Introduction

In 2014, GNWP continued to demonstrate leadership in policy advocacy and implementation on women and peace and security (WPS) issues nationally, regionally and globally. Despite its minimal human resources, it has significantly influenced the discussions in the Security Council, in UN entities, in the CEDAW Committee, among Member States as well as among civil society groups.

This is evident in GNWP’s critical role in the Global Study on Women and Peace and Security coordinated by UN Women, in preparation for the 2015 High-Level Review of the implementation of UNSCR 1325. As part of the technical sub-working group of the UN Inter-agency Standing Committee on Women and Peace and Security, GNWP has been providing substantive and technical inputs to the Global Study including analysis of the drafts, data, and information sources. GNWP’s main objective in participating in the Global Study process is to bridge what is happening at national and local levels with the High-level Review process—the Global Study in particular—in order to ensure that the voices and priorities of women in conflict-affected communities are adequately reflected in the Global Study.

Furthermore, GNWP is leading the conduct of a survey and focus group discussions among women’s organizations and CSOs around the world, in partnership with Cordaid, the International Civil society Action Network (ICAN), the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security and UN Women. Available in four languages, this survey allows CSOs to identify actors and actions that have had a positive impact on the lives of women and girls. Conversely, it brings out actors and actions that have had no effect or have been harmful for women and girls in conflict/post-conflict contexts. In addition, it examines civil society-government-UN partnership and proposes modalities and recommendations on how such partnership could be improved towards better implementation of UNSCR 1325. As of March 2015, the survey has been distributed widely and preliminary result analysis is being conducted.¹ Focus Discussion Groups on the survey have been conducted in Burundi, Colombia, DRC, Nepal, Palestine, the Philippines, Rwanda and Uganda, with the support of GNWP members.

The establishment of the WPS Financing Discussion Group (WPS FDG) is also an important milestone. The first two meetings of the WPS FDG, held in June 2014 and March 2015 respectively, yielded a number of recommendations on: mobilizing and increasing funding for WPS; mainstreaming funding for women’s rights groups; increasing political will, transparency and accountability. The creation of the WPS FDG is an important step to call on the donor community to “put their money where their mouth is” and to demand conflict-affected Member States to demonstrate their commitment to address conflicts in their own countries and fulfill their obligations under the WPS resolutions. The discussion of the WPS FDG as well as

¹ The CSO survey is accessible at the following link: http://www.sogosurvey.com/k/SsSRTWRsRPsPsPsP
the key findings and recommendations of the research on financing also constitute important inputs that GNWP is feeding into the 2015 Security Council High-level Review of UNSCR 1325 and the preceding Global Study on the implementation of the Resolution. The formation of the WPS FDG has been cited in the 2014 UN Secretary General’s report on WPS to the Security Council.

GNWP expanded its flagship Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program in 2014 by facilitating the Localization workshop in Pirot, Serbia as well as in Bong and Grand Bassa counties in Liberia. It also conducted the preliminary community-focused workshop on the resolutions in Yei, South Sudan making a total of 11 countries reached by the Localization program. The citation of the Localization program in the annual report of the UN Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security to the Security Council for the third year (2012, 2013 and