunity to address structural issues of social inequality and gender, outlawing and punishing all forms of discrimination against women and defining specific measures for protection against such discrimination.”

Challenges

*Still more women needed in the transition to peace*

In spite of these important achievements, continued advocacy using GR 30 and the WPS resolutions is needed to guarantee the sustained women’s participation in all processes relating to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. There are still only 2 women principal negotiators out of 10—a mere 20 percent. Only one women is part of the 10-member Historical Commission of the Conflict (Comisión Histórica del Conflicto), the commission responsible for investigating the root causes of conflict, the reasons of their endurance as well as the conflict’s impact on the population. It must also be noted that only 27.5 percent of the proposals to the peace table were submitted by women and that women continue to be relegated to advisory roles rather than leadership positions.

Patriarchal attitudes, lack of political will, and the resulting gaps between national and international policies and their implementation all account for enduring gender disparities in Colombia, in particular in decisions-making and peacebuilding processes.

*Little or no knowledge of GR 30 among local CSOs and government officials*

In spite of the inclusion of GR 30 in Localization trainings at local levels, and in advocacy events at national and global levels, few government authorities and civil society actors grasp how GR 30 can be used as a tool to push for the monitoring and implementation of UNSCR 1325, and to

civil society organizations at the forefront of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and recovery efforts.” The launch of the Global Acceleration Instrument was hosted by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Australia, Ireland, Japan, Sierra Leone, Spain and the United Kingdom in partnership with UN Women, the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders and Cordaid. For more information, please see: http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2016/2/global-acceleration-instrument-launch#sthash.bMq4Yj1l.dpuf
Global Acceleration Instrument for Women, Peace & Security and Humanitarian Action


14 This commission was created as a result of an agreement between the national government and the FARC-EP. It is part of the General Agreement for ending the conflict and building a stable and lasting peace. Accessible at: https://www.mesadecomunicados.com.co/comunicados/comunicado-conjunto-la-habana-05-de-agosto-de-2014

ensure that women participate in the monitoring and enforcement of the upcoming peace agreements between the government and the FARC-EP. Additional training and awareness-raising on UNSCR 1325 and GR 30 are needed at all levels, among government authorities as well as civil society. Adequate financial support and practical tools on GR 30 translated to Spanish are needed to facilitate awareness- and knowledge-raising on GR 30.

**Resistance of the Colombia government to a NAP on UNSCR 1325**

The government of Colombia continues to resist the development of a NAP on UNSCR 1325, in spite of civil society advocacy since the adoption of UNSCR 1325 in 2000, and that of GR 30 in 2013. The Concluding Observations of the CEDAW Committee following the last Colombia CEDAW periodic review in 2013, in addition to recent heightened advocacy efforts on UNSCR 1325 and GR 30 among local authorities as well as high-level national government officials may begin to make the Colombian government more receptive to the value-added of a NAP in the Colombian context, in particular at this time of transition towards peace.

**Pervasive insecurity for women and human rights’ defenders in Colombia**

Even as the Colombian government and the FARC-EP are about to sign an official peace agreement, insecurity persists in Colombia, in particular for women and human rights defenders. Fifteen years after the adoption of UNSCR 1325, women continue to be the target of sexual and gender-based violence.\(^{16}\) Human rights’ defenders—women and men—have also been the target of increasing violence in 2015 and early 2016.

Increased threats against human right’s defenders have been linked to “an increase in reports of presence and territorial control by paramilitary groups in several regions of the country, and to an increase of ‘social cleansing’ operations by these groups.”\(^{17}\) This situation demonstrates a lack of effective mechanisms to ensure the rights and protection of human rights defenders in Colombia. Recent killings of human rights defenders—9 killed in a span of two-weeks, between February 28 and March 16—are alarming and may compromise the implementation of the final peace agreements between the Colombian government and the FARC-EP.

**Conclusions and Recommendations**

In spite of GR 30’s authoritative guidance to State parties to CEDAW to ensure that women’s human rights are protected before, during and after conflict, the resistance of the Colombian government to developing a NAP on UNSCR 1325—as well as monitoring mechanisms—severely limits the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the supporting resolutions and


threatens the safety of women and human rights’ activists who seek to push forward the women and peace and security agenda in Colombia.

To ensure that GR 30 and UNSCR 1325 are used to their full potential to contribute to the construction of participatory—and thus sustainable—peace in Colombia at this time of transition, the following recommendations must be considered:

To the CEDAW Committee:
- Continue to use GR 30 to pressure the Colombian government to implement a NAP on the WPS resolutions.
- Pressure the Colombian government to report on its plan to ensure the participation of women in decision-making and peacebuilding following the signing of the peace agreement with the FARC-EP.
- Continue to engage with Colombian civil society, and address the issues they raise in CEDAW shadow reports and their other reports and statements.
- Participate in events and training in collaboration with civil society, to raise awareness and knowledge on the use of GR 30.

To civil society:
- Monitor and report on the implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions through the use of GR 30.
- Step up localization efforts and continue to integrate GR 30 in workshops and trainings on UNSCR 1325 and the supporting resolutions.
- Continue to advocate for a NAP on UNSCR 1325 in Colombia, and take part in all steps of its development and adoption process.
- Demand greater inclusion of women in all decision-making and peacebuilding processes in the lead up to—and following—the signing of the peace agreements between the Colombian government and the FARC-EP.
- Demand the guarantee to life and protection of women and human rights defenders in Colombia, as well as thorough investigations, prosecute and sanction for perpetrators of crimes against women and human rights defenders.

To the Colombian government:
- Collaborate with civil society, the CEDAW Committee and UN entities to organize events, trainings and workshops on the use of GR 30.
- Develop a monitoring mechanism for the implementation of Resolution 1325—and its pillars of participation, prevention and promotion—in collaboration with civil society organizations.
- Develop a NAP on UNSCR 1325 in collaboration with civil society, which will ensure that women participate in the implementation of the peace agreements with the FARC.
- Take all necessary measures to guarantee the right to life and the right to personal integrity of human rights defenders in Colombia, in particular in light of increasing attacks against human rights defenders in 2016.
To the international community:

- Support women civil society in their advocacy and programmatic efforts to push forward the WPS using GR 30
- Monitor the situation of human rights defenders in Colombia, both during the negotiations and after the signing of a final peace agreement.

Lead Author: Eléonore Veillet Chowdhury, Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP)

Contributor: Beatríz Quintero, Red Nacional de Mujeres

Contributing organizations in Colombia: Red Nacional de Mujeres (RNM), Coalición 1325, Corporación de Investigación y Acción Social y Económica (CIASE)

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18 This recommendation was among the recommendations contained in press release from March 22, 2016, regarding the killings of social leaders and human rights defenders in Colombia. For more information, please see “Human rights defender in Colombia: Peace cannot be built without guarantees,” accessible at: http://www.gnwp.org/news/human-rights-defenders-colombia-peace-cannot-be-built-without-guarantees
Annex 6: Building Peace: One Village at a time - Community Social Dialogues and Girl Ambassadors for Peace

1. Community Social Dialogues Concept Note, DRC

Building Peace One Village at a Time: Community Social Dialogues in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Program summary
The Community Social Dialogues program is an inclusive and participatory initiative that engages former and active members of armed groups in community-led discussions on conflict resolution and peacebuilding. This initiative addresses the entire spectrum of women, and peace and security (WPS) issues, including sexual violence in conflict, impunity, and women's participation in all peace processes. First piloted in North Kivu, Eastern DRC, in August 2014, the program can be adapted and replicated in different parts of the world to prevent violent conflicts and their resurgence.

Background
On April 5-6, 2013, the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) and its members in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) organized a Women’s Peace Dialogue in Kinshasa. The dialogue convened women leaders, peacebuilders and human rights activists from DRC, Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi, Liberia, and Sierra Leone to discuss the series of attacks by M23 and the country and the region’s pervasive conflicts and their devastating effects on the lives of the civilian population, in particular on the lives of women and girls. The outcome document of the Women’s Peace Dialogue is the Kinshasa Call to Action—a list of specific demands that addresses the roots of the conflicts. The Kinshasa Call to Action was targeted at the DRC government; the signatories to the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework on the DRC and the Great Lakes region; other African Union Member States; civil society organizations; the donor community; and UN agencies.(1)

Rationale
One of the recommendations that came out of the Women’s Peace Dialogue and the follow-up meetings with key actors on issues of WPS was for civil society to engage directly with non-state armed groups in Eastern DRC by organizing community social dialogues.(2) This recommendation was further substantiated by the adoption of UNSCR 2106 in June 2013, which “[e]mphasizes the important role that can be played by women, civil society, including women’s organizations, and formal and informal community leaders in exerting influence over parties to armed conflict with respect to addressing sexual violence.”(3)

Since the Women’s Peace Dialogue, GNWP and its members and partners have participated in meetings with high-level government officials from the Great Lakes Region, such as ministers and members of parliament from Burundi, DRC, Rwanda and Uganda in a variety of settings, including the Regional

1 The Kinshasa Call to Action (2013) is accessible on the GNWP website at http://www.gnwp.org/resource/kinshasa-call-action
2 After the dialogue, the Women’s Peace Delegation presented the Kinshasa Call to Action to the Minister of Gender, the Minister of Justice, MONUSCO, UN Women, UNDP, and religious leaders.


Conference on WPS and Development in the Great Lakes Region (Bujumbura, July 2013). They have continued their interactions with MONUSCO, former Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region Mary Robinson and, most recently, Special Envoy Said Djinnit to address the implementation deficits on UN Security Council Resolution 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions on women, and peace and security (WPS).

The Community Social Dialogues and the Official Peace Processes

The Community Social Dialogues program is a response to the weaknesses of official peace processes that often:

• Exclude women and ignore their perspectives;

• Fail due to lack of sincerity among the negotiating parties; and

• Are neither owned nor supported by local communities because they are not part of the process.

Armed groups can be distrustful of meeting and engaging with government and UN bodies outside of formal peace negotiations, fearing arrest or execution. Furthermore, representatives from armed groups in official peace negotiations often make commitments without sincerity or without the ability to control the individual members of their group to respect a signed peace agreement. Moreover, women continue to be excluded from peace negotiations. As a result, there is no gender perspective in the negotiations nor in the final peace agreements. There is also a low level of awareness, ownership and participation in the observance of the peace agreements. All of these factors have contributed to the violation and failure of numerous peace agreements and to the resurgence of violent conflicts.

To address these obstacles to peace, GNWP and its member Synergie des Femmes pour les Victimes de Violences Sexuelles (SFVS) in North Kivu have developed the program Community Social Dialogues, which consists of dialogues between former and active members of armed groups and local women’s groups, other community-based organizations and other community leaders outside of the context of formal peace negotiations.

By emphasizing community responsibility in peacebuilding and conflict prevention, the Community Social Dialogues complement and strengthen ongoing official peace processes. The dialogues are not intended to replace formal peace negotiations.

Program Objectives

The objectives of the Community Social Dialogues are:

• To prevent sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence;

• To ensure that women’s voices are heard and integrated in peace processes;

• To discuss justice and reconciliation at the community level;

• To foment reconciliation between the different members of a given community

Activities

Activities under this program belong to one of three phases:
• Phase 1: Community preparation and mobilization – At this beginning phase, the lead CSOs meet with community leaders, elders and other key actors in the community including former and active insurgent groups to discuss the upcoming Community Social Dialogues and their objectives. This is aimed at soliciting buy-in from all of the key local leaders.

• Phase 2: Actual Community Social Dialogues – The actual Community Social Dialogues typically last for 1-2 days and are held in series (for example, 4 weekly dialogues over a month-long period). During these dialogues, the community members analyze the violent conflicts, their root causes, actions that have been taken to address them and whether or not they have brought about positive impact; and what each of them as community members can commit in order to end ongoing conflicts and prevent future ones. The principle that is emphasized in the dialogue is that while "we hold our government accountable, we are equally responsible and accountable to ensuring each other’s safety, security and well-being; and in ensuring a better future for our families and entire community."

• Phase 3: Results and Outcomes – The third phase is the presentation of results and outcomes to provincial and national government structures. The presentation of results at the national level will hopefully lead to significant reform of the current conflict-resolution, conflict-prevention and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence programs. Successful results will also generate support to replicate the Community Social Dialogues in other parts of DRC as well as in other countries.

Criteria for Engagement with Armed Groups

Based on outputs and outcomes from the convening of the Community Social Dialogues, GNWP and its DRC members intend to develop a set of Basic Criteria for Engagement between rebel and former rebel groups and civil society. This is in line with the recommendations put forth in Resolution 2106 (2013), which recognizes both the importance of engaging with non-state actors, and the important role civil society has to play in reaching out to these groups and building peace.

### Value added of the Community Social Dialogues

- **Strengthensthe implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and all supporting resolutions on WPS**
- **Responds directly to the provisions of UNSCR 2106 and 2122**
- **Facilitates community-based sexual-violence prevention strategy, as it holds each and every single member of the community responsible and accountable to each other which is particularly important in situations where state institutions are weak**
- **Enhances and complements ongoing official negotiations, as it emphasizes community responsibility in peacebuilding and conflict prevention**
- **Can serve as a best practice model for peacebuilding, conflict prevention, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and women’s participation in all peace processes**

#### UNSCR 2106, Paragraph 11:

"Emphasizes the important role that can be played by women, civil society, including women’s organizations, and formal and informal community leaders in exerting influence over parties to armed conflict with respect to addressing sexual violence"

#### UNSCR 2122, Paragraph 7:

"Recognizes the continuing need to increase women’s participation and the consideration of gender-related issues in all discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of armed conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peacebuilding..."

Piloting the Community Social Dialogues program in Rutshuru, North Kivu

GNWP and its members SFVS piloted the Community Social Dialogues program in Rutshuru, in North Kivu in August 2014. The first dialogue was convened and moderated by members of the community themselves: it was led by women civil society actors, with the support of community elders and religious leaders who have influence and legitimacy in local communities. By convening all layers of society, the dialogue brought together former as well as active members and/or the emissary of armed groups active in...
North Kivu. Over 70 members of the community including 40 women’s organizations participated in the Rutshuru community social dialogue. The dialogue included sessions on the DRC National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework agreement. Collectively, the participants identified and analyzed the different forms and levels of conflict in the community, as well as forms of reconciliations to address these conflicts. Each participant participated as an individual member of the community, whose actions impact the rest of the community.

The Community Social Dialogue that was held in Rutshuru was successful in reconciling different members of the community. For example, members of one of the local churches who had been divided by the takeover of the M23 (some had supported the M23, while others had not) took part in the dialogue. After the dialogue, they understood that they should reconcile and strive to live together. Another positive result of the dialogue was the recognition by former members of armed groups of the need to engage in dialogue with other community members, for reconciliation and sustainable peace. Only a few weeks after the Community Social Dialogue, 31 former members of armed groups asked GNWP member SFVS to hold another dialogue. Since the first dialogue, former participants have gathered monthly to continue to discuss the enduring conflicts in the community; and to work together to resolve them.

Training of the Girl Ambassadors for Peace in Literacy, Leadership, Gender Equality and United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 in South Sudan

Juba; May 16-17,2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Facilitators/Resource Persons</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 – 9:00am</td>
<td>Arrival and registration of participants</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>The same KPBA questionnaires will be distributed on the first and the last day, in order to see how the workshops changed the responses and gauge the immediate impact of the workshop.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Registration forms - Printed out KPBA questionnaires (dated May 9, 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 – 9:10</td>
<td>Welcome remarks</td>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>The participants are welcomed by the organizers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:10 – 9:30</td>
<td>Introductions</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>Participants introduce in a creative manner and say something about what they love about themselves in a creative manner – poem, song, dramatization, drawing and others.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crayons, markers, writing paper, meta cards, laptop computer, projector, microphone</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Self-awareness building on girls and young women’s positive qualities is achieved. This session will also serve as an icebreaker to make the participants feel comfortable during the workshop.</td>
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</table>
## Objectives and Program; Setting of Expectation and Ground Rules

The participants share their expectations and the organizers respond whether or not the expectations will be met during the workshop. The participants and organizers agree on a set of ground rules that will be observed during the workshop such as respect for each other’s opinions, managing time, putting cell phones on silent mode, etc. Participants will also be given specific assignments like time keeping, reporting as eyes and ears wherein individuals will be asked to record everything they hear and everything they see during the workshop and report to the entire group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:15</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 – 11:15</td>
<td>Conflict analysis: Small group discussion or dyads and plenary Participants form small groups or dyads to answer the following questions: 1) What are the root causes of conflict in your communities? 2) What are the impacts of conflicts to the community, family and to women and girls specifically? and 3) What actions have been taken or should be taken to resolve the conflict? Participants understand and reflect on the root causes of conflict, on peacebuilding strategies that are working and not working; and their own role is or could be in achieving peace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15am – 12:15pm</td>
<td>Concepts of gender: Presentation, discussion and exercises 1) Clock exercise – This is an exercise Participants develop awareness and understanding of the concepts of gender.</td>
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</table>
wherein the participants will be asked to list down the tasks and chores that an average woman and man do from the time they wake up to the time they go to sleep. This will show the imbalance between women and men’s workload and responsibilities.

2) Who does this? – This is an exercise wherein the participants list down tasks and chores that women and men do in their daily lives such as cooking, washing, driving, nursing a baby. After coming up with an exhaustive list, the participants will tick off which tasks or chores are performed by women and men. They will likely debate on which ones are done by whom and why. The expected conclusions are: 1) Women and men can both do all of the tasks and chores except those that are defined by the biological make up like breastfeeding or giving birth; 2) Women and men are relegated to perform only those tasks and chores that society permits them to do which means that gender is only a sociocultural construct.

12:15 – 1:15
Discussion on the armed conflict in South Sudan and the impact on women
Plenary/interactive discussion that will weave the two preceding sessions on conflict analysis and gender concepts
Participants develop their analysis of the armed conflict’s impact on women and girls and how peacebuilding efforts should fully integrate their perspectives and involve them meaningfully.

1:15 – 2:15
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:15 – 3:15</td>
<td>Presentation on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS Resolutions</td>
<td>Powerpoint presentation and interactive discussions</td>
<td>Participants gain awareness and knowledge of UNSCR 1325 &amp; 1820</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Participants reflect on their role in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 &amp; 1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:15 – 5:00</td>
<td>Preparation for and presentation of UNSCR 1325 &amp; 1820 to local communities by the participants</td>
<td>Small group discussion or dyads and plenary</td>
<td>Participants develop their training and presentation skills on UNSCR 1325 and 1820</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Participants form small groups or dyads to prepare their own presentations on UNSCR 1325 &amp; 1820. They will be asked to conduct a mock training on UNSCR 1325 &amp; 1820 for local communities.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second day: May 17, 2015**

**Moderator/s:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Facilitators/Resource Persons</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 – 9:00 am</td>
<td>Recap of the first day</td>
<td>Creative presentation of the highlights of the first day</td>
<td>Participants are able to review the discussions on the first day.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paper/board and pens, crayons - Laptop and projector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 – 10:30</td>
<td>Women's Leadership and Empowerment</td>
<td>Powerpoint presentation, interactive discussion and exercises</td>
<td>Participants learn about the concept of leadership broadly; and women’s leadership and empowerment specifically</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paper/board and pens, crayons - Laptop and projector</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Note: This will be further elaborated with exercises</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 am – 12:30 pm</td>
<td>Literacy education</td>
<td>Powerpoint presentation, interactive discussion and exercises</td>
<td>Participants acquire knowledge and basic skills in literacy training</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paper/board and pens, crayons - Laptop and projector</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Note: This will be further elaborated with exercises</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Materials Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30–1:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30–3:30</td>
<td>Theater pedagogy</td>
<td>Powerpoint presentation, small group or dyad workshops</td>
<td>Paper/board and pens, crayons - Laptop and projector - Theater props</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Note: This will be further elaborated with exercises and will be coordinated with local groups involved in theater.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30–3:45</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3:45–4:45</td>
<td>Curriculum and training plan</td>
<td>Powerpoint presentation, interactive discussion</td>
<td>Paper/board and pens, crayons - Laptop and projector</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Participants understand the proposed curricula and training plan for literacy education, leadership and empowerment and peacebuilding.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:45–5:45</td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>Questionnaire and sharing of feedback through discussion</td>
<td>Evaluation form and the KPBA questionnaire (dated May 10, 2015)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Participants' evaluation of the workshop and reflection on the whole Girl Ambassadors for Peace program</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
6. Girl Ambassadors for Peace, Torit, South Sudan: Human Interest Stories

The Girl Ambassadors for Peace Program has a strong potential to spawn human-interest stories. GNWP is in the process of documenting such stories.

The photos below provide a glimpse into the activities of these strong young women of Torit, South Sudan working in Mission village in Eastern Equatorial State as Girl Ambassadors for Peace.

For many of the women in Mission village selected to participate in the morning literacy training, it was the first time ever writing. The Girl Ambassadors started by showing them how to hold a pen and to write. The illiteracy rate of women in Mission village is 98 percent.

Some of these women are using a pen and book for the first time

Many of the girls from the village that participated in the literacy training brought their babies.

Women learning to write in Mission village
The Girl Ambassadors for Peace perform skits in Mission village that represent issues faced by the community. On this afternoon, 200 people attended the theater performance, 155 adult women, 5 adult men and 40 children.

Afternoon theatre performed by the Girl Ambassadors for Peace for the community

The chief of the village expressed his appreciation for the program. He said, “myself and my people are so proud of the initiative of these young girl and what they are bringing to our community.”

Afternoon theatre performed by the Girl Ambassadors for Peace for the community
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Girl Ambassadors for Peace Profiles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I am Gladys Kabenga from Goma, DRC and I am 23 years old. I am a Girl Ambassador for Peace so that I can help other girls with literacy. In 5 years time, my goal is to become a teacher.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ruth Banyene, 23 years old, she shows her image which illustrates her vision as a leader in 5 years time, she will be a bureaucrat.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ariane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghislaine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wivine Kanyere, 22 years old, she shows her image which illustrates her vision as a leader in 5 years time, she will be a doctor.

Primrose Annetis 18 year old living in Torit, South Sudan. "My dream is to become a pilot and fly above the seas. I am a Girl Ambassador for Peace so that I can promote education for women and girls. Through hard work and my own person I will achieve my goals."
8. Girl Ambassadors for Peace Future Employment Drawing

9. Media

Sample Facebook posts:
Girl Ambassadors for Peace program in South Sudan:
https://www.facebook.com/gnwpeacebuilders/photos/a.134866886542333.18994.119000588128963/1061090187253327/?type=3&theater
https://www.facebook.com/gnwpeacebuilders/posts/1104541019574910

Girl Ambassadors for Peace program in Goma, DRC
Sample Tweets:
Girl Ambassadors for Peace program in South Sudan:
@GNWP_GNWP May 16 “First day of Girl Ambassadors for Peace workshop has started in Torit, South Sudan. #WPS #UNSCR1325”
@GNWP_GNWP May 16 “Girl Ambassadors for Peace present on peace & security - Torit, South Sudan. #WPS #UNSCR1325”
@GNWP_GNWP May 16 “Girl Ambassadors for Peace discuss future careers - Torit, South Sudan. #WPS #UNSCR1325”
@GNWP_GNWP May 17 “Hon. Dr Betty Achan Ogwaro, South Sudan parliamentarian spoke with Girl Ambassadors 4 Peace yesterday. #WPS

Girl Ambassadors for Peace in Goma, DRC:
Literacy, Leadership and Peacebuilding in Goma, #DRC: Girl Ambassadors for Peace #unscr1325 #Africa
A local theatre teacher helps w/new skits focused on property rights and other issues in #DRC @Cordaid
Ended today with group skits based on interpretation of #UNSCR1325 & how it fits in their daily lives. @Cordaid #DRC
Conflict analysis group sessions with the Girl Ambassadors. A group even created a theatre skit. #GOMA #DRC @Cordaid
Girl ambassadors #DRC what u don’t know abt me: "I like to sing" & "I am an advocate 4 women’s rights." @Cordaid
Exciting news about GNWP August activities in the DRC #UNSCR1325 #WPS #DRC

Sample blog posts:
“Girl Ambassadors for Peace Program Commences in Torit, South Sudan”
http://www.gnwp.org/blog/girl-ambassadors-peace-program-commences-torit-south-sudan
“Girl Ambassadors for Peace in Torit, South Sudan”
http://www.gnwp.org/blog/girl-ambassadors-peace-program-commences-torit-south-sudan

“Young Women Leaders Engaging and Changing Communities”

“Literacy, Leadership and Peacebuilding”

Photos
Girl Ambassadors for Peace in Torit, South Sudan in May 2015

Girl Ambassadors for Peace program in Goma, DRC

Instagram
Girl Ambassadors for Peace program in Goma, DRC
https://www.instagram.com/p/8epZ0Hir_J/?taken-by=gnwp_gnwp
https://www.instagram.com/p/8ephLsCr_b/?taken-by=gnwp_gnwp
https://www.instagram.com/p/8eprFbIr_v/?taken-by=gnwp_gnwp
https://www.instagram.com/p/8epzfVcR_9/?taken-by=gnwp_gnwp
https://www.instagram.com/p/9rjkECr5n/?taken-by=gnwp_gnwp
https://www.instagram.com/p/9zC3zMCrST/?taken-by=gnwp_gnwp

Flickr Photos
Girl Ambassadors for Peace program in Goma, DRC
https://www.flickr.com/photos/gnwpeacebuilders/sets/72157664355783595

Videos
Girl Ambassadors for Peace program in Goma, DRC, please visit our YouTube page:
https://youtu.be/JzMbPXYVfhw?list=PLOJeUPRTsqG3woRyoah43RWu_3wL1EB0
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P7yknTNjMFM&list=PLOJeUPRTsqG3woRyoah43RWu_3wL1EB0&index=7
NEW GLOBAL FUNDING INSTRUMENT INVESTS IN WOMEN TO ACCELERATE CONFLICT RECOVERY, SUSTAIN PEACE

NEW YORK, New York – A new multi-partner effort is now underway to assist the international community to respond to today's complex peace and security challenges and to direct investment in sustainable peace.

The Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) for Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action has been established by civil society, the UN and Member States to fill a critical funding gap and to steer resources directly to women's civil society organizations at the forefront of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and recovery efforts.

Soon to be fully operational, the GAI is managed as a multi-partner trust fund of the UN, with UN Women as the secretariat, and donors, civil society and UN partners among the steering body.

The fund aims to stimulate a significant shift in international financing towards women’s participation, leadership and empowerment in crisis response and peace and security settings.

“The Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) for Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action is a unique mechanism in which 50% of its funds go directly to civil society organizations working in conflict affected countries,” said Mavic Cabrera of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP).

“It ensures that women’s groups are not only recipients of funding, but they will have a presence at every level of implementation; from the international steering committee, to the national steering committee, and to the organizations carrying out projects in the field. In this way, women will have a say in decision-making on how funds are raised and managed - thus ensuring transparency and accountability,” she said.

In the past year, the United Nations has undertaken three peace and security reviews – on Peace Operations, Peacebuilding Architecture, and Women, Peace and Security. All three have grappled with the difficult questions of unprecedented humanitarian needs, shrinking resources, and new and increasingly complex peace and security challenges.

Alongside these evolving challenges, the reviews reflected a growing and indisputable evidence base on the impact of women’s participation and leadership on the increased effectiveness of humanitarian assistance and likelihood of sustainable peace.
“In the immediate aftermath of conflict, we have a brief moment of opportunity to strengthen women’s rights and leadership, and through this, to accelerate recovery and stability. Yet this is precisely the period in which these countries experience a funding gap, with women’s organizations and the critical work they do the most adversely affected,” said Dr. Yannick Glemarec, Assistant to the Secretary-General and Deputy Director of UN Women, which serves as Secretariat to the GAI.

As the GAI becomes fully operational, its implementation will prioritize knowledge management and capacity building.

The GAI will be officially launched on February 24, 2016 in New York, hosted by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Australia, Ireland, Japan, Sierra Leone, Spain and the United Kingdom in partnership with UN Women, the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders and Cordaid.

The event will highlight the impact of women’s civil society organizations on the effectiveness of all peace and security or humanitarian engagements, including in the resolution of conflict, crisis management, peace negotiation, humanitarian and emergency assistance, and building sustainable peace.

Women peacebuilders from Burundi, Colombia and Jordan will speak to donors about their work in these three unique contexts; illustrating in real terms the accelerated impacts on sustainable peace achieved through investing in women’s organizations and gender equality.

Follow live reporting from the launch on Wednesday, 24 February starting 8AM ET with the hashtag #AcceleratePeace and follow @UN_Women @GNWP @Cordaid

2. GAI Launch Final Agenda:

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**Accelerating Impact: Investing in Women’s Civil Society**

*Launch of the Global Acceleration Instrument on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action*

**Wednesday, 24 February 2016, 8:00AM – 9:45AM**

**AGENDA**

*Welcome - Moderator, Ambassador David Donoghue, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the UN*

*Opening remarks – Moijueh Kaikai, Minister of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs, Sierra Leone*

*The Impact of Investing in Women’s Meaningful Participation*

*Video Presentation*
Goretti Ndacayisaba (Burundi)

Danny Ramirez (Colombia)

Samar Muhareb (Jordan)

Overview of the new funding instrument

Yannick Glemarec, UN Women Deputy Director and ASG

Objectives, Background and Role of Partners

Ambassador Motohide Yoshikawa, Permanent Representative of Japan to the UN

Simone Filippini, Cordaid

Baroness Verma, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department for International Development

Ambassador Caitlin Wilson, Deputy Permanent Representative of Australia to the UN

Mavic Cabrera, GNWP

Thank you from Moderator

3. Photos from the Launch of the GAI:
4. MEDIA:

GNWP Blog Articles

“New Global Funding Instrument Invests in Women to Accelerate Conflict Recovery, Sustain Peace”
Link to blog on GNWP website:

Link to blog on GNWP website:
http://www.gnwp.org/blog/accelerating-impact-investing-women%E2%80%99s-civil-society-launch-global-acceleration-instrument-women

Sample Tweets about the GAI:

@GNWP_GWNP GAI is a unique mechanism in which 50% of its funds will go directly to CSOs working in conflict affected areas #AcceleratePeace

@GNWP_GWNP The door is open.. we encourage other donors to come through the door and make contributions to GAI @MavicCBalleza #AcceleratePeace

@GNWP_GWNP The GAI can be used to channel funds where most needed and support grassroots women's organizations- Baroness Verma #AcceleratePeace

@GNWP_GWNP How accountable are we in the promises we make? We need to work together to turn policies into action @SimoneFilippini #AcceleratePeace

@GNWP_GWNP Thank you to all the speakers, participants and co-organizers for a successful launch of the GAI #AcceleratePeace
Sample Facebook Posts about the GAI:

October 17\textsuperscript{th}, 2015
During the Open Debate and launch of the Global Study governments pledged money to the GAI.
https://www.cordaid.org/.../governments-pledge-support-globa.../
1. Open letter to the Ambassador of Spain and the Secretary General regarding the Impact and Recommendations around the change of date of the 15th anniversary Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security, October 2015:

October 8, 2015

H.E. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon
H.E. Ambassador Mr. Román Oyarzun, Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations

Re: Impact and Recommendations around the change of date of the 15th Anniversary Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security

Dear Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon and Dear Ambassador Oyarzun,

The 15th anniversary of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 has created global momentum towards greater commitment and practical actions for effective implementation. For over eight months, civil society have invested time, expertise, and our limited financial resources, in order to leverage action around the Security Council Open Debate and High-level Review of UNSCR 1325—originally scheduled October 22, 2015.

On September 9th we were informed that Spain had changed the date of the Debate to October 13th giving just one month’s notice of the change. This was clearly putting the schedule of the Prime Minister of Spain and the Secretary-General over that of civil society voices from around the world who are key to implementation and action. There is also no consideration of Member States who have been requested to send their Ministers to the High-level Review.

This change is just the latest illustration of the ongoing challenges to women’s participation and meaningful civil society engagement in policy discussion and decision-making: because of the change, civil society delegations are being cut, opportunities for mobilization shrunk, and space for leveraging this critical time for action diminished. Political commitments and action by Member States have also been reduced, given that the change in debate has cut the number of senior Ministers who will be able to attend.

The lack of consultation around this change sends a clear message that the experience, expertise and commitment of women from all over the world are considered to be less important than those of the high level officials whose schedules were prioritized over all else. This is a particular irony given a main message of the global review is the importance of civil society inclusion and UNSCR 2122 (2013)’s recognition of the importance of interactions of civil society with Security Council members.

UNSCR 1325 was drafted by civil society women from around the world and created in
partnership with UN entities and Member States. It is imperative that this collaboration continues with serious political commitment. We therefore request that:

- you support and expedite visas for civil society participants,
- you provide compensation to those who have lost funds, and
- continue support in convening dialogue between UN, Member States, and civil society some of whom will now be compelled to extend their stay in New York for a longer period of time this October.

Regardless of the challenges, we will continue with our work to realize and extend the full potential of UNSCR 1325. We will also continue to engage constructively with the Security Council, Member States, and UN system towards the full and effective implementation of UNSCR 1325. We look forward to working with you toward transformative, just and sustainable peace, feminist development and gender justice.

- 1325 Action Group, Nepal
- 1325 Policy Group, Sweden
- Afghan Women’s Network
- Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Former Under Secretary-General and High Representative of the United Nations
- Asia Justice and Rights (AJAR), Tebet, Jakarta, Indonesia
- Association for Women’s Rights in Development (AWID)
- Betty Reardon, International Institute on Peace Education
- Center for Peace Education, Philippines
- Centre for Studies on Justice and Resolution 1325 (CJR1325), DRC
- CEIPAZ, Spain
- Coalition for Action on 1325, Uganda
- COFERD/BANDUNDU, DRC
- Colin Archer, Secretary General, International Peace Bureau, Switzerland
- Cora Weiss, UN Representative, International Peace Bureau, USA
- Colectivo de Pensamiento de Acción, Colombia
- Consortium of Women’s Organisations, South Sudan
- Corporación de Investigación y Acción Social y Económica (CIASE), Colombia
- Dea Dia, Serbia
- Euphemia Akos Dzathor, AWANICh, Ghana
- Eve Organization for Women Development, South Sudan
- FemLINKPACIFIC
- FOKUS-Forum for Women and Development, Norway
- Fontaine-ISOKO, Burundi
- Foundation United Women Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Global Justice Center, USA
- Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict --- Pacific Network
- Impunity Watch, Guatemala
- Insan Foundation Trust, Pakistan
- Institute for International Women’s Rights at The University of Winnipeg
- Global College – Canada
• International Civil society Action Network
• Iraqi Alamal Association, Iraq
• Iraqi Women Network, Iraq
• Isis Women’s International Cross Cultural Exchange, Uganda
• Japan Women’s Watch
• Kitgum Women Peace Initiative (KIWEPI), Uganda
• La Coalicion1325, Colombia
• La Red Nacional de Mujeres, Colombia
• Mavic Cabrera-Balleza, Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP)
• Media Advocacy Group (MAG), Nepal
• National Organization of Women, Sierra Leone
• Peace is Loud, USA
• Rita Manchanda, South Asia Forum for Human Rights (SAFHR)
• Rwanda Women’s Network (RWN)
• SAFECO, DRC
• Saathi, Nepal
• Sancharika Samuha, Nepal
• Sharon Bhagwan Rolls, Chair of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict
• S.L.J.M. Filippini, Cordaid
• Society for Appraisal & Women Empowerment in Rural Areas (SAWERA), Pakistan
• SOFEPADI, DRC
• South Sudan Women General Association (SSWGA), South Sudan
• Supporting People and Rebuilding Communities (SPaRC) from Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh
• Synergie des Femmes pour les Victimes de Violences Sexuelles (SFVS), DRC
• Tears of Women, Kenya
• The Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN Indonesia)
• Teso Women Peace Activists (TEWPA), Uganda
• The Voice of Libyan Women, Libya
• United Methodist Women, Global Justice office, USA
• United Women Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina
• Urgent Action Fund for Women’s Human Rights, USA
• Wi’am, Palestinian Conflict & Transformation Center, Bethlehem – Palestine
• WO=MEN, the Netherlands
• Women’s Global Network for Reproductive Rights
• Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, DRC
• Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, Spain
• Women Peacemakers Program, Netherlands
• Women in Peacebuilding Network WIPNET of WANEP, Nigeria
• Women Peace Initiatives-Uganda (WOPI-U), Uganda
• Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom – International
• World YWCA
2. Report and recommendations from the Prelude to the Peace Forum prepared by Global College\(^1\) for: Global Network of Women Peacebuilders – GNWP and the Women’s International League for Peace & Freedom.

Prelude to the Peace Forum  
Oct. 21, 2015 at the UN Church Center

Welcome (Abigail Ruane - WILPF)
Dr. Abigail (Abbi) Ruane from the Women’s International League for Peace & Freedom (WILPF) acted as the moderator for the Prelude to the Peace Forum. She opened the discussion by noting that last week, during the Open Debate of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC or SC) on October 13, 2015 to mark the 15th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), the call was made to go beyond engaging in exhausted conversations about commitments and to move towards accomplishments.

Abbi explained that the aim of the Prelude hosted by WILPF and GNWP, which opened with the panel “Voices from the Field: A Global Call for Implementation of UNSCR 1325”, was to share and build on the rich experiences of WPS actors around the world and determine how members of civil society can better strategize and better mobilize women’s involvement in the peace process. The panel featured six leaders involved in civil society organizations and the UN, each sharing their personal experiences and stories of constructive practices and suggesting ways to move forward from the 15th Annual Review. Abbi explained that this Prelude was designed to provide time and space, following the panel, to engage everyone in attendance in Conversation Circles to address critical gaps in the WPS agenda that are evident after 15 years. She set the tone for the whole Prelude with the statement that, as women and as civil society, “we are not just waiting around; we are stepping up to the challenge.”

Summary of Key Points from the Prelude Panel
- **Solange Lwashiga – DRC**
  The first panelist, Solange Lwashiga from the South Kivu Congolese Women’s Caucus for Peace, shared the story of the campaign, “Rien Sans les Femmes” (“Nothing Without Women”). The campaign generated a petition of more than 2,000 signatures aimed at changing a discriminatory electoral law and giving Congolese women a space for political participation. Lwashiga was asked to present the petition to the President of the National Assembly and read the accompanying letter. She emphasized that meeting the President of the National Assembly is not an easy task, however she ultimately succeeded. The President commended the “big civic action” and granted two focal points of his Cabinet in order to change the electoral law. Lwashiga addressed the crowded room filled with many grassroots activists and members of civil society organizations by stating, “Whoever you are, at any level you are, you have your input. So, I encourage you women who are here, we know that the days and nights are long, but one day the sun will shine.”

- **Jasmin Galace - Philippines**

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\(^1\) Rapporteurs: Katrina Leclerc, Emily Rempel, Angeline Rivard, Teruni Walaliyadde, Christine Williams, reporting to Prof. Marilou McPhedran, Director of the Institute for International Women’s Rights at The University of Winnipeg Global College, Canada.
Dr. Jasmine Galace from the Centre for Peace Education (CPE) in the Philippines was the second panelist. She opened her presentation with a familiar quote from Benjamin Franklin: “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.” Her work has focused on the prevention of different forms of violence and suffering experienced by women, whether direct, structural, and/or socio-cultural. Galace presented a four-pronged model of conflict prevention, which focused on peace education, effective dialogue, advocacy for arms control, and the power of women as agents of peace and conflict resolution.

The importance of peace education stems from the understanding that transforming mindsets to support nonviolent conflict resolution can be a pathway to peace. She believes that “to reach peace, teach peace”. As a result, the CPE has worked in the Philippines for the adoption of a policy that would integrate peace education into school curriculum. The onset of peace education in her country has resulted in many schools being declared zones of peace, the birth of many peace education centres and the birth of young peace advocates working against war and other forms of violence. The power of dialogue has been demonstrated in an interfaith and intercultural program that bridged the gap between a Christian and a Muslim school in Mindanao. As the students got to know one another and gained deeper knowledge of each other's cultures through exchanging letters, they demonstrated a shift away from their feelings of fear and mistrust for each other, and moved towards understanding and becoming concerned for one another. The students also learned skills of conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

To advocate for stronger arms control, Galace and the CPE worked for the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), which prohibits the transferring of arms that directly undermine peace and security through perpetuating genocides, crimes against humanity and mass armed crimes. The ATT also addresses sexual violence that is caused by arms trade and includes a provision on the prevention of Gender Based Violence (GBV). Sustained and intense lobbying, such as handing out flowers, post cards, bananas, and mugs, also helped to ensure the support of delegates at the UN of the GBV provision. Dr. Galace asked those present at the panel to work together towards ensuring that the GBV provision of the Arms Trade treaty is observed and implemented.

Galace stated that the WPS agenda has not delivered transformative change because it is missing the power of women in preventing conflicts and achieving peace. Women in the Philippines want to help make their communities safer for their loved ones. Women also helped build skills of early warning and early conflict response. She reminded the participants that if we want the WPS agenda to help “transform a culture of militarism to a culture of peace, the time to invest in conflict prevention is now”.

- Where are we now?
  Paivi Kannisto - UN Women

The third panelist explored the question “where are we now?” fifteen years after the adoption of UNSCR 1325. The new Chief of Peace and Security at UN Women, Ms. Paivi Kannisto, acknowledged the significant burden that was placed on civil society when the date of the Open Forum was changed this year (to Oct. 13, from Oct. 22), but also noted that the change facilitated an extra week of discussions on WPS. Despite the fact that the civil society participation review was not at quite as high level as it would have been on the original date, the Open Debate still featured the highest number of speakers. In total, 111 countries spoke. Both the Secretary-General’s (SG) report to the SC on WPS and the newest UNSCR 2242 on WPS were discussed at the Open Debate. The SG’s annual report to the SC was informed by
the 2015 Global Study led by Radhika Coomaraswamy and the high level advisory group, delivering evidence that women’s participation makes peace more sustainable. It also combines works from the UN that provide recommendations to member states. Kannisto noted that many people at the Prelude were a part of that advisory process, such as Ambassador Chowdhury who also played a role in the initial creation of UNSCR 1325.

The most recent of the eight Security Council resolutions on the Women, Peace & Security theme - UNSCR 2242 (adopted Oct. 13, 2015) - links the WPS agenda to the current global context by addressing issues such as rising violent extremism, climate change, and unprecedented numbers of displaced persons. The new resolution also establishes a clear link between women’s participation and sustainable peace and security, calling for incentives for women’s participation and the capacity building of women and civil society groups. Both of these documents talk about the globalization of peacebuilding programs. Kannisto noted that the connection between women and leadership in humanitarian action has yet to be made. It was decided, responding to a recommendation made in the Global Study, that an informal expert group would be established. This decision was made to address the need to create a mechanism that would increase awareness in the SC about the current condition of the implementation of the WPS agenda.

Kannisto then addressed the funding of the WPS agenda, expressing concern over the reliability of future funding and emphasizing the need for creative approaches to fundraising. The SC has promised that 15% of peacebuilding funds will be spent on gender equality. Although this commitment has been made by the Secretary General, it has yet to be achieved. Kannisto suggested that perhaps the commitment should include 15% of all peace and security related funding as peacekeeping operations received $9 billion (USD) in funding last year alone, and even five percent of that would provide many possibilities. Additionally, the newest resolution has called for greater gender analysis and gender budgeting in the planning of peace missions as well as the tracking of expenditures on promoting gender equality.

Kannisto noted that a new global acceleration instrument (GAI) was announced last week with the launch of the Global Study. This new instrument has been created to ensure that there will be funds for civil society to take actions on WPS. To date, the fund has received pledges up to $7.5 million and there is hope that more countries will contribute additional pledges. Kannisto stressed that the UNSCR 1325 on WPS is a peace agenda, not a gender equality agenda. All high level reviews stressed the participation of women as well as the importance of preventing conflict. She suggests that it is in this area that the WPS agenda can be a very powerful tool as long as we get those who make funding decisions to understand the importance of early responses for conflict prevention.

Kannisto noted that the Global Study emphasizes that UNSCR 1325 should not be “securitized” and she echoed that sentiment, stating, “women should not be used as an instrument in any military strategy and women’s rights need to be protected.” In addition to relying on sufficient funding for the effective implementation of WPS, the agenda also needs UN agencies and representatives to work in collaboration with civil society. Her final observation was that mechanisms that facilitate the flow of information about global implementation from Civil Society to the SC (and back) must be enhanced in order to inform security relations.
• What have we learned?
Danielle Goldberg - GNWP
Danielle Goldberg, project coordinator at the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), and lead author of the civil society organization survey for the Global Study (Survey), presented on the findings. The Survey was co-organized by GNWP and WILPF, in partnership with Cordaid, the International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN), and the NGO working group on WPS, with input and support from UN Women. The Survey featured a wide range of participants from around the world, some of whom were present at the Prelude. Goldberg stressed that in reality, it is these participants who truly authored the Survey. The process of generating the civil society survey of the Global Study was guided by the need to make it participatory, inclusive, and global. The coordinators wanted to ensure that the voices shared in the Survey and, in turn, in the Global Study, would be authentic and realistic accounts of what is really happening on the ground. As a result, the Survey featured 70 questions which were distributed in English, Spanish, French, and Arabic through grassroots networks spanning 71 countries, representing the full range of stages of conflict. Goldberg emphasized that the only way to realize the promise of the WPS agenda is to evaluate its success at the grassroots level. Ultimately, the main goal of the Survey was to bridge local and national experiences and bring them to the high level panel on WPS and into the Global Study in order to galvanize civil society and celebrate the achievements that have been made.

Goldberg presented some of the main findings from the Survey. Women were asked to rate the success and impact of UNSCR 1325. The average rating was 3.33 out of 6. The Survey revealed that there needs to be recognition of how the resolution has been used to mobilize and galvanize society. It has given groups concrete tools and a platform to advocate for WPS. Women also reiterated how there have been shifts in the consciousness of their countries regarding how women are now being viewed as actors rather than primarily as victims. They attribute this collective shift to the resolution. However, there still remains a lack of positive improvements in the lives of women and girls day to day, on the ground.

The Survey also revealed that women rated collaboration between CSOs as the most effective way of implementing WPS initiatives. Working with national governments was rated much lower due to a lack of trust, but many women indicated a desire to work with their governments. The Survey participants identified that their main challenge in working with the UN is the tendency for the UN to work more closely with elite, international organizations. This creates competition that mutes and disempowers grassroots organizations.

In keeping with the theme of making WPS holistic, collaborative, innovative and local, Goldberg revealed that there is a need for a reprioritization of conflict prevention, demilitarization, and demobilization which is “at the heart of the 1325 Resolution agenda”. The highest issue for the majority of the women’s organizations was the need for full and equal participation of women in the peace and conflict processes. However, the Survey revealed that as their least effective area of work, due primarily to forms of exclusion.

Goldberg’s closing comments focused on funding. Organizations with limited resources are having to sacrifice programs and jump through hoops due to paperwork and bureaucratic processes. There is a need for “rapid, straightforward, and long term funding ... because trust-building and reconciliation doesn’t happen overnight.” She concluded by stating that while there are many daunting challenges, there are also many examples of women who are making differences by “changing hearts and minds”. These organizations should not be kept on the
sidelines; they need a more formal place at the table so that society-wide benefits of the WPS agenda can be realized.

• **What strategies can we use to move forward?**

  **Youssef Mahmoud – IPI**

  Mr. Youssef Mahmoud, a member of the High Level Advisory Group and Senior Advisor at the International Peace Institute (IPI), presented his suggestions for strategies that can be used to further advance the WPS agenda. Mahmoud reinforced the fact that gender equality is good for sustainable peace and expressed disappointment at the implications of the existing deficits in gender equality.

  Mahmoud first addressed the inclusion of men in the agenda. Referencing Solange Lwashiga’s campaign, “Rien sans les femmes”, Mahmoud suggested that we need to look at “rien sans les femmes et les hommes” (“nothing without women and men”). In the high level independent panel, there was a struggle to achieve gender-balanced membership, which Mahmoud asserted was symptomatic of the problem. The panel included three men and eleven “formidable women.” Mahmoud emphasized that men must be the allies of women in the process of implementing the WPS agenda, as it addresses social issues that affect everyone. In his words, “this is not a women’s only issue, understood only by women and fought and changed only by women, it has to be a common core society effort.” He further stated that effective implementation of WPS would shift the emphasis towards sustained peace security and conflict prevention and away from post-conflict peacebuilding.

  Expanding on this point, Mahmoud highlighted three areas of the report which, “if implemented, would be a game changer.” First, the report emphasized sustainable peace and conflict prevention. Conflict prevention was insisted upon because it gives opportunities to break silos by marrying the three pillars of UN work: peace, development, and governance. He called for the intergovernmental silos to look at the way they do business in terms of Goal 16 of the SDGs. (Goal 16 links peaceful and inclusive societies with sustainable development.) The second area of focus within the report is engagement with governments and speaking to power. Mahmoud asserted that governments must accept that WPS needs to be made a national priority. Finally, the report insisted upon the localization of peace. Peace is already being done at the “bottom,” at the grassroots level. This local knowledge must be brought to the top, or the task of implementing the WPS agenda will be much more difficult and in another fifteen years from now, we may be lamenting the same deficits.

  **Sharon Bhagwan Rolls, Femlink Pacific**

  Sharon Bhagwan Rolls, also a member of the High Level Advisory Group as well as the Executive Director of Femlink Pacific, began her presentation by suggesting that we all ought to be weary of the murkiness in counter terrorism references as it may bring in a more securitized approach. However, the reference to climate change in the Global Study is groundbreaking in itself, as it provides an opportunity to link human security, environmental security, private security and community security. She referred to the SG’s commitment at the launch of the Global Study to further opportunities to review the Peace Support Reports and to ensure linkages between recommendations.

  Bhagwan Rolls went on to state that “demilitarization is key.” Just as many of the presenters stressed, there is a need for more attention on prevention. In her words, “the more we talk about it, the more we are going to make sure it happens,” - suggesting that there is nothing counterintuitive about emphasis on conflict prevention. She also stated that we need to
reassert women’s definitions of human security and not the securitization of peace. UNSCR 1325 must be reaffirmed as a women’s human rights instrument, or the resolution will become less and less a part of the larger WPS agenda. She also emphasised a need to protect women’s human rights defenders as well as those in LGBTQI communities.

Bhagwan Rolls stressed that political participation was another key aspect of the WPS agenda - that it is “not just in Parliament; it is about the local government and governance structures”. She noted that the Pacific region has dual governance structures, therefore political participation not only involves governmental structures, but it must also include the local villages and indigenous structures. These political processes ought to include the participation of young, local women because “if a woman is not able to speak in her family to make a decision about access to water or education or health services, how is she going to go and talk in a political process?”. 

The regional intergovernmental structures were also of concern for Bhagwan Rolls. She noted that there has been an emphasis from the Secretary General on the role of regional intergovernmental organizations. She believes these organizations “need to be held far more accountable for women’s human rights”. In her region, the Pacific Regional Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security was created but was never resourced sufficiently to incorporate women’s contributions and strategies and it ultimately diffused the WPS agenda for the region.

Bhagwan Rolls identified communication as another key aspect of the WPS agenda. As she stated, “this is really where the connection with the Beijing Platform for Action comes into play”. She noted that there has not been enough emphasis placed on Action J of the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action (J. Increase the participation and access of women to expression and decision-making in and through the media and new technologies of communication) to be brought into the broader movement. Bhagwan Rolls also noted her concern in terms of how women engage with local and commercial media. She suggests that the use of independent community radio and media can be key to ensuring that women’s voices are heard. Resourcing was the final key element identified by Bhagwan Rolls, where she acknowledged the need for sustained funding for women’s peace activism, but “it should not be about state sanctioned security”.


1. 59th Commission on the Status of Women CSW Events, March, 2015
This annex includes links to pictures, blogs and articles on GNWP.org, Facebook posts, Tweets and Instagram related to the 59th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) Events in New York City.

Facebook:
Cordaid, National Democratic Institute, Fontaine Isoko presentation on "Women Political Participation and their role in Prevention of Electoral Conflict in Africa" at CSW59
https://www.facebook.com/gnwpeacebuilders/photos/a.712604335435249.1073741843.119000588128963/1019534074742272/?type=3&theater

GNWP Intl. Coordinator Mavic Cabrera Balleza shares GNWP's role in championing independent civil society input in the Global Study on the Implementation of UNSC 1325, including the CSO Survey. Civil Society Panel on the High Level Panel on WPS
https://www.facebook.com/gnwpeacebuilders/photos/a.712604335435249.1073741843.119000588128963/1020815431280803/?type=3&theater

Women and girls’ access to information technology in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo: Challenges and Prospects
https://www.facebook.com/gnwpeacebuilders/photos/a.134866886542333.18994.119000588128963/1022337257795287/?type=3&theater

Sample Tweets:
@GNWP_GNWP Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka at #CSW59 Not seen as much change as we want in economic arena. Could take 81 years. @phumzileunwomen #Beijing20

If no women, no peace. We need solidarity & support from intl community. Mary Akrami, Afghan Women’s Network #CSW59

@GNWP_GNWP Akinyi Walender @Cordaid - women's role in electoral conflict prevention Africa. #csw59 @AWalender

@GNWP_GNWP Gender Inequality and Climate Change: How to Tackle a Double Injustice @UN #CSW59 #Beijing20 #climate #gender

@Cballantine "We don't want military in #DRC, we want professors. We want doctors." @ICGBV_Ireland @dfatirl @GNWP_GNWP #CSW59

@GNWP_GNWP Poverty, illiteracy, knowledge technology, linguistic barriers, & gender issues influence women's capacity to participate. Regine Lukwangi. #DRC

@GNWP_GNWP Tech access would help address sexual based violence outbreaks but most rural women don't know how to write a SMS & can't afford a phone.

@GNWP_GNWP #Beijing20 Not a single country in world has achieved gender equality, Lopa Banerjee #unwomen

@GNWP_GNWP Deeds - No Words Implementation of #UNSCR1325 on #wps. #CSW59. general recommendation 30 expands State obligation.
2. The "How to" in UNSCR 1325 Implementation on May 27 2015 at the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the UN in New York

Blog:
Uganda Localization Panel

Sample Tweets:
@GNWP_GNWP Hon. Dr. Betty Ogwaro member National Legislative Assembly, Republic of South Sudan, panel #UNSCR1325 localization.

@GNWP_GNWP Mavic Cabrera Balleza speaking to importance of bottom up approach to localization #unscr1325. #WPS

3. UNSCR 1325 Anniversary Events, October, 2015:
This report includes links to pictures, blogs and articles on GNWP.org, Facebook posts, Tweets and Instagram related to the UNSCR 1325 Anniversary Events in New York City.

• United Nations Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security, please see:

Overview Report:

Blog (focused on civil society participation):
http://gnwp.org/blog/civil-society-representatives-deliver-powerful-statements-unsc-open-debate-women-peace-and

Blog (15th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325)
http://www.gnwp.org/blog/gnwp-media-outreach-15th-anniversary-unscr-1325

Blog (Deeds - No Words Implementation of Sec Res 1325 on WPS)

Sample Tweets:
GNWP @GNWP_GNWP 13 Oct 2015 BTS our @HuffPostLive talk about #1325means Thank you for hosting us!

• Open Letter to the Secretary General and Spain:

Sample Tweets:
GNWP @GNWP_GNWP @SwedenUN The bravery and commitment of women on the ground deserves our full support.#1325at15 #1325means #WPS
GNWP staff member L. von Eckartsberg @Brazil_UN_NY announced they've launched the drafting process of their #NAP on #UNSCR1325 #1325at15 #1325means

- **Cordaid’s article on the GAI:**
  

- **The Complementarity Between UNSCR 1325 and CEDAW**, please see:

  Blog:
  
  http://gnwp.org/blog/complementarity-between-cedaw-gr-30-and-uncr-1325

Information and Pictures from the GNWP website:

http://gnwp.org/galleries/complementarity-between-uncr-1325-and-cedaw

Visit our Facebook page:

https://www.facebook.com/gnwpeacebuilders/photos/pcb.1151512158211129/1151511798211165/?type=3&theater

- **United Network of Young Peacebuilders Event on Young Women, Peace and Security** event, please see:

  Blog:
  
  http://www.gnwp.org/blog/young-women-peace-and-security

For pictures from the GNWP website:


Sample Tweets:

If you do not specifically invest in girls it does not trickle down - Chenor Bah @UNFPA
@UN_Women @Cordaid @unoy_peace @UNPeacebuilding

Francia Marquez, youth advocate Colombia. People get killed & no one notices because we are so far away. @Cordaid

  **GNWP staff member @LoriPerkovich** Youth, specifically young girls r most effective investment in today & future. @UN_Women @Cordaid @unoy_peace @UNPeacebuilding @1325pg

- **Prelude to the Peace Forum, New York City**, event, please see:

  Visit our Facebook page:
  
  https://www.facebook.com/gnwpeacebuilders/photos/pcb.1147799358582409/1147798318582513/?type=3&theater

For pictures from the GNWP website:

Summary of the Prelude to the Peace Forum:

Sample Tweets:
GNWP staff member @LoriPerkovich presenting financing recommendations to Voices from the Field audience #UNSCR1325

Media is an important strategy to support gender equality #1325andbeyond

Prelude to the Peace Forum group talking about the importance of sharing good stories and practices! #1325andbeyond

Group discussion at the Prelude to the Peace Forum on men's participation in WPS #1325andbeyond

Univ of Winnipeg student talks about sexual violence against women being about boys being raised in a patriarchal society #1325andbeyond

Winnipeg Student in small financing group suggests that "Social enterprises are the new methods for financing if you want to be autonomous"

Solange Lwashinga from http://www.beautyinthemiddle.org/solange-lwashiga-furaha-video/... in the DRC highlights how "we all have a role to play" #1325andbeyond

@jasnariogalace discusses including peace education in all classroom curriculum in the Phillipines #1325andbeyond

- The Peace Forum: Opening Panel, Men On the Stand, please see:

For pictures from GNWP website:

Or visit our Facebook page:
https://www.facebook.com/gnwpeacebuilders/photos/pcb.1151518621543816/1151515374877474/?type=3&theater

Sample Tweets:
Cora Weiss opening the #Peaceforum panel @CCUN_Peace #1325at15 #1325andbeyond

Peace is conflict prevention and post conflict peace building - Alma Viviana Perez of Colombia #1325at15

@ambchowdhury closing day 1 of the #PeaceForum as the anniversary of #UNSCR1325 comes to an end #1325at15

Austria strongly supports #wps & global study, w/work in South Sudan, Kenya & Uganda. HE Mr. Jan Kickert. @AustriaUN

Women participation in single digits in peace processes, must increase numbers. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka. #1325at15
By engaging men and boys in the work we do with women, we create a more sustainable peace - Magdy Martínez-Solimán @UNDP

• **The Peace Forum: The South Sudanese Peace Agreement: Implications on Women's Participation in Peacebuilding**, please see:

  Blog:  

For pictures from the GNWP website:  

Visit our Facebook page:  
https://www.facebook.com/gnwppeacebuilders/photos/pcb.1153820847980260/1153819194647092/?type=3&theater

Sample Tweets:  
Selline Korir of Rural Women Peace Link in Kenya highlighting Kenya's support of S. Sudan's peace process #1325at15

Happening Now: South Sudanese Peace Process Panel. GNWP Member and ED of EVE Women Rita Martin speaking #1325at15

Blog: South Sudan after Peace Agreement panel at Peace Forum  
http://www.gnwp.org/news/rebuilding-south-sudan-after-signing-peace-agreement ...  
#1325at15 #SouthSudan #WPS

We call on friends of South Sudan for dissemination of peace agreement, Rita Martin.  
@Cordaid @AustriaUN @UN_Women

Thank you @AustriaUN for meeting with CSO representatives from South Sudan, Kenya & Uganda to discuss the importance of the wps agenda

• **The Peace Forum: A Historical overview of the origins of UNSCR 1325** event, please see:

For pictures from GNWP website:  
http://gnwp.org/galleries/1325-15th-anniversary-event-peace-forum-a%20historical%20overview%2A0of%20the%20origins%2A0%20unsr%2A0%201325

Sample Tweet:  
"National security should be human security" - Cora Weiss #1325andbeyond #1325at15

• **The Peace Forum: CJR 1325** event, please see:
For pictures from the GNWP website:

Or Visit our Facebook page:
https://www.facebook.com/gnwpeacebuilders/photos/pcb.1153818711313807/115381 5531314125/?type=3&theater

Sample Tweets:
Huge increase in disabilities in #drc since conflict. Govt has not made provisions re: healthcare. Irene Esambo

@GNWP_GNWP 's Shabnam Moallem translating a panel on the positive impact of R #1325 on men in the army and police

Happening Now: 15 years after 1325, organized by GNWP member Centre d'estudes sur la Justice et la Resolution 1325

• **The Peace Forum: The Girls Ambassadors for Peace (DRC) and The Women's Caucus for Peace (DRC) co-session** event, please see:

For pictures from the GNWP website:

Or visit our Facebook page:
https://www.facebook.com/gnwpeacebuilders/photos/pcb.1153813191314359/115381 1867981158/?type=3&theater

• **Launch of the ICAN Better Peace Tool event**, please see:

Our Facebook page:
https://www.facebook.com/gnwpeacebuilders/photos/pcb.1153825751313103/1153825541 313124/?type=3&theater

Sample Tweets:
"Talks before talks are very important" -@venuwan on preparation of peace processes #betterpeace #1325at15

@sanambna explains how the #betterpeace tool gives a guide for inclusion of non state actors in peace processes

Sri Lanka should be a place to train female peacekeepers - @venuwan #betterpeace

Tom Crick of @CarterCenter discussing the Syrian situation #betterpeace #1325at15 #1325andbeyond #WPS

#betterpeace tool panel has started @whatthewomensay #WPS
H.E. Geir Pedersen of Norway giving the opening remarks at the #betterpeace tool event #1325at15 #1325andbeyond

- **The Peace Forum event by Peace Is Loud**, please see:
  
  Our Facebook page:
  https://www.facebook.com/gnwpeacebuilders/photos/pcb.1153823851313293/1153823231313355/?type=3&theater
  
  Sample Tweet:
  GNWP's Newest Member @peaceisloud presenting snippets of the Trials of Spring at the Peace Forum #1325at15

- **The Peace Forum: CIASE event**, please see:
  
  Beautiful speech from Genith Quitiaquez on the invisibility of indigenous women in Colombia @Ciase_ong
  
  GNWP’s @L_vonEck moderating the panel discussion organized by CIASE and Red de Mujeres
  
  Vanessa from Red Nacional de Mujeres giving her presentation at the Peace Forum.

- **The Global Study**, please see:
  
  Article:
  “As the UN Celebrates Empowerment of Women, a New Survey Shows Major Frustrations” by Danielle Goldberg and Mavic Cabrera-Balleza October 14, 2015:
  
  
  Blog (Global Study):
  
  Blog (Civil Society Survey Focus Group):
  http://www.gnwp.org/blog/focus-group-discussion-civil-society-organization-cso-survey
  
  Sample Tweets:
  Global Study offers conclusive evidence on link btwn women's meaningful participation & building peaceful societies. Nahla Valji #1325Means

4. General Media Outreach

Sample Tweets:

- #16Days Meet Rita Martin who uses #education to empower women in #SouthSudan [http://ht.ly/VCyaz](http://ht.ly/VCyaz)

**GNWP @GNWP_GNWP** 9 Nov 2015

Blog:

South Sudan after Peace Agreement panel at Peace Forum
http://www.gnwp.org/news/rebuilding-south-sudan-after-signing-peace-agreement ... #1325at15 #SouthSudan #WPS

**GNWP @GNWP_GNWP 29 Oct 2015**
Selline Korir of Rural Women Peace Link in Kenya highlighting Kenya's support of S. Sudan's peace process #1325at15

**GNWP Retweeted L. von Eckartsberg @L_vonEck 29 Oct 2015**
Cecilia Alupo Engole of TEWPA in Uganda speaking on local women's engagement in peace process @GNWP_GNWP #1325at15

**GNWP Retweeted Lori Perkovich @LoriPerkovich 29 Oct 2015**
We want to see continued pressure from international community for implementation of peace process. Rita Martin, South Sudan. #wps @Cordaid

**GNWP @GNWP_GNWP 29 Oct 2015**
We call on friends of South Sudan for dissemination of peace agreement, Rita Martin. @Cordaid @AustriaUN @UN_Women

**GNWP Retweeted Lori Perkovich @LoriPerkovich 29 Oct 2015**
Peace on paper doesn't actually reflect peace on the ground, Rita Martin, Eve organization in South Sudan. #wps

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5. **GNWP Podcast, available on iTunes or SoundCloud:**

Episode 1: [https://soundcloud.com/saadia-khan-178661306/gnwp-talks-1325](https://soundcloud.com/saadia-khan-178661306/gnwp-talks-1325)


6. **Tweet-a-Thon**

GNWP held its first **Global Tweet-a-Thon** to complement its media outreach for the 15th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 in New York, October 2015. The results are highlighted in the following pages in our [#1325Means Report](#):
Discussion intensity chart

Sentiment chart

Number of mentions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of mentions</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>da Photo</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>250</td>
<td>269</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>272</td>
<td>291</td>
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### The most influential social media authors

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<th>Author</th>
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<th>Mentions</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1 bobpockrass</td>
<td></td>
<td>94016</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 UNFPA</td>
<td></td>
<td>87253</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 NobelWomen</td>
<td></td>
<td>70156</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Womens_eNews</td>
<td></td>
<td>50793</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Ulkoministerio</td>
<td></td>
<td>39995</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Security Council Resolution 1820: Women, Peace,</td>
<td></td>
<td>26738</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Tavana</td>
<td></td>
<td>21048</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 medeabjamin</td>
<td></td>
<td>19300</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 womenforwomenUK</td>
<td></td>
<td>16659</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 NorwayUN</td>
<td></td>
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### The most active social media authors

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<th>Influence</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 zinkerator007</td>
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<td>101</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 GNWP_GNWP</td>
<td></td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Irishmissionun</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4 lisWICCE</td>
<td></td>
<td>816</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 DBG_Peace</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 MADRESpeaks</td>
<td></td>
<td>7051</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 keziehelen</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Nilimajumder</td>
<td></td>
<td>5671</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 sanambna</td>
<td></td>
<td>1051</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ngowgwp</td>
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<td>1008</td>
<td>5</td>
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### Selected quotes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avatar</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tar_bah</td>
<td>Important and brilliant insights from leaders @ammura, @romanoquery, frances manzuet, and @joe_bah @1325means @youth4peace <strong>10 October 2015</strong></td>
<td>twitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jillness</td>
<td>Great talk w/ Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi of @draft_group. #1325means mainstreaming gender in peacebuilding, which starts within institutions</td>
<td>twitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kellamintz</td>
<td>Great line: “We promised to ourselves that we would not be restrained by what the war does and say.” #1325means</td>
<td>twitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>danyelston</td>
<td>#1325means more efficient mediation—lack of women in peace process means lack of gender perspective; recognizing the whole population</td>
<td>twitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dikaorilemosa</td>
<td>Powerful Infographic by @unwomen on women &amp; armed conflict #1325means</td>
<td>twitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aflaabeng</td>
<td>Follow @canbreatrakwater - #breakthe Silence &amp; sexual violence</td>
<td>twitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weare1325</td>
<td>#1325means engaging our @poppn in efforts to uphold women's meaningful participation in building peace</td>
<td>twitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dba_peace</td>
<td>#1325means engaging men and boys as allies and change agents in shifting attitudes and cultures in combating violence against women</td>
<td>twitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krynavair</td>
<td>#1325means feeling safe enough as a woman in my homecountry to speak out for justice without fear of violence or economic retaliation</td>
<td>facebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un_nepal</td>
<td>#1325means “to end gender discrimination &amp; create a peaceful society youth must speak against it” @youth4peace nepal</td>
<td>twitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gibihunt</td>
<td>Global study offers conclusive evidence on link between women’s meaningful participation &amp; building peaceful societies. nahi vaji #1325means</td>
<td>twitter</td>
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### Sources breakdown

- 92.4% Twitter
- 4.6% Facebook
- 2.4% Photo
- 0.3% Other

### The most active sites

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<tr>
<td>instagram.com</td>
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<tr>
<td>plus.google.com</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>
Annex 10: Engagement with the Security Sector

1. Agenda of Security Sector Workshop

AGENDA

International Workshop on Integrating and Implementing the UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820 and the Supporting Women, Peace and Security Resolutions in the Operations of the Security Sector

April 22 – 23 (Wednesday & Thursday), 2015; New York, USA

Organizers: The Global Network of Women Peacebuilders in partnership with the Permanent Mission of Chile to the UN and the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the UN

Day 1, April 22, Wednesday

Venue: Permanent Mission of Chile to the UN at 885 Second Avenue, 40th Floor
New York, NY 10017

8:30 – 9:00 am Arrival of Participants/group photo session

9:00 – 9:15 Welcome/Opening Remarks – H.E. Ambassador Cristian Barros, Permanent Representative of Chile to the UN

9:15 – 9:30 Introduction of Participants & Setting of Ground Rules – Ms. Danielle Goldberg, Program Officer, GNWP

9:30 – 9:45 Presentation of objectives, agenda and mechanics of the meeting – Ms. Mavic Cabrera-Balleza, International Coordinator, GNWP

9:45 – 9:55 Remarks from Ms. Leanne Smith, Chief, Policy and Best Practices Services, (Policy, Evaluation and Training Division) in DPKO (representing Mr. Hervé Ladsous, UN Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations)

9:55 – 10:20 Presentation on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions and the specific role of the security sector as provided for in the resolutions - Ms. Lea Angela Biason, Policy Gender Officer (DPKO)

10:20 – 10:30 Open Discussion (Q&A) on the presentation on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions and the specific role of the security sector as provided for in the resolutions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30 - 10:50</td>
<td>The Global Study on UNSCR 1325, the Peace Operations Review and the Peacebuilding Architecture Review as opportunities to examine the integration of the WPS resolutions in the security sector - Ms. Sarah Douglas, Policy Specialist, Peace and Security Section, UN Women; Ms. Felicia Gordon Senior Political Affairs Officer, Secretariat to the Advisory Group on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture; Ms. Jessica Serraris, Political Affairs Officer/Secretariat High-level Independent Panel on UN Peace Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:50 – 11:00</td>
<td>Open Discussion (Q&amp;A) on the presentations Global Study on UNSCR 1325, the Peace Operations Review and the Peacebuilding Architecture Review as opportunities to examine the integration of the WPS resolutions in the security sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 11:15</td>
<td>Coffee/tea break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 – 12:30 pm</td>
<td>Experiences &amp; Best Practices in integrating UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions in security sector training – impact and challenges – Representatives from the Nepal and Philippine military/police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 – 12:50</td>
<td>Open Discussion (Q&amp;A) on Experiences in integrating UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions in security sector training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:50 – 2:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30 – 2:45</td>
<td>Energizer “Weather report,” – Ms. Danielle Goldberg, GNWP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:45 – 3:00</td>
<td>The Role of Gender Advisors in the Security Sector: gains and gaps – Ms. Charlotte Isaksson, Senior Gender Advisor to the Swedish Armed Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 – 3:30</td>
<td>Open Discussion (Q&amp;A) on the role of Gender Advisors in the Security Sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 – 3:45</td>
<td>Coffee/tea break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45 – 5:00</td>
<td>Group Work on the Integration and Implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions in/by the Security Sector - Guiding questions will be provided on: a) conduct and behavior of the security sector as they perform their duties in conflict-affected situations including in relation to women’s rights and violence against women, including SGBV; b) discrimination against women and SGBV within the security institutions in line with global and national policy framework including the UN’s zero tolerance on sexual exploitation and abuse; c) identifying and increasing the positive impact of security sector’s work on national and community peace and security; and d) other issues that participants deem important.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 – 5:15</td>
<td>Closing of the First Day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overall Facilitators for Day 1 – Ms. Belen Sapag, First Secretary, Permanent Representative of Chile to the UN and Ms. Danielle Goldberg, GNWP

Day 2, April 23, Thursday
Venue: Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the UN at 666 Third Avenue, 19th floor, (Between 42nd and 43rd street), New York, NY 10017

8:30 – 8:45 am Welcome/Opening Remarks - H.E. Ambassador Karel J.G. van Oosterom, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the UN

8:45 – 9:00 Recapitulation of the first day - Ms. Mavic Cabrera-Balleza, International Coordinator, GNWP

9:00 – 11:00 Presentation of the outcomes and recommendations of the small group discussions – group rapporteurs

11:00 – 11:15 Coffee/tea break

11:15 - 12:30 pm Discussion on concrete recommendations & next steps – Ms. Mavic Cabrera-Balleza, International Coordinator, GNWP

12:30 – 1:00 Personal Commitments & Closing

1:00 – 2:30 Lunch

Overall Facilitator for Day 2 – Ms. Danielle Goldberg, GNWP

The international workshop will be followed by a panel discussion in the UN.

3:00 – 5:00 pm Panel discussion to present the highlights of the International Workshop on Integrating and Implementing UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the Supporting Women, Peace and Security Resolutions in the Operations of the Security Sector – Introduction by the Permanent Mission of Chile to the UN; Chaired by GNWP; Presentation from: Ambassador Anwarul Chowdhury, Former Under Secretary General and High Representative of the United Nations Member, High level Advisory Group on the Global Study on UNSCR 1325; Prof. Miriam Coronel Ferrer, Chair of the Philippine Government Peace Panel with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front; and police and military officers from different countries and regions; Remarks by H.E. Ambassador Karel J.G. van Oosterom.

Venue: UN Conference Room 6 (UN Secretariat Building)

This agenda was developed by the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders.

2. Workshop’s Resulting Recommendations
COORDINATION OF IMPLEMENTATION
- Develop a joint internal action plan and communications strategy on UNSCR 1325 for all related security institutions; and develop relevant indicators for each of those security institutions.
- Develop a more coherent coordination between UN and member states to the implementation of 1325 in support of national implementation.
- Ensure greater collaboration and support from UN, particularly technical and funding support. For example, provide WPS training materials in Spanish.
- Use broader implementation/scope of conflict as used in GR 30.

CIVIL SOCIETY CONSULTATION
- Military to adopt a gendered human security approach for its security plan -- through constant dialogues with civil society, UN entities and all relevant actors -- that addresses the root causes of the conflict rather than just winning the war.
- Organize a regular intra and inter-dialogue between and among women and men in the police and military on issues such as discrimination and harassment and use data for policy advocacy.
- Facilitate and support engagement between female armed forces and police and female civil society members.

LOCALIZATION
- Adopt a localization program of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and support resolutions that will include members of the security sector at the community level.

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING
- Ensure effective and mandatory training on gender mainstreaming, including UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions, prior to, during, and after deployment of UN peacekeepers.
- Ensure effective and mandatory training on gender mainstreaming, including UNSCR 1325, in curriculum for training police and military troops at academy level.
- Adopt institutional mechanisms to enhance transparency and evaluate the impact of training of security sector personnel, including the development of measurable indicators that will inform reporting, and allow for the global exchange of best practices.
- Improve capacity building of females in the security sector and gender advisor capability, particularly on prevention of gender based violence (GBV).
- Facilitate regional and national sharing and coordination on gender training activities among all security sector actors to enhance the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE
- Integrate the mandates of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 into the individual performance evaluations of security sector officers, as well as the evaluation of security sector units, including post operation evaluations.
• Encourage the integration of WPS into high level leadership development programs for senior security officials
• Calling for development of an international accountability framework to end impunity within the security sector of crimes committed by security sector personnel during international deployments. This includes thorough investigations of crime committed by security personnel, prosecution according to the law of the land, and proper reporting at the national level and to the families
• Integrate the implementation of NAP/UNSCR 1325 into the Terms of Reference for security sector officers

FINANCING
• Allocate a dedicated budget for WPS within the security sector and devise a budgetary planning system and guidelines that incentivizes the effective implementation of the NAP by the security sector in strategic, operational and tactical levels
• Member states must have a resource mobilization plan—including an adequate percentage of its national budget for women, peace and security, with funds earmarked for a National Action Plan on 1325, if applicable

GENDER MAINSTREAMING
• Create women’s desks in police stations in communities
• Creation of gender offices at all levels in the reform of the security forces
• Collect and refer to sex-disaggregated data in all planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation and reporting processes within the security sector
• Integrate local women’s realities and perspectives on security as a barometer in design, implementation and monitoring

PROTECTION
• Create protocol that reinforces protection of women victims of gender based violence (GBV)

MONITORING AND EVALUATION
• Ensure the development and use of indicators and monitoring and evaluation systems that will track the implementation of UNSCR 1325 within security institutions
• Support the role of women in formal monitoring mechanisms of peace agreements

RECRUITMENT AND HIRING IN SECURITY SECTOR
• Increase appropriate facilities for women in conjunction with increased women’s recruitment in both police and military
• Develop gender-sensitive recruitment, hiring and career advancement strategies and policies that ensures equal opportunities for women and men who decide to join the security forces

3. Workshop Module
International Meeting on Integrating and Implementing the UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820 and the Supporting Women, Peace and Security Resolutions in the Operations of the Security Sector

April 22 – 23 (Wednesday & Thursday), 2015; New York, USA

Organizers: The Global Network of Women Peacebuilders in partnership with the Permanent Mission of Chile to the UN and the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the UN

### DAY 1: APRIL 22, WEDNESDAY

**Venue:** Permanent Mission of Chile to the UN at 885 Second Avenue, 40th Floor New York, NY 10017  
**Facilitators** [Ms. Belen Sapag, First Secretary, Permanent Representative of Chile to the UN and Ms. Danielle Goldberg, Program Officer, GNWP]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Method/Process</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Facilitators/ Resource Persons</th>
<th>Materials</th>
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</table>
| 8:30 – 9:00 | Arrival of Participants                       | • Participants arrive one by one (with ID)  
• Organizers greet them in building lobby  
• Organizers have registration desk in Mission entrance and distribute nametags, agenda and other meeting materials  
• Group photo session with Ambassadors before session begins | • Participants are present for the meeting  
• Participants have the printed agenda, meeting materials and notepads and pens for note taking  | Chile Mission/GNWP                  | • Nametags  
• Printed meeting agendas  
• Printed meeting materials in folders and kits (including reimbursement info—reimbursements to be distributed in afternoon by Ms. Kelly Yzique, Intern, GNWP)  
• Notepads/ pens on the table |
| 9:00 – 9:15 | Welcome/Opening Remarks                       | Presentations: Ambassador is introduced by overall facilitator (Belen Sapag). (Belen will acknowledge also Amb. Chowdhury, and mention that he will be one of the speakers at the panel at the UN on April 23). Ambassador Barros give short opening remarks. | • Participants feel welcome and are ready for the meeting to begin. | Chile Mission (Ambassador) | • Bio for Amb. Chowdhury |
| 9:15 – 9:30 | Introduction of Participants & Setting of Ground Rules | • Ms. Belen Sapag introduces Ms. Danielle Goldberg as overall facilitator  
• Presentation: Each participant introduces her/himself—name, title, one expectation for the workshop, one thing about yourself we wouldn’t know by just looking at you. Time permitting, ask a few | • Participants are aware of who their co-participants are  
• Participants are relaxed and energized to participate  
• Participants understand the ground rules for the 2-day meeting (including Chatham House Rule)  | Ms. Belen Sapag, First Secretary, Permanent Representative of Chile to the UN  
Ms. Danielle Goldberg, Program Officer, GNWP, overall facilitator | • Document/PPT slide for intros and ground rules mute or turn of cell phones., once ranks and titles shared, affirm that all participants are equal and request that we continue at the level of |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9:30 – 9:45</th>
<th>Presentation of Objectives &amp; Agenda</th>
<th>Participants have a clear understanding of the meeting’s objectives and agenda</th>
<th>Ms. Mavic Cabrera-Balleza, International Coordinator, GNWP</th>
<th>first names, confidentiality, stay on time.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:45 – 9:55</td>
<td>DPKO best practices in policy, evaluation and training related to gender and implementation of UNSCR 1325</td>
<td>• Inspirational remarks on the important contribution of the security sector in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 • The participants are inspired by the recognition of their role in the successful implementation of UNSCR 1325 • Participants have an understanding of gender mainstreaming in DPKO; integration of UN resolutions on WPS in trainings of peacekeepers; how DPKO works towards effective implementation of WPS resolutions.</td>
<td>Ms. Leanne Smith, Chief, Policy and Best Practices Services, (Policy, Evaluation and Training Division) in DPKO (representing Mr. Hervé Ladsous, UN Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations)</td>
<td>[Materials needed to be confirmed with DPKO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:55 – 10:20</td>
<td>Presentation on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions and the specific role of the security sector as provided for in the resolutions</td>
<td>• Presentation by Ms. Biason • Participants gain an understanding and knowledge of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions • Participants are aware of and understand the role of the security sector as provided for in the WPS resolutions.</td>
<td>Ms. Lea Angela Biason, Policy Gender Officer (DPKO)</td>
<td>[Materials needed to be confirmed with DPKO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20 – 10:30</td>
<td>Open Discussion on the presentation on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions and the specific role</td>
<td>• Open discussion facilitated by the resource person, who solicits reactions and questions from the participants • Participants will have been requested to develop some questions in advance to pose throughout the workshop • The participants’ questions have been answered • The participants have gained deeper clarity regarding their role in the implementation of the WPS resolutions</td>
<td>Ms. Lea Angela Biason, Policy Gender Officer (DPKO)</td>
<td>Post-its/notecards • Flipchart or dry erase board</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 – 10:35</td>
<td>Note Taker to write down main points on flipchart/dry erase board (Ms. Danielle Goldberg)</td>
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| 10:30 - 10:50 | The Global Study on UNSCR 1325, the Peace Operations Review and the Peacebuilding Architecture Review as opportunities to examine the integration of the WPS resolutions in the security sector | • Presentation by UN Women, PBA and the Peace Operations Review Secretariat  
• The participants have learned about the different UN-led reviews: the Global Study as part of the High-level review of UNSCR 1325, the Peace Ops Review and the Peacebuilding Architecture  
• Ms. Sarah Douglas, Policy Specialist, Peace and Security Section, UN Women – 7 minutes  
• Ms. Felicia Gordon, Senior Political Affairs Officer, Secretariat to the Advisory Group on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture – 7 minutes  
• Ms. Jessica Serraris, Political Affairs Officer/Secretariat High-level Independent Panel on UN Peace Operations - 7 minutes |
| [Materials needed to be confirmed with UN Women, UN Peace Operations Review Secretariat and PBA] |
| 10:50 – 11:00 | Open Discussion (Q&A) on the presentations Global Study on UNSCR 1325, the Peace Operations Review and the Peacebuilding Architecture Review as opportunities to examine the integration of the WPS resolutions in the security sector | • Open discussion facilitated by the resource people, who solicits reactions and questions from the participants  
• Ms. Sarah Douglas, Peace and Security Section, UN Women  
• Ms. Felicia Gordon, Senior Political Affairs Officer, Secretariat to the Advisory Group on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture  
• Ms. Jessica Serraris, High-level Independent Panel on UN Peace Operations |
| 11:00 – 11:15 | Coffee/tea break | |
| 11:15 – 12:30 | Experiences & Best Practices in Integrating UNSCR 1325, | • Presentation by participants, identified ahead of time [possibly from the | • Participants have learned of best practices and challenges  
Ganesh Raj Rai, Colonel Rajeshwor Bhattarai & Singha Bahadur Shreshta – (5)  
Check if they will use powerpoint and/or other audio visual resources |
| | | • Participants have learned of best practices and challenges  
Ganesh Raj Rai, Colonel Rajeshwor Bhattarai & Singha Bahadur Shreshta – (5)  
Check if they will use powerpoint and/or other audio visual resources |
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session Description</th>
<th>Presenters and Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 –</td>
<td>Open Discussion on Experiences in Integrating UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Supporting WPS</td>
<td>Presenters will take the floor in order of rank. Presenters who do not wish to share questions and reactions verbally will write them down on post-its/notecards that will be circulated for that purpose. Note Taker to write down main points on flipchart/dry erase board.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:50</td>
<td>WPS Resolutions in Security Sector Training: impact and Challenges (Q &amp; A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:45 –</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Venue: Nino’s on Second Ave. and 47th Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30 –</td>
<td>Energizer “Weather report”</td>
<td>The participants understand the role of Gender Advisors in the Security Sector. The participants are aware of gains and challenges in the work/appointment of Gender Advisors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:45 –</td>
<td>The role of Gender Advisors in the Security Sector: Gains and Gaps</td>
<td>The participants have shared how they feel and have been energized and relaxed from the activity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 –</td>
<td>Open Discussion on the Role of Gender Advisors in the Security Sector: Gains and Gaps</td>
<td>The participants have shared the impacts and challenges that they have faced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td></td>
<td>The participants have shared their initial reactions to Charlotte’s presentation and their own thoughts about the role of Gender Advisors.</td>
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**Notes:**
- **Presenters:** PSSUPT Susan Jalla & Major Gen. Rafael Valencia – (5 minutes each) Philippines; Chile might contribute here as well.
- **Venue:** Nino’s on Second Ave. and 47th Street
- **Energizer:** Funny pictures/illustration that convey a wide range of moods. Tape.
- **Post-its or note cards:** Flipchart/dry erase board.
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<tr>
<td>3:30 – 3:45</td>
<td>Coffee/tea break</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:45 – 5:00</td>
<td>Group Work on the Integration and Implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions in/by the Security Sector</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00 – 5:15</td>
<td>Closing of the first day</td>
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**on post-its/notecards that will be circulated for that purpose**

**Gender Advisors**

Down main points on flipchart/dry erase board (Ms. Danielle Goldberg)

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<td>3:45 – 5:00</td>
<td>Group Work on the Integration and Implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions in/by the Security Sector</td>
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- Small group discussion
- Participants will be pre-assigned to one of three groups, based on regional distribution and gender balance
- The participants have shared their experiences on the integration and implementation of the WPS resolutions
- Ms. Danielle Goldberg will describe the process, keeping time.

Each group will focus on one of the following topics:
- Conduct and behavior of the security sector as they perform their duties in conflict-affected situations including in relation to women’s rights and violence against women, including SGBV
- Discrimination against women and SGBV within the security institutions in line with global and national policy framework including the UN’s zero tolerance on sexual exploitation and abuse
- Identifying and increasing the positive impact of security sector’s work on national and community peace and security
- The participants have learned from their fellow participants’ experiences
- In their small group, participants have discussed their group topic’s in depth
- Participants have began to formulate recommendations for the better integration and implementation of the WPS resolution, with respect to their group’s specific topic
- Ms. Danielle Goldberg, GNWP
- Lori Perkovich, Consultant, GNWP
- Danielle Goldberg, GNWP

Each small group facilitator will guide the conversation using guide questions.

- Prior to each group discussion, the facilitator will assign a note taker and a rapporteur from the group.

Other issues that participants deem important will be integrated into each of the group discussion.

**Guide questions for each group**

- Post-its/notecards or Flip Chart paper

**5:00 – 5:15**

- Rapporteur’s presentation
- Day 1 Evaluation: 3 things I learned, one question I still have, one suggestion regarding workshop process for day 2
- Facilitators closing work and reminder of time and venue
- Participants know where and when the next day’s activities will take place
- Ms. Danielle Goldberg, GNWP

- Colored notecards (3 colors)
for the next day’s program

- Participants reflecting on learning and share feedback on process and outstanding questions.

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<tr>
<td>8:30 – 8:45</td>
<td>Opening of the second Remarks H.E. Ambassador Karel J.G. van Oosterom, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the UN</td>
<td>• Inspirational remarks on the important contribution of the security sector in the implementation of UNSCR 1325</td>
<td>• The participants are inspired by the recognition of their role in the successful implementation of UNSCR 1325</td>
<td>The Netherlands Mission (Ambassador)</td>
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</table>
| 8:45 – 9:00 | Recapitulation of the first day & Kick off of the second day             | • Rapporteur, “eyes” and “ears” make creative presentations of the highlights of the first day  
  • Overall facilitator for the day summarizes the day’s agenda | • The participants are able to review the discussions on the first day  
  • The participants have a clear idea of the agenda for the second day | Day 1 rapporteur/s Ms. Danielle Goldberg, GNWP, overall facilitator | • Printed agenda (have a few extra copies in case participants do not bring it, and project on screen if PPT slide)  
  • Extra pens/notepads as needed |
| 9:00 – 11:00 | Presentation of the Outcomes & Recommendations of the small group discussions | • Rapporteurs from each small group will present their group’s outcomes and recommendations | • The participants learn and are inspired by the discussions and recommendations from other groups  
  • Concrete recommendations on the integration of the WPS resolutions in the training of the security sector have been formulated | Small group rapporteurs Ms. Danielle Goldberg, GNWP, facilitator | • Post-its/notecards or Flip Chart paper |
<p>| 11:00 – 11:15 | Coffee/tea break                                                       |                                                                              |                                                                          |                                                                    |                                                                          |</p>
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<tr>
<td>11:15 – 12:30</td>
<td>Discussion on Concrete Recommendations &amp; Next steps</td>
<td>Lists of recommendations are consolidated and strengthened into one common list of recommendations. Lists of next steps are consolidated into one, strong list of specific actions and next steps. Ms. Mavic Cabrera-Balleza, GNWP. Ms. Danielle Goldberg from GNWP will type up the final list of recommendations right away and print to distribute during the afternoon event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 – 12:50</td>
<td>Personal Commitments &amp; Closing</td>
<td>Participants have shared their personal commitments to further the integration of the WPS in the security sector operations. (Note: this is on a volunteer basis, participants will be able to share their personal commitments anonymously in writing in the evaluations.) The participants feel satisfied with what has been achieved and are ready for the presentation of recommendations during the afternoon event. Ms. Danielle Goldberg, GNWP. Volunteer participants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:50 - 1:00</td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>The participants share feedback on what they most useful/effective in this meeting. The participants share their personal commitments in writing. Ms. Danielle Goldberg, GNWP.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00 – 2:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 – 5:00</td>
<td>Panel discussion to present the highlights of the International Meeting on Integrating and Implementing UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and</td>
<td>The participants have presented their recommendations with other WPS actors at the global level, including CSOs, UN Agencies and Member States. Audience members. Introduction by the Permanent Mission of Chile to the UN. Chaired by Mavic Cabrera Balleza, GNWP. Presentation from: Ambassador Anwarul Chowdhury, Former.</td>
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</table>
the Supporting Women, Peace and Security Resolutions in the Operations of the Security Sector

have provided feedback to further strengthen the recommendations

• Awareness has been raised on recommendations and commitments made to further integrate UNSCR 1325 and 1820 into the regular functioning of Security Sector institutions

• Participants in the meeting are committed to furthering the WPS agenda

Under Secretary General and High Representative of the United Nations Member, High level Advisory Group on the Global Study on UNSCR 1325

• Presentation from Prof. Miriam Coronel Ferrer, Chair of the Philippine Government Peace Panel with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front;

• Presentation from police and military officers from different countries and regions

• Remarks by H.E. Ambassador Karel J.G. van Oosterom, Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the UN

This agenda was developed by the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders.

GNWP and its members and partners thank Cordaid for its support to this International Meeting on Integrating and Implementing the UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820 and the Supporting Women, Peace and Security Resolutions in the Operations of the Security Sector

Guiding Questions:

Session: Experiences & Best Practices in Integrating UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Supporting WPS Resolutions in Security Sector Training: impact and Challenges

1) Describe briefly how have you integrated training on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in your training including why do you conduct such training, what specific provisions or pillars of 1325 and 1820 do you highlight in your training and why, how many training have you conducted, how often do you conduct them, who attend such training.

2) What has been the impact of such training in the operations of your security institution?

3) What are your future plans regarding training on UNSCR 1325 and 1820?

4) What recommendations can you provide to improvement training on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in security institutions?

Session: The role of Gender Advisors in the Security Sector: Gains and Gaps

1) What are the specific roles and functions of a Gender Advisor in the military?

2) From your experience, why is it important to have a Gender Advisor in the military? Please give example/s of concrete situations where having a Gender Advisor led to a positive impact in the work of the military.
3) What are the challenges that Gender Advisors in the military face? How can these challenges be addressed?

4) Please provide concrete recommendations that will help ensure that Gender Advisors in the military will function effectively and contribute concretely in the implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions.

**Group work: Conduct and behavior of the security sector as they perform their duties in conflict-affected situations including in relation to women’s rights and violence against women, including SGBV**

1) Is your police or military institution implementing UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (or the NAP if there is a NAP)?

2) If yes, describe the implementation and explain the factors that make it possible for the implementation

3) If not, why not and explain the factors that prevent implementation.

4) How has the implementation impacted on the conduct and behavior of the police or military institution as they perform their duties in conflict-affected situations including in relation to women’s rights and violence against women, including SGBV

5) If other laws and policies have impacted on the conduct and behavior of the police or military institution as they perform their duties in conflict-affected situations including in relation to women’s rights and violence against women, including SGBV, please describe and analyze those as well including whether or not their implementation is in complementarity with UNSCR 1325.

6) How has the non-implementation of UNSCR 1325 impacted on the conduct and behavior of the security sector as they perform their duties in conflict-affected situations including in relation to women’s rights and violence against women, including SGBV

7) Please provide concrete recommendations on how best UNSCR 1325 an 1820 (or the NAP if there is a NAP) can be used to improve the conduct and behavior of the security sector as they perform their duties in conflict-affected situations including in relation to women’s rights and violence against women, including SGBV

8) Identify other issues or areas of police and military operations that you think may be affected by the implementation or non-implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820.

**Group work: Discrimination against women and SGBV within the security institutions**

1) Is your police or military institution implementing UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (or the NAP if there is a NAP)?

2) If yes, describe how it is implemented and explain the factors that made it possible for the implementation

3) If not, why not and explain the factors that prevent implementation.

4) How has the implementation impacted on the discrimination against women and SGBV within the police and military institutions?

5) How has the non-implementation impacted on discrimination against women and SGBV within the police and military institutions?
6) Please provide concrete recommendations on how best UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (or the NAP if there is a NAP) can be used to end discrimination against women and SGBV within police or military operations.

7) Identify other issues or areas of police and military operations that you think may be affected by the implementation or non-implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820.

**Group work: Identifying and increasing the positive impact of security sector’s work on national and community peace and security**

1) Is your police or military institution implementing UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (or the NAP if there is a NAP)?

2) If yes, describe how it is implemented and explain the factors that made it possible for the implementation.

3) If not, why not and explain the factors that prevent implementation.

4) Identify positive impact of the police and military’s work on national and community peace and security.

5) How has the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (or the NAP if there is a NAP) impacted on the discrimination against women and SGBV within the police and military institutions?

6) How has the non-implementation affected the overall impact of the police and military’s work on national and community peace and security?

7) Please provide concrete recommendations on how best UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (or the NAP if there is a NAP) can be used to increase the positive impact of security sector’s work on national and community peace and security.

8) Identify other issues or areas of police and military operations that you think may be affected by the implementation or non-implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820.

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**Concept Note**

*GNWP and its members and partners thank Cordaid for its support to this International Meeting on Integrating and Implementing the UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820 and the Supporting Women, Peace and Security Resolutions in the Operations of the Security Sector.*

4. Engagement with the Security Sector Concept Note
Engagement with the Security Sector in the implementation of the UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting Women and Peace and Security resolutions

I. Background

In the last 15 years, there have been unprecedented developments in international law that address women and peace and security issues. The adoption of the groundbreaking United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 in October 2000 transformed the dominant perception of women as victims of armed conflict into peacebuilders, decision-makers and agents of change. This transformative element of UNSCR 1325 paved the way for a number of supporting instruments and policies. It reinforced the demand for women’s participation in decision-making, conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes; the protection of women and girls’ rights, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict; and the promotion of a gender perspective in peacekeeping and field-based operations.

Since the adoption of UNSCR 1325, six supporting resolutions on Women and Peace and Security (WPS) have been adopted. UNSCR 1820 (June 2008), which focuses on sexual violence in conflict, was followed by UNSCR 1888 (September 2009), a resolution that identifies specific actions to respond to sexual violence in conflict and appointed a Special Representative of the Secretary General on the issue. Soon thereafter, in October 2009, UNSCR 1889 was adopted to strengthen the UN’s commitment to women’s inclusion in peace negotiations, in governance and financing of post conflict recovery. In December 2010, UNSCR 1960 called upon parties to armed conflict to implement specific commitments to put an end to sexual violence and requested the Secretary General to track and monitor the implementation of these commitments. On June 24, 2013, UNSCR 2106 was passed, establishing operational clarity in the work of the UN, governments and in coordination with civil society, with the ultimate goal of ending impunity towards sexual violence in conflict. The latest resolution, UNSCR 2122, adopted on October 18, 2013, brings a renewed focus on women’s leadership and empowerment as central to resolving conflict and promoting peace. Furthermore, it puts the onus on the Security Council, the UN, regional organizations and Member States to build women’s participation through regular consultations, funding mechanisms to support women’s civil society organizations, and changes in the Security Council’s working methods in relation to WPS.

However, progress in implementation of these international laws has been slow and unpredictable due to a number of factors, including a lack of political will on the parts of some Member States and a lack of dedicated funding for implementation. UNSCR 1325, which is considered to be the foundation document, is still unknown in many conflict-affected areas. To date, there are only 47 National Action Plans (NAPs) on UNSCR 1325. The ensuing resolutions remain unknown, particularly among those who could benefit most from them—women in conflict-affected communities. Women remain in the margins with regards to decision-making on peace and security and their full and equal participation in formal peace negotiations is still the exception rather than the rule. Rape and other forms of sexual violence continue to be widespread. There is still a general perception that the peace and security domain, including the security sector is exclusively reserved for men.
The Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) has come to the conclusion that it is now urgent for efforts to implement the WPS resolutions to involve and clarify the role of the security sector and its different actors. Defining the role of the security sector in the implementation of the resolutions at this moment in time is critical, in light of the 2015 Security Council High Level Review of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the ongoing Global Study that will outline best practices as well as gaps and challenges in implementation.

**Role of the Security Sector**

Security sectors typically comprise state security actors, such as the military and police forces, law enforcement and intelligence services, officials responsible for border management and customs services, justice and penal institutions, as well as non-state security providers. This sector is recognized as a central entry point in peacebuilding and reconstruction efforts of post-conflict and transitional countries through Security Sector Reform (SSR) processes. In the context of Women, and Peace and Security (WPS) specifically, the importance of SSR processes has been underlined in two key documents: the 2010 Secretary-General’s Report on Women’s participation in peacebuilding and the Integrated Technical Guidance Note on Gender Responsive Security Sector Reform. The Secretary-General’s Report introduces a set of pragmatic changes to the UN approach in security sector reform, while the Technical Guidance Note acknowledges the need for increasing the sector’s responsiveness to women and girls and women’s participation in the security sector. The 2013 Secretary-General’s report on WPS asserted that proactive steps to build women’s leadership and participation in various institutions, including the security sector institutions, are essential in their overall participation in peacebuilding and decision-making. However, the 2014 Secretary-General’s report on WPS pointed out that the 20 percent target of women police officers in peacekeeping missions and the target related to the number of women military personnel are far from being attained.

The quality of services rendered by the actors within the security sector impacts not only the maintenance of peace, order and security within a state, but also the observance of the rule of law and the advancement of the WPS agenda globally. Increasingly, government, civil society and the UN have called for the involvement of the security sector in the implementation of the WPS resolutions. At the London Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict in June 2014, many participants highlighted this point and the fact that there were few security sector representatives at the Summit.

In spite of the documents mentioned above and the international calls for the sector’s involvement in the implementation of the WPS resolutions, security sector actors continue to be dismissive of WPS issues. This is largely due to a lack of awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the WPS

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1 For the purpose of this initiative, the security sector refers to the police, military and private security contractors.
resolutions. The WPS resolutions are perceived as dealing solely with women or gender issues that have little or no bearing on peace and security. Consequently, when invited to training and discussions on the WPS resolutions, Defense Ministries, armed forces and police institutions send their most junior personnel or administrative staff, composed mostly of women.

Civil society organizations working at regional, national and local levels make similar observations: security sector actors normally do not consider the WPS resolutions to be a part of their mandate and tasks. Even when security sector actors do participate in WPS-related training and engage with WPS topics within security sector institutions, WPS discussions are not considered core business and are not given high priority. WPS discussions and initiatives are regarded as auxiliary tasks, to be completed only in order to comply with government or UN requirements. This is compounded by the lack of training and education on the WPS resolutions of security sector actors, at all levels.

This concept note outlines a strategy and actions to address this gap. It is of utmost importance that security sector actors and civil society organizations work together and support each other’s efforts in implementing the WPS resolutions. The implementation of the WPS resolutions must be conducted using a comprehensive approach that clearly outlines the roles that all stakeholders must play.

II. Rationale

The Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), works to bridge the gap between policy discussions and implementation and action on the ground on WPS issues. GNWP’s extensive experience in advocacy and programming towards full and effective implementation of the WPS resolutions at the global, regional, national and local levels, validates the observation that the security sector is generally dismissive of the WPS resolutions and of National Action Plans (NAPs) on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. This is particularly true in developing and least developed countries. Lack of awareness of the resolutions is another fundamental reason for the lack of security sector engagement. As a result, UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions are not integrated into the operations of the security sector.

Despite dismissive views of the WPS resolutions within the security sector, GNWP has made some advancement in its partnership with the security sector in Colombia, Nepal and the Philippines. High-level military and police officials as well as representatives of Defense Ministries from these countries have expressed interest in integrating the NAPs (in the case of Nepal and the Philippines) and the actual resolutions (in the case of Colombia which does not have a NAP) in their regular training and in their overall operations. A series of capacity building training on the WPS resolutions has already been conducted in Colombia, Nepal and the Philippines.

GNWP believes that it is absolutely necessary for women’s organizations to further explore and establish collaboration with the security sector. Dialogue and collaboration is the most effective way to raise the security sector’s awareness of issues such as gender equality, women’s rights, women’s participation in decision-making and how they relate to issues of peace and security. The security sector’s involvement in implementing the WPS resolutions and NAPs will help ensure that security and justice providers deliver effective and efficient security and justice services that meet the people’s
needs. It would also make the security sector accountable to the state and its people and guarantee that it operates within a framework of democratic governance, without discrimination and with full respect for human rights and the rule of law. This would entail integrating a gender perspective into the planning, implementation and monitoring of all activities in order to ensure that the services rendered by the security sector reach all members of the community in a just and adequate manner and that equal security is delivered to all women, men, girls and boys across all socio-economic, political and cultural strata, race, ethnicities, religions and sexualities. Such engagement and dialogue with the security sector could also lead to broader and more constructive concepts of security, particularly human security.

In light of its experience working with the security sector, GNWP is well placed to deepen its engagement with the security sector and pursue a more strategic partnership in order to institutionalize the integration of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions into the operations of Defense Ministries, armed forces, police forces and other security institutions.

III. Goal and Objectives

Goal: To strengthen partnership between civil society and the security sector in order to encourage a paradigm shift from “winning the war” to “winning the peace;” address root causes of conflicts; and support a more comprehensive framework of security that includes human security.

Note: Expound on the above concept and reference Sir Rupert Smith.

Objectives:

1. To convene high-level officials from Defense Ministries, armed forces and police forces and other security institutions and advocates to generate support for the integration of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting resolutions in the security sector;

2. To increase understanding and knowledge of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions within Defense Ministries, armed forces, police forces and other security institutions such as private security agencies;

3. To enhance the capacities of Defense Ministries, armed forces, police forces and other security institutions to integrate UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions and the National Action Plan (NAPs) where they exist, into all phases and all levels of analysis, planning, conduct and evaluation of any operation at strategic, operational and tactical level;

4. To encourage and support security sector institutions to establish formal positions of gender advisors within their structures in order to support the implementation UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions;

5. To formulate recommendations that will address: a) the conduct and behavior of the security sector as they perform their duties in conflict-affected situations including in relation to human rights and sexual and gender-based violence; b) the sexual and gender-based violence and
discrimination within the security institutions in line with global and national policy framework including the UN's zero tolerance on sexual exploitation and abuse; and c) identify and increase the positive impact of security sector’s work on national and community peace and security; and d) other issues that participants deem important; and

6. To present the outputs and recommendations from this international meeting on engaging the security sector in the WPS resolutions’ implementation during the 2015 Security Council High Level Review of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the preceding Global Study on UNSCR 1325; as well as the UN Peace Operations Review and the UN Peacebuilding Architecture Review.

IV. Activities

1. *International Meeting on Integrating and Implementing of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the Supporting WPS Resolutions in the Operations of the Security Sector*

On April 22-23, 2015, GNWP in partnership with the Permanent Mission of Chile to the UN and the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the UN will organize the “*International Meeting on Integrating UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820 and the Supporting Women, Peace and Security Resolutions in the Operations of the Security Sector*” in New York. This international meeting will convene senior-level officials from Defense Ministries, armed forces, police forces, other security sector institutions and advocates to discuss strategies on how the security sector can effectively contribute to the implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions. Specifically, the meeting will discuss where and how to institutionalize the security sector’s response to the WPS resolutions in ways that will contribute to the operational effectiveness of security sector institutions.

Furthermore, the international experts’ meeting will analyze the role of the security sector during natural disasters and health calamities such as the Ebola outbreak. It will also generate practical suggestions on how to monitor the impact of training on the WPS resolutions that have been carried out in a number of countries.

2. *Capacity building and Training of Trainers (ToT) on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions within Defense Ministries, armed forces and police forces in at least three countries*

GNWP, in partnership with its members at the national level, will organize Capacity building training on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions within Defense Ministries, armed forces and police forces in at least three countries. Context-specific training modules, WPS checklists and other training materials will be developed for this activity and where necessary, in local languages. The training module will include sessions on conflict analysis, gender sensitivity, the background and content of the WPS resolutions, experiences and strategies in the integration of the WPS resolutions into the operations of the security sector. The training will be targeted at senior level and middle level officials of the Defense Ministries, armed forces and police forces and other security institutions in order to facilitate the replication of the training among lower ranking officials.
In addition, GNWP will organize Training of Trainers (ToT) on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions within Defense Ministries, armed forces, police forces and other security sector institutions that will be attended by the staff of training departments of these institutions. The Training of Trainers will enable the security sector officials to replicate the training themselves thus, ensuring a certain level of sustainability. The training curricula will include gender sensitivity workshops, interactive discussions human security and the framework of comprehensive security, presentations on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions, workshops on the gendered aspects of security institutions’ operations, such as recruitment, hiring, training, combat operations and promotions.

7. Media from the Workshop

To read an article about the Workshop on GNWP’s website, please use the following link: http://gnwp.org/news/engaging-security-sector-implementation-women-peace-and-security-resolutions-international

To see photos from the Security Sector Workshop in April, please see use the following link: http://gnwp.org/galleries/security-sector-workshop-april-2015

To see Facebook updates and posts, please use the following links:

https://www.facebook.com/gnwpeacebuilders/posts/1048913505137662
https://www.facebook.com/gnwpeacebuilders/posts/1049204925108520
https://www.facebook.com/gnwpeacebuilders/posts/1049746521721027

Sample Tweets from the Workshop:

GNWP @GNWP_GNWP 23 Apr 2015
Happening Now: Highlights and Results of Security Sector Meetings @ChileONU @NLatUN @Cordaid

Karel van Oosterom @KvanOosterom 23 Apr 2015
With participants workshop Women Peace and Security @Cordaid @ChileONU @GNWP_GNWP

ChileONU @ChileONU 22 Apr 2015 Ile-de-France, France
Workshop Integrating Women Peace & Security in the Security Sector organized by @GNWP_GNWP at the Chilean Mission now
### Georgia NAP Costing and Budgeting Module Matrix November 13, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overview of NAP Financing: Introduction to the Financing Landscape for NAPs, Prospects and Challenges.</td>
<td>The PowerPoint presentation is divided into three major parts: Financing Landscape for NAPs, Financing, Prospects and Challenges, and Recommendations and Conclusions. The facilitator has the note pages for orientation and to use during presentation. To make the presentation interactive, the participants will be asked to have dyad conversations - speak with the person next to her/him and have a three-minute exchange of views about each topic/sub-topic presented by the facilitator/resource person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations from the Cordaid - GNWP Study on Financing NAPs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAP Costing: Rationale, Key Assumptions, Principles and Guidelines</td>
<td>The PowerPoint presentation is divided into four major parts: To present the rationale, key assumptions, principles and guidelines for NAP Costing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs/Outcomes</th>
<th>Facilitators</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To provide an overview of NAP Financing, present the prospects and challenges in light of the current financing landscape and present the recommendations and conclusions based on the Cordaid-GNWP research and the Global Study on UNSCR 1325. After this session participants will have general knowledge of NAP Financing, the prospects and challenges and recommendations to ensure dedicated financing for NAP implementation.</td>
<td>Mavic Cabrera Balleza (GNWP), Bas JM Beek (Cordaid)</td>
<td>PowerPoint presentation, projector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The facilitator has the note pages for orientation and to use during presentation. To make the presentation interactive, the participants will be asked to have dyad conversations - speak with the person next to her/him and have a three-minute exchange of views about each topic/sub-topic presented by the facilitator/resource person.
### Tools

**Group Work: Brainstorming**
Towards a timetable for second generation NAP finalisation and adoption

Discussion in plenary and summary of agreements

| Rationale, Key Assumptions, Principles and Tools. The facilitator has the note pages for orientation and to use during presentation. To make the presentation interactive, the participants will be asked to have dyad conversations - speak with the person next to her/him and have a three-minute exchange of views about each topic/sub-topic presented by the facilitator/resource person. | tools for costing Georgia’s NAP phase II. After this session, the participants will have an understanding and appreciation of the rationale, key assumptions, principles and tools for costing Georgia’s NAP phase II. | (GNWP) | , projector |

**Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB): Concepts and Principles**

**Participatory Lecture**

**Brainstorm in pairs or groups of three**

**Discussion in Plenary**

The presentation is divided in three parts: 1. General introduction 2. GRB and International instruments; and 3. GRB Tools. A resource list is included. The facilitator has note pages for orientation. Participants will brainstorm in pairs or groups of three with the person(s) next to her/him and have a three-minute exchange of views on some topics.

Participants have general knowledge of Gender Responsive Budgeting and are aware of the main steps to introduce Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in the Costing and Budgeting of the NAP 1325.

Inez Hackenberg (Cordaid), Liana Skhirtladze, GRB Expert

**Georgia PowerPoint presentation, projector Hand-out of PPT for participants**

### Coffee Break

### Costing and Budgeting of Georgia’s First Generation NAP: Sharing of Experiences, Lessons Learned

Group work on **lessons learned and challenges**: divide the participants in groups of 7/8 people. 30 minutes discussion using key questions. Presentation of key lessons in plenary.

Participants have identified strengths (why specific ministries were successful) and weaknesses (why others were not) of the former costing and budgeting process and defined key lessons learned

Bas JM Beek (Cordaid), Liana Skhirtladze, GRB Expert

**Georgia Flipchart and markers or lap tops and projector for presentation of key lessons**

### Lunch break
### Assessing existing resources and possible new sources for funding the implementation of Georgia’s NAP; and costing a specific key thematic area/pillar of Georgia’s NAP 1325

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group presentations followed by Plenary discussion</th>
<th>Show tools to use for the budget; budget codes; explain the activities and involving the policy makers</th>
<th>Participants have identified possible funding sources for the upcoming NAP 1325. Presentation of concrete costing and fundraising actions to be contained in The Way Forward</th>
<th>Liana Skhirtladze, GRB Expert Georgia &amp; Bas JM Beek (Cordaid)</th>
<th>Flipchart and markers or lap tops and projector for presentation</th>
<th>Group division taking into account expertise on specific key thematic areas / pillars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### NAP Costing template test run: To familiarise participants with the NAP costing template, which will be later, used to cost NAP

| NAP Costing template Facilitated Plenary Discussion | Set the tone then, overview template (presentation) and Group work. Small groups will be asked to do a test run of the NAP costing template and present the highlights of the group discussions to the plenary. | Mavic Cabrera Balleza (GNWP) and Liana Skhirtladze, GRB Expert Georgia | Projector for PowerPoint, NAP costing template copies, markers |

### Coffee break

| Formation of the NAP Costing and Budgeting team | Plenary | NAP Costing and Budgeting team has been formed or a vote of confidence to the pre-selected members of the NAP Costing and Budgeting team | Representativ e of the Coordinating Agency for the NAP |

| Agreement on the way Forward | Plenary | Erika Kvapilova (UN Women) |

### Closing
National Action Plan Costing Template

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Comments and Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - Participation</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Prevention</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection and Recovery</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Effective Implementation of UNSCRs on Women, Peace and Security</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 -</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Increased participation of women in the security sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tasks / Outcome</th>
<th>Unit Cost and Units</th>
<th>Quantity and Units</th>
<th>Total Cost Local Currency</th>
<th>Exchange Rate Local currency to $</th>
<th>Total Cost in $</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Comments/Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>Cost per trainer day</td>
<td>Number of trainer days</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>Cost per training</td>
<td>Number of training</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Comments:**

- Initial regular dialogue mechanism between the donors and their participation and role in activities, including women's rights advocacy and DIP and conflict-affected women.
## Action Plan Costing Template

**Area:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost Rate</th>
<th>Cost Per Person</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Exchange Rate</th>
<th>Total Cost in $</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>per person</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$10000</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>$10000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>per person</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>$10000</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>$10000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>per person</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>$11250</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>$11250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 4</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>per person</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>$3000</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>$3000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments:**

- Item 1: Requires additional funding due to increased costs.
- Item 2: Feasible with current budget allocation.
- Item 3: Requires cost-saving measures to be implemented.
- Item 4: Shows potential for cost reduction through efficiency improvements.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total Cost Local Currency</th>
<th>Exchange Rate</th>
<th>Total Cost in $</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Comments/Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support the development of Legal Aid Services in territories adjacent to occupied regions to ensure access to justice for IDP and conflict-affected women and girls</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulate professional and vocational training for IDP and conflict-affected women and girls</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide relevant services to the victims of violence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Unit Cost</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Total Cost Local</td>
<td>Exchange Rate</td>
<td>Total Cost in $</td>
<td>% of Total Cost</td>
<td>Comments/Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>translation of UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions and ODA/WGF30 in Georgian, Azerbaijani, and Armenian</td>
<td>cost per translator per day</td>
<td>number of translators</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>translation of UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions</td>
<td>cost per translator per day</td>
<td>number of translators</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>translation of UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions</td>
<td>cost per trainer day</td>
<td>number of trainer days</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>travel Allowance</td>
<td>cost per ticket roundtrip</td>
<td>number of tickets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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3. Costing and Budgeting Module

Module for the Costing and Budgeting Georgia’s NAP II

I. Overview of NAP Financing: Introduction to financing landscape for National Action Plans (NAPs), Prospects and Challenges, Recommendations

Time allocation: 30 minutes

Session objective:
To provide an overview of NAP Financing, present the prospects and challenges in light of the current financing landscape and present the recommendations and conclusions based on the Cordaid-GNWP research and the Global Study on UNSCR 1325. After this session participants will have general knowledge of NAP Financing, the prospects and challenges and recommendations to ensure dedicated financing for NAP implementation.

Facilitation notes:
The PowerPoint presentation is divided into three major parts: Financing Landscape for NAPs, Financing, Prospects and Challenges, and Recommendations and Conclusions.

The facilitator has the note pages for orientation and to use during presentation. To make the presentation interactive, the participants will be asked to have dyad conversations - speak with the person next to her/him and have a three-minute exchange of views about each topic/sub-topic presented by the facilitator/resource person.

Materials: PowerPoint presentation, projector

Fifteen years after the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) on women and peace and security (WPS), progress toward its full and effective implementation remains slow and uneven. National Action Plans (NAPs) on UNSCR 1325 are currently the
most concrete instruments for implementation at the national level. By translating the resolution into executable, measurable, and accountable actions on the ground, NAPs offer the opportunity to support stakeholders to collectively identify priorities, generate resources, and better coordinate the implementation of UNSCR 1325. NAPs spell out the steps that governments are currently taking, and those initiatives and activities that they will undertake within a given time frame to meet their obligations under Resolution 1325. NAPs can help increase the comprehensiveness, coordination, awareness-raising, ownership, accountability, and monitoring and evaluation of government’s’ women, peace and security activities. (UN INSTRAW/UN Women)

The importance of NAPs as Member States’ contribution to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000) has been highlighted many times. In 2010, during the 10th anniversary of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325, the UN Secretary-General’s report to the Security Council on Women and peace and security[1] emphasized that the success of NAPs depends on their funding and the commitment to ensure their full implementation. The Secretary-General’s report further stressed that the availability of adequate resources remains a great challenge. In various reports to the Security Council on WPS, including in his 2010 report, the United Nations Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, underscored the importance of funding and political commitment for the full implementation and ultimate success of NAPs on UN Security Council Resolution 1325. Corroborating this, studies conducted by research and academic institutions and papers produced by civil society, governments, and the UN have emphasized that dedicated budgets – along with clear lines of responsibility and accountability, active involvement of civil society, and effective monitoring mechanisms – are necessary requirements for successful NAP implementation. However, adequate financing for the implementation of NAPs and the WPS agenda more broadly remains a significant challenge[2].

Prospects and Challenges

In this section, we highlight reasons behind inadequate NAP financing. Further we identify potential financial prospects for effective implementation of NAP. GNWP and Cordaid conducted a survey[3] in July 2013 to establish the current financing landscape for NAP UNSCR 1325 implementation. The survey was sent to governments with NAPs in 42 countries in July 2013 and was completed by 26 governments. The key findings of the survey were
published in a report[4] The findings reaffirm the urgency of adequate, sustained, and dedicated financing for the effective implementation of NAPs and indeed the broader women, peace, and security agenda. The recent Global Study report on implementation of UNSCR 1325[5] also underscored the importance of NAP financing and enumerated some of the challenges. According to the Study, UN agencies and donor countries have identified the formulation of national action plans (NAPs) as a critical tool for moving forward Member State commitments in this area. These plans, when they are successful, provide an opportunity for national stakeholders to identify priorities, determine responsibilities, allocate resources, and initiate strategic actions within a defined time frame. However, consultations in all regions for this Global Study indicated that this conception of an action plan was sometimes based on an idealistic premise that all sectors within a country would work together regardless of diversity, division or polarity. Likewise, bringing all groups under one umbrella, regardless of divergent agendas, could lead to unrealistic and unachievable action plans, especially when resources were limited.

The following are the key findings from the Cordaid and GNWP study “Financing for implementation of National Action Plans on UN Security Council Resolution 1325”:

1. The majority of governments do not earmark funding for either the development or the implementation of NAP 1325.
2. The sources and sustainability of financing for NAP 1325 implementation vary greatly, with implications for tracking, monitoring, and accountability.
3. Many governments finance the implementation of their NAPs based on shifting national priorities and do not fund all pillars equally or adequately.
4. Tracking and monitoring mechanisms for NAP financing are often inadequate.
5. While many governments employ gender responsive budgeting (GRB), the particular approach used varies, with funding for NAP implementation typically not an upshot.
6. Though rhetorically supported, the critical role of civil society – particularly women’s human rights organizations, networks, and movements – in NAP development and implementation is not adequately supported or resourced.
7. There is a certain level of interest in the role of the private sector in NAP 1325 implementation.

To address the financing gaps, Cordaid and GNWP have been collaborating with UN Women in facilitating Women, Peace and Security Financing Discussion Group (FDG), which was
established in June 2014. Composed of representatives from donors, conflict-affected Member States, United Nations entities and civil society, it offers a unique multi-stakeholder space for elaborating strategies for dedicated and scaled-up financing in support of the full implementation of the women, peace and security agenda. Recognizing the urgent need to prioritize action, the FDG decided to establish Women, Peace and Security Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI), a pooled funding mechanism dedicated entirely to accelerating the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and promoting coherence, innovation and consolidation of progress at the national and global levels. The GAI includes technical support and opportunities for networking, sharing of good practice, experiences and lessons learned across regions.

Despite a great deal of effort by the international community to encourage Member States to have inclusive processes to formulate national action plans on women, peace and security, only 54 countries have formulated such action plans. Many of these plans are focused on process, with neither mechanisms for accountability nor budgets available for real implementation.[6]

Recommendations

This section presents the combined recommendations from two very important reports: the Cordaid and GNWP study on NAP financing and the Global Study on the Implementation of UNSCR 1325[7]:

· Carry out realistic costing of NAPs and earmark specific funding for implementation.

· To guarantee sustainable funding, a comprehensive and realistic costing of NAPs must be carried out from the planning stage, and specific funding earmarked for their implementation. Here, a preliminary institutional audit can be helpful, providing government with specific information that addresses stakeholders’ resource and capacity constraints so as to help establish clear lines of responsibilities and accountability. Countries including Ireland, Norway, Rwanda, Sweden and the UK have carried out institutional audits prior to beginning their NAP development processes. In the UK, a preliminary audit helped to identify existing initiatives and remaining gaps in gender-related activities across the government. Clearly allocated budgets and responsibilities, which both include and benefit civil society
organizations, are a good indicator of existing commitments. At the same time, some departments may back out of specific commitments for lack of funding [8]

- Member States, civil society, donors, and multilateral agencies—should document best practices and promote and adapt global standards for the design, monitoring and implementation of high-impact NAPs, and other women, peace and security domestication tools, building on lessons learned across the areas of: a) leadership and coordination, b) inclusion and collaboration with civil society, c) costing and financing; d) monitoring and evaluation, and e) flexibility and adaptability of plans.[9]

- Ensure adequate and sustainable funding for all pillars and all activities within NAPs.
- Guarantee clear lines of responsibility and accountability for NAP development and implementation.
- Improve coordination and promote collaboration among different actors involved in financing and implementation of NAPs.
- Ensure coherence among public policies, including those advancing women’s rights and gender equality, and reflect the NAP within post-conflict financing.
- Donors should provide predictable, long-term, and substantial financial and other resources for NAP implementation, and channel these resources through women’s rights groups.
- Respect the rights and strengthen the institutional capacity of women’s human rights defenders, organizations, networks, and movements.
- The United Nations should increase financing for the development and implementation of NAPs, support information exchange, including through South-South cooperation, and fund capacity building for civil society and government, including in gender responsive budgeting.
- Establish a transparent and inclusive financial management platform for the implementation of NAPs at national level
- Further reflect upon and examine the role of the private sector in NAP implementation.
- Public budgets should be reviewed from a gender equality perspective, and allocations should support the advancement of human rights and social justice.
- Member States should work with civil society to develop or revise national action plans for the implementation of resolution 1325 to, as relevant, address the role of climate-related resource scarcity and natural disaster response in exacerbating conflict, and provide inclusive solutions to climate and resource-related insecurity.

The growth in the number of NAPs globally is often welcomed as an illustration of Member States’ growing commitment to implement resolution 1325. However, it is important to bear
in mind that these are simply processes and facilitators of action, not ends in themselves. In regional and country consultations for the Global Study, civil society organizations echoed past lessons learned in NAP reviews and identified common elements necessary to the development of a NAP that can be a tool for coherent, targeted and impactful action. These elements include:

- Strong leadership and effective coordination;
- Inclusive design processes;
- Costing and allocated budgets for implementation;
- Monitoring and evaluation; and
- Flexibility to adapt to emerging situations.

The Security Council High-level Review provides a unique opportunity for ensuring robust and predictable financing for the implementation of the full WPS agenda beyond 2015—a priority recommendation emphasized in regional and country consultations and in other contributions to the Global Study. A number of recommendations related to financing this agenda have been put forward, including within the framework of the New Deal for building peaceful societies, established at the High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan in December 2011. These include:[10]

- Emphasizing the application of gender analysis in needs assessments, planning and monitoring of budgets;
- Attaching dedicated budgets to national implementation frameworks such as national action plans;
- Consistently using tools such as gender markers to assess performance and improve accountability for financing gender equality; and
- Allocating more resources to support and build the capacity of women’s organizations operating in conflict and post-conflict settings.

Conclusion

In conclusion, NAP is the highly critical for effective implementation of UNSCR 1325. However NAP adoption and implementation requires dedicated stream of funding which in turn can only be achieved through comprehensive costing structure for the NAP.
II. Gender Responsive Budgeting: Concepts and Principles

Time allocation: 30 minutes

Session Objectives:
To introduce the main concepts and principles of Gender Responsive Budgeting. After this session participants have general knowledge of Gender Responsive Budgeting and are aware of the main steps to introduce Gender Responsive Budgeting in the Costing and Budgeting of the NAP 1325.

Facilitation notes:
The PowerPoint presentation is divided in three major parts:
1) General introduction to Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) including key concepts, principles, when to be used, by whom, stakeholders, who benefits, etc.
2) Overview of Tools for Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB), with a separate slide for gender analysis of budgets,
3) Gender Responsive Budgeting and CEDAW.
A list with links to the main resources is included.

The facilitator has the note pages for orientation and to use during presentation. To make the presentation interactive, the participants will be asked to have short brainstorms in pairs or groups of three, conversations with the person(s) next to her/him and have a three-minute exchange of views about various concepts and topics presented by the facilitator/resource person.
Depending on the available time, the presentation can be shortened and the exchange/brainstorms can be reduced. Based on information received from UN WOMEN all participants are aware of the main gender concepts.

Main focus: Why is gender responsive budgeting important for government and civil society as background to costing the NAP 1325.

Materials: Power Point Presentation, projector

A) Gender Responsive Budgeting
Gender Responsive Budgeting goes beyond Costing the NAP 1325. Gender Responsive Budgeting initiatives are intended to enable a mechanism by which governments, in collaboration with lawmakers, civil society groups, donor and other development agencies, can integrate a gender analysis into fiscal policies and budgets. A gender responsive budget is not a separate budget for women but an attempt to disaggregate expenditure and revenue according to their different impacts on women and men.

The idea of gender responsive budgets developed out of a growing understanding that macroeconomic policy can contribute to narrowing or widening gender gaps in areas such as incomes, health, education and nutrition and make the living standards of different groups of women and men better or worse. Bringing together public expenditure and public revenue, the budget as a policy statement reflects the social and economic priorities of a government. *Although the provisions in a budget may appear to be gender neutral, they actually affect men and women differently* because their roles, responsibilities and capacities in any society are never the same.[11]

There are many definitions of Gender Responsive Budgeting[12]. UN WOMEN uses the following on their website: ‘ Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) is government planning, programming and budgeting that contributes to the advancement of gender equality and the fulfilment of women's rights. It entails identifying and reflecting needed interventions to address gender gaps in sector and local government policies, plans and budgets. GRB also aims to analyse the gender-differentiated impact of revenue-raising policies and the allocation of domestic resources and Official Development Assistance.’

Gender-sensitive budgets recognise the ways in which (mainly) women contribute to the society and economy with their unpaid labour in bearing, rearing and caring for the people in the country.[13]

Gender Responsive Budgeting has been developed in different forms in a number of countries, particularly in Australia since 1984. The Australian experience has motivated other governments and civil society to introduce Gender Responsive Budget Initiatives. Some key objectives of Gender Responsive Budget Initiatives are:

§ To strengthen the capacity of governments to incorporate a gender analysis in the planning and evaluation of revenue-raising measures and expenditure allocations at all levels, to create enabling policy frameworks, and strengthen monitoring mechanisms to support accountability to women;
§ To support strategies for women’s participation in economic decision-making through their engagement in the budget process;
§ To improve the mechanisms used by countries to account for action taken on international commitments to gender and development, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); and
§ To contribute to the achievement of the International Development Targets (IDTs).[14]

GRB helps governments understand how they may need to adjust their priorities and reallocate resources to live up to their commitments to achieving gender equality and advancing women’s rights—including those stipulated in the Convention on the CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals. Engendered budgets can be critical to transforming rhetoric about women’s empowerment into concrete reality.

Gender budgeting, therefore, is not to be given over to a new cohort of specialists but is to be grappled with, and ultimately embraced by those whose day-to-day work is the formulation and implementation of public policy and service delivery. Above all, “the actors normally involved” need to engage with women, to open up a space for women’s participation and to create channels for women’s voice.[15]

Although gender budgeting is often referred to as gender mainstreaming at financial level, the expectations associated with gender budgeting are very different from those associated with a mainstreaming strategy. For example, in many of the newly independent states, the focus of a gender budget advocacy campaign is to secure more spending for social services and social protection.[16]

Most marginalized women, men, girls and boys are not only confronted by poverty and the consequent lack of incomes to invest in their economic and social development but also a lack of access to education, services, and non-monetary resources, thereby trapping them within the vicious cycle of poverty. A truly gender sensitive and inclusive budget therefore should seek to address the marginalization of target groups by focusing both on increasing incomes and improving access to resources and services. 

Gender budgets can also reveal budgetary priorities and discrepancies between what a government says it is doing and the actual impact of their policies.
The main stakeholders in Gender Responsive Budgeting are the Government itself and within the Government in particular The Prime Minister’s Office, the Ministry of Finance, the Planning Department or Planning Commission, the Ministry of Women (In Georgia under Health, Labour and Social Affairs), sectorial ministries – in fact each and every department or ministry should do gender budgeting.

Parliamentarians, Members of Legislative Assemblies and other representatives of the people at state, district and sub-district levels are also stakeholders in this process.

Civil society organizations and especially women’s groups play an important role and are in some countries initiators of GRB. Furthermore, in most countries researchers, economists and statisticians are involved, as well as development partners and donors. Last but not least, the women and men for whom the specific policy, programme or budget is intended. [17]

A commonly used model for distinguishing between types of gender expenditure is that developed by the Australian economist Rhonda Sharp, who has played a leading role in gender budget initiatives in Australia, where the concept originated. Sharp distinguishes between the Top, Middle and Bottom layer of the gendered budget, represented by a layered cake:

1. The targeted gender-based expenditures for example for women empowerment, Women’s health programmes, or Special education initiatives for girls, Employment policy initiatives for women; typically these expenditures constitute less than one percent of the budget.

2. Equal employment opportunity expenditure (for example, rewriting job descriptions to reflect equal employment opportunity principles, Training for clerical officers or women managers, Provision of crèche facilities, Parental leave provision). Typically, less than 5 percent of the budget.

3. General or mainstream budget expenditure by government department and authority assessed for gender impact. For example does the education budget, apart from the above two considerations, reflect gender equity objectives? Are boys and girls equally represented in all categories of education? What proportion of the education budget goes towards adult literacy? Who needs adult education and how much is spent on it? Who are the users of clinic services? Who receives agricultural extension services?
The “mainstream” budget in most countries constitutes some 98 percent of government expenditure. Hence the importance to focus on all three budgets, in particular the “mainstream” budget.

Gender responsive budgeting can be done for the whole budget, expenditure of a particular Ministry or Department or Programme and their impact, for new programmes or projects including their budgets, selected forms of revenue, or for a new legislation policy. Some of the prerequisites for successful GRB are gender orientation and sensitisation of government and non-government stakeholders, alignment to the concept and tools of Gender Budgeting (including skills and attitudes), and the availability of a sex-disaggregated database. By, for example, obtaining gender disaggregated data on such issues as land tenure, credit, and agricultural extension, a picture emerges as to whether or not a budget line item on agriculture is actually addressing gender disparities in this sector; and thereby contributing to the empowerment of women.

So far, we have spoken about the main characteristics and definitions of Gender responsive budgeting, the role it can play in the lives of vulnerable women and men and the contribution it can make to greater gender equality and women’s rights. We also reflected on the scope of GRB and the main stakeholders involved.

Now, what does gender responsive budgeting imply in practice? How can it be implemented?

*Three main stages can be identified:*[18]

**Stage 1: Analysis of the budget from a gender perspective**

Stage 1 is the necessary first step; in the first instance this is useful to demonstrate that men and women are impacted by budgets and that they are impacted differently; that while economists and finance officials deal in monetised variables and financial aggregates, the end product of budgets is services, transfers and salaries targeted to *people*. The first level of analysis is to produce a sex-disaggregated report of end users or recipients of budget programmes.

**Stage 2: Restructuring the budget based on gender Analysis**

Restructuring the budget to take account of gender where analysis reveals that budget resources have not been distributed in a gender equitable way. Once the differential impact
of the budget on women and on men is revealed, there is an obligation to incorporate gender as a category of analysis within the budgetary processes. In some instances restructuring may mean a positive action measure, a temporary additional spending line targeted specifically at a problem. However, temporary or once-off solutions do not address the fundamental finding of a gender sensitive analysis, which is that budgets are not gender neutral.

Stage 3: Mainstreaming gender as a category of analysis in the budgetary processes

Gender budgeting is not just about the content of budgets; it is also about the processes involved in budget-making. It is about how budget decisions are made, about the assumptions informing budgets; it is about who makes decisions and who influences decisions and it is about who is denied influence. The promotion of gender equality necessitates changing the structures and processes, which have been shown to underpin, or (unintentionally) promote gender inequality. The system, which purports to be gender neutral, but which is in fact gender blind, and in danger, therefore, of gender bias, must be transformed to become gender sensitive and gender responsive.

The key message being that
Ø Accepting the gender impact of budgets requires changing the mainstream funding line so as to more permanently correct the inequity and better target the need for which the spending line was designed.
Ø Mainstreaming is not a once-off exercise; mainstreaming gender budgeting requires an ongoing commitment to understanding gender, which includes analysis and consultation, and ongoing budget readjustments to take account of the changing needs of women and men, boys and girls.

B) Tools for Gender Responsive Budgeting

To support participating governments and states to analyse public expenditure, a set of tools was formulated by Professor Diane Elson in 1999 and further developed in practice. These tools are Gender-aware policy appraisal, Gender–disaggregated beneficiary assessment, Gender–disaggregated public expenditure incidence analysis, Gender–disaggregated tax incidence analysis, Gender–disaggregated analysis of the impact of the budget on time use,
Gender-aware medium-term economic policy framework, and Gender-aware budget statement. Their use is well described in a number of publications and manuals.[19] Gender Responsive Budgeting stands or falls with the practice and quality of the gender analysis of budgets, expenditures, and the economic and social impact on women and men, girls and boys.

Therefore we want to underline once more the five main steps of gender analysis of budgets:[20]

1. Describe the situation of women and men, girls and boys (and different sub-groups) in a given sector;
2. Check whether the sector’s policy is gender-sensitive i.e. whether it addresses the situation (the gender issues and gaps) you described; [Budget speak: ‘Activities’]
3. Check that adequate budget is allocated to implement the gender-sensitive policies and programmes identified in step 2 above;[Budget speak: ‘Inputs’]
4. Check whether the expenditure is spent as planned; [Budget speak: Outputs’]
5. Examine the impact of the policy and expenditure i.e. whether it has promoted gender equity as intended, moving in the direction of greater gender equality; [Budget speak: ‘Outcomes’ or ‘Impact’]

Programme performance budgeting formats usually reflect at least four of the five steps. Outcomes are sometimes not included in the format because they are not easily measured on an annual basis. These five steps are useful for policy analysis more generally – not only for budget and GRB work.

Two Guiding Principles for Gender Budget Analysis useful to keep in mind in doing gender budget analysis:

*Assessment on an Individual as well as a Household Basis*

It is important to assess the budget from the point of view of poor households as compared to rich households. But it is also important to look within households and assess the budget from the point of view of individual women and men, recognising that although households do share some resources, this is often done in ways that are incomplete and inequitable. Only if budgets are informed by individual as well as household assessment of likely impacts can women be treated as citizens in their own right and not merely as dependants of men. Only this will ensure that the budget is not based on the inaccurate assumption that all
income coming into a household is pooled and equally shared by all members of the household.

Systematic Recognition of the Contribution of Unpaid Care Work

The extent to which a country achieves its social and economic objectives depends not only on the amount of paid work its people do, but also on the amount of unpaid work its people do caring for their family members and neighbours, and upon the amount of free time people have for leisure and for civic activities. Unpaid care work is still unequally shared between women and men in most countries and this is one of the major obstacles to equality in paid work and to the full development of the talents of both women and men. A key dimension of a budget’s impact on gender equality is the impact on the amount of unpaid care work that has to be done. It is especially important to look at this in the context of expenditure cuts and reforms which are expected to improve effectiveness and efficiency. Information about unpaid care work is provided by time use surveys which are becoming available in a wide range of countries.

Civil Society Organisations play an important role in Gender Responsive Budgeting. In some countries Women’s Rights and Human Rights Organisations are the promoters of GRB initiatives. Findings from budget analysis and expenditure research can be used to create awareness of the gender blindness of budgets, to show how poverty and inequality are perpetuated by choices made in allocation of resources and to produce technical and convincing research and publications informing and supporting lobby and advocacy. Specialised civil society organisations support (technical) capacity development within Governments and related institutions at all levels. And last but not least, civil society organisations hold government accountable for Women’s Rights and Gender Equality.

Main Resources consulted:

- UN WOMEN Financing for Gender Equality Website: http://gender-financing.unwomen.org/en
- HANDBOOK ON COSTING GENDER EQUALITY – UN WOMEN
- Manual for Training on Gender Responsive Budgeting - Katrin Schneider on behalf of GTZ
- Gender Responsive Budgeting in Practice: A Training Manual - UNFPA / UNIFEM
- Gender budgeting: practical implementation Handbook – Handbook prepared by Sheila Quinn


https://www.ndi.org/files/Handout4 Gender Responsive Budgeting.doc - NDI

Gender Budgets Make Cents Understanding gender responsive budgets - COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT


III. NAP Costing: Rationale, Key Assumptions, Principles and Tools

Time allocation: 30 minutes

Session objective: To present the rationale, key assumptions, principles and tools for costing Georgia’s NAP phase II. After this session, the participants will have an understanding and appreciation of the rationale, key assumptions, principles and tools for costing Georgia’s NAP phase II.

Facilitation notes:
The PowerPoint presentation is divided into four major parts: Rationale, Key Assumptions, Principles and Tools.

The facilitator has the note pages for orientation and to use during presentation. To make the presentation interactive, the participants will be asked to have dyad conversations - speak with the person next to her/him and have a three-minute exchange of views about each topic/sub-topic presented by the facilitator/resource person.

Materials: PowerPoint presentation, projector

*Rationale*
Costing is a critical part of ensuring dedicated funding for the NAP because of the following reasons:

- Information on costing NAPs is critical for determining how best to allocate limited resources. It will enable policy and decision-makers and other key actors to examine resource allocation, which in turn will enable them to make important decisions on where the bulk of the financial resources will be channeled.
· Costed NAPs provide guidance on which kind of activities to give priority to, expand and support.
· Costing of NAPs helps in the identification of responsible persons and institutions or agencies for implementation of particular activities to ensure responsibility and accountability.
· Costing NAPs provide a better assessment of the resource gap, which should inform fundraising efforts. Costing also provides potential donors with a clear picture of resources needed for particular outcomes that they might want to support.
· If the costing process involves different stakeholders i.e., government, civil society, the UN, donors and other key stakeholders analyzing existing bottlenecks (or anticipated bottlenecks for those who developing the first phase of their NAP) together, there is a greater chance that governments and donors will seriously commit to implement the NAP.
· Costing increases the chances of achieving the desired results of the NAP because it helps the implementers become more focused.
· Costing of NAPs allows for more systematic monitoring and evaluation as the priorities are made clear from the onset.
· Dedicated resources for implementation of NAPs can only happen and create positive impact if there is thorough costing.

The process of bringing the key stakeholders of Georgia’s NAP together requires a lot of time, human and financial resources. Moreover, to ensure continuity and to be able to see significant impact and guarantee cost-effectiveness, the NAP and its budget should have a designated timeframe. The first year is an accurate budget of what it costs to implement the key activities. An annual review is then conducted at the end of the each year and indicative cost of the following year is reviewed accordingly. Thus, the accurate budget and the indicative cost allow the NAP stakeholders a better appreciation of the resource gap (financial gap analysis) and of the resources needed to implement the NAP. This in turn would enable Georgia’s NAP stakeholders to use the accurate budget and the indicative costed plan of action for fundraising purposes. To ensure a realistic costed plan of action, a results based approach (RBA) will be adopted, taking into consideration ongoing related activities by all stakeholders. The consideration of current activities will ensure that the costs are within reasonable limits and are neither overblown or under budget.

*Key assumptions*
The following key assumptions and notes will be adopted to enable the realistic costing of Georgia’s NAP:

- Time-frame: ___ years (2016 - ___)
- Reference year for unit costs: 2015
- Currency adopted for the cost analysis: US$
- Exchange Rate: Georgian Lari (GEL): US$
- Expected Annual Inflation rate for US$: 5% (5 % is just an example)
- Use of existing structures, budgets and channels for services.
- Use of in country experts and national resources were possible (for cost effectiveness, continuity and ownership).
- Use of technical assistance from bilateral and multilateral Donors and other such organizations such as UN Women and other UN entities, European Union, OSCE, etc.

**Potential Risks**

A costed NAP is a good start for dedicated funding and planning. However, it is important to note potential risks, which may affect effective operationalization of the costed action Plan. The following are the potential risks:

- Failure by the country to raise the resource gap outlined in this document.
- The failure of implementing partners to deliver on their responsibilities despite the availability of resources.
- Limited human resource capacities within the lead implementing/coordinating agency
- The enthusiasm among key stakeholders currently may potentially slow down.

To overcome some of the risks outlined above, the costed NAP needs a built-in strategy to mitigate the risks including:

- Formation of a NAP Costing and Budgeting Team composed of a Gender-responsive Budgeting (GRB) expert, government financing expert, a representative from the Council for Gender Equality of Georgia, a civil society representative and UN Women
- A systematic monitoring mechanism on the NAP implementation which will track progress on delivery of key outputs and outcomes
Principles

As with all of the components of the NAP, the costing and budgeting of the NAPs guided by the following principles:

- **Transparency[21]** – There is no commonly agreed definition of transparency. Some definitions used by international organizations focus on ensuring public access to information. For instance, the World Trade Organization states that ensuring “transparency” in international commercial treaties typically involves three core requirements: (i) to make information on relevant laws, regulations and other policies publicly available, (ii) to notify interested parties of relevant laws and regulations and changes to them; and (iii) to ensure that laws and regulations are administered in a uniform, impartial and reasonable manner. In the same vein, the draft Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) states that to ensure transparency “each contracting Party shall promptly publish or otherwise make publicly available its laws, regulations, procedures and administrative rules and judicial decisions of general application as well as international agreements which may affect the operation of the Agreement”. The OECD (2002) describes a transparent business environment as one in which economic agents possess essential information about the environment in which they operate and that search cost and information asymmetries do not place an undue burden on them. Thus, transparency can be a powerful tool to build trust in institutions among citizens. In the course of legitimizing the emerging EU polity, transparency was considered as the principle capable of bringing about a more democratic policy-making (Moser, 2001). Opening up the legislative and executive procedures was seen as essential to building trust among citizens and counter the so-called ‘democratic deficit’ of the newly created European institutions.

- **Accountability[22]** – Broadly speaking, *accountability* exists when there is a relationship where an individual or body, and the performance of tasks or functions by that individual or body, are subject to another’s oversight, direction or request that they provide information or justification for their actions. Therefore, the concept of accountability involves two distinct stages: *answerability* and *enforcement*. Answerability refers to the obligation of the government, its agencies and public officials to provide information about their decisions and actions and to justify them to the public and those institutions of accountability tasked with providing oversight. Enforcement suggests that the public or the institution responsible for accountability can
sanction the offending party or remedy the contravening behavior. As such, different institutions of accountability might be responsible for either or both of these stages.

- Inclusivity – Can be guaranteed by the composition of the Costing and Budgeting Team which includes a Gender-responsive Budgeting (GRB) expert, government financing expert, a representative from the Council for Gender Equality of Georgia, a civil society representative and UN Women. The members of the Costing and Budgeting Team should be nominated and vetted by their respective sectors or institutions.

*Tools* – Please see the attached costing and budgeting template.

*Note: A PowerPoint presentation on the NAP Costing: Rationale, Key Assumptions, Principles and Tools based on the above text will be developed and will form part of this module.*

IV. Costing and Budgeting of Georgia’s First Generation NAP: Sharing of Experiences, Lessons Learned

Time allocation: 1 Hour

Objectives:
Learning from the experiences of implementation the first NAP 1325. Participants have identified strengths and weaknesses of the former costing and budgeting process and defined key lessons learned

Facilitation notes:
Explain the exercise to the participants. Divide the group (estimation: 30 participants) in four groups of 7/8 persons, at random, into mixed groups. Request each group to organise itself and select a facilitator and a note taker. Notes can be shared afterwards with the lead reporter.

Give the groups 30 minutes (max) to discuss the costing and implementation of the first NAP 1325. Participants can use the following points to guide their discussion:

1. Focus on the strengths and gains of the costing and implementation of the first NAP 1325. What opportunities were used? What did you learn?
2. Focus on the weaknesses and challenges encountered during the costing and implementation of the first NAP 1325. Why was costing the National Action Plan 1325 not always prioritized? What did you learn?

3. Rank your list of lessons from lesser to greater influence (positive and negative) on the final outcome of the NAP 1325.

4. Define three to five key lessons to be taken into account in future.

In plenary, ask each group to share one key lesson, not yet mentioned by other groups. Go around the groups until all lessons identified have been shared. Make sure to note the Key Lessons on a Flipchart.

Materials: Flip chart and paper, markers, microphone

V. Unpacking the Key Thematic Areas/Pillars of Georgia’s NAP 1325 and Financing Stakeholders: Government, Donors, UN and Civil Society. Assessing existing resources and possible new sources for funding the implementation of Georgia’s NAP; and costing a specific key thematic area/pillar of Georgia’s NAP 1325

Time allocation: I hr. 15 minutes (45 minutes presentation and Group work and 30 minutes presentation of group work and discussion)

Objectives: To identify the key thematic areas/pillars of Georgia’s NAP 1325 and financing stakeholders. After this session, the participants will have full clarity and appreciation of the key thematic areas/pillars of Georgia’s NAP 1325. Further, participants share information on existing and possible new sources between all stakeholders. At the end of this activity participants have identified financing stakeholders and possible funding sources for the upcoming NAP 1325

Facilitation notes:
This session will be conducted through a short PowerPoint presentation on key thematic areas/pillars, which will be followed by small group work, and presentations facilitated by plenary discussion in the end. The presentation will address the following questions:
1) What are the key pillars, specific objectives and strategic actions of Georgia’s NAP phase II?

2) Who are the key stakeholders and what are each stakeholder’s responsibilities in implementing the NAP?

After the presentation, the participants will be divided into __ (number of groups) of 5-8 persons each.

Make sure that the groups have the resource persons with expertise on that group’s key thematic area or pillar. The small group discussion will take place for 30 minutes. A lead discussant/facilitator and a note taker will be assigned for each group. The group will also be asked to identify the rapporteurs/presenters who will present the highlights of the group discussions to the plenary.

Give the groups 30 minutes to discuss and brainstorm on the following key questions:

1) Who are donors and contributors who will make possible the attainment of each specific objectives and implementation of the strategic actions? How much and if in kind, what are the anticipated contributions of each? Please be as specific as possible.

2) What would be the obstacles to the realization of the contributions?

3) What new sources for funding the NAP 1325 exist within Georgia and beyond? Think both in general for the NAP and in particular for your group’s key pillar or thematic area.

Group presentations
Each group presents a summary in plenary, to be followed by a discussion. Total presentation time is 30 minutes, meaning 3 to 4 minutes per group and a short discussion. Make sure additional ideas and suggestions are registered.

Materials: Projector for PowerPoint, Flipcharts and paper, markers, and tape or other to hang the presentations on the wall.
VI. Formation of the NAP Costing and Budgeting team

Time allocation: 45 minutes

Objectives: To form the NAP Costing and Budgeting team or give a vote of confidence to the pre-selected members of the NAP Costing and Budgeting team

Facilitation notes:
This session will be conducted in a plenary and will be facilitated by the representative of the coordinating agency for the NAP (Office of the President/Prime Minister?) The members of the NAP Costing and Budgeting Team and their Term of Reference (ToR) or general responsibilities will be presented to the participants. The roadmap to the completion of the costing and budgeting process will also be presented to the participants.

This session should be completely facilitated by the coordinating agency with support from UN Women and relevant stakeholders. Therefore, all the preparations including the pre-selection of the members of the NAP Costing and Budgeting Team (if pre-selection is necessary) and preparation of their ToR will be decided by them.

VII. NAP Costing template test run

Time allocation: 30 minutes

Objectives: To familiarize participants with the NAP costing template, which will be later, used to cost NAP.

Facilitation notes: Mavic Cabrera Balleza (GNWP) and Dewi Suralaga (Cordaid) will facilitate this session of the day. The session will include test run of the NAP costing template.

Facilitators will give an overview of the NAP costing template through PowerPoint presentation. The participants will be divided into ___ (number of groups) of 5-8 persons each. A lead discussant/facilitator and a note taker will be assigned for each group. The small groups will be asked to do a test run of the NAP costing template and present the highlights of the group discussions to the plenary.
Materials: Projector for PowerPoint, NAP costing template copies, markers, pens

VIII. Agreement on the Way Forward

Time allocation: 30 minutes

This last session of the day will be facilitated by Ms. Erika Kvapilova, UN Women and as such is not part of the NAP Costing and Budgeting module.


[12] The term ‘gender-responsive budget’ is increasingly being adopted as the standard name for a variety of processes which have been hitherto referred to as ‘applied gender budget analysis’, ‘gender-sensitive budgets’, ‘gender budgets’ and ‘women’s budgets’. (The Commonwealth Secretariat)


[14] From Gender Budgets Make Cents


[16] From Gender budgeting: practical implementation Handbook prepared by Sheila Quinn

[17] UNIFEM

[18] Gender responsive budgeting: practical implementation Handbook prepared by Sheila Quinn


Organizational Review

Global Network of Women Peacebuilders

FINAL REPORT
August 17, 2015

Prepared by:
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Executive Summary

The Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) was created in 2009 with an original membership of 12 organizations. In less than six years its membership has grown to over 80 organizations and it has contributed to the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda – globally and in specific countries. GNWP’s overall mission is to “bridge the gap between global policy and local action on Women, Peace and Security.”

This report provides an organizational review of the Global Network of Peacebuilders. The findings and recommendations are based on a review of documents, interviews, an on-line survey of members, two focus groups with GNWP staff/interns and participant observation in one GNWP event. The primary client for the review is GNWP staff and steering committee. It was required by a major donor.

Any review of GNWP must be grounded in an understanding of key elements in the context. In particular, funding for WPS initiatives is difficult to obtain. Throughout its life, GNWP has worked hard to piece together project funding from different sources to carry out a range of initiatives. GNWP representatives constantly note that donors are reluctant to fund secretariat or administrative costs and that the lack of secure, long-term funding has limited their ability to establish a stable institutional base (including be able to recruit and hold on to staff).

Despite these resource constraints, GNWP has made important contributions to the global discussions on women, peace and security and to the implementation of the WPS United Nations Security Council Resolutions in specific country contexts. Partners pointed again and again to GNWP’s strength of bringing the voices of grassroots women to United Nations discussions on these issues. GNWP has developed an innovative methodology (the Localization Initiative) to implement the WPS agenda in local contexts. GNWP has lead important discussions on CEDAW and WPS (culminating in the adoption of CEDAW General Recommendation 30 on WPS), sought to involve young women in WPS discussions (through its Girl Ambassadors for Peace initiative) and raised the importance of increasing resources going to the implementation of the WPS at the national level. The work of GNWP’s International Coordinating Team (especially the International Coordinator) is highly regarded and respected by network members and partners.

Yet the ongoing shortage of financial resources has meant ongoing challenges for GNWP. As a relatively young organization, GNWP has focused on implementing and identifying opportunities for action. The dedication of the International Coordinator has been a major driver of the organization. A small number of dedicated staff members/consultants are supported by a series of rotating interns. By working long hours, this team has achieved significant results across a broad range of programs. However, there are questions about whether or not this pace of work is sustainable into the medium term. GNWP faces the challenge of moving from a ‘new’ Network, to a more ‘established’ organization with a stronger institutional base.

Even though resources are in short supply, this review recommends that GNWP take steps to: 1) make strategic choices to focus on key priority initiatives (consistent with available resources); 2) improve administrative procedures and reduce reliance on the International Coordinator; and 3) examine the role and functions of the Steering Committee and strengthen communication with Network members. Broadly, this involves transitioning from a young Network to a more established organization that will be able to ensuring a healthy existence into the next decade.
Even before the review was finalized, GNWP started addressing some of these challenges, for example in June work began on an ‘operations manual’ to document and strengthen administrative procedures.

A key factor in this transition will be the willingness of funders to support this institutionalization process. One issue is whether or not GNWP will be successful in nurturing and mentoring younger staff so that they will eventually be able to assume some of the responsibilities of the International Coordinator. GNWP notes that sustainable funding has been one obstacle that has prevented this from happening to date.

Finally, GNWP’s relationship with the International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN), its fiscal sponsor, is in transition. Originally, ICAN was the legal host for GNWP and provided bookkeeping, accounting and financial reporting support. While this relationship provided GNWP with official status under American law governing non-profit organizations, it also involved logistical and other challenges. As of June 2, 2015 GNWP obtained its own Certificate of Incorporation as a non-profit organization and it has applied for its own tax-exempt status.

Specific findings and recommendations from the review are outlined below.

**Findings:**

**Finding 1:** GNWP has made important contributions to the global discussions on women, peace and security and to the implementation of the WPS UNSCRs in specific country contexts.

**Finding 2:** The work of the International Coordinating Team is highly regarded and appreciated by Network members and partners in New York.

**Finding 3:** The Localization Initiative is recognized as an innovative and effective process for implementing the WPS agenda in specific contexts by Network members and partners.

**Finding 4:** Fundraising and the constant need to identify and apply for financial resources is a dominant, ongoing and overwhelming concern for GNWP.

**Finding 5:** GNWP’s scope of work and overall feasibility is vulnerable, given the current state of international funds available for work on women, peace and security.

**Finding 6:** Consistent with its name, GNWP does function as a network. Members value the mutual solidarity offered by other Network members and the opportunities to participate in GNWP initiatives.

**Finding 7:** The Steering Committee is a young mechanism within GNWP. Its role and functions could be clarified.

**Finding 8:** There are questions regarding the sustainability of the current pace of work.

**Finding 9:** Internal practices and administrative procedures could be strengthened.

**Finding 10:** The capabilities, reputation and experience of the International Coordinator are a strength of GNWP, but there is a potential danger of an over-reliance on one person.

**Finding 11:** GNWP has been successful at mobilizing inters to supplement the work of paid staff. However, these positions do have their ambiguities and contradictions.

**Finding 12:** GNWP’s relationship with ICAN has numerous positive features, but there are also challenges that should be addressed.

**Recommendations**

**Recommendation 1:** Make strategic choices regarding focus and priorities.
Recommendation 2: Have a conversation with funders regarding a medium-term support plan that will support GNWP’s core operations.

Recommendation 3: Improve administrative and logistical process to better support effective operations.

Recommendation 4: Improve the governance structure and communication with members.

Recommendation 5: Over the long-term, invest in the capacity of members so that they can take over training and other substantive tasks.

Recommendation 6: Consolidate and regularize the intern management process.

Recommendation 7: Strengthen the Localization Initiative.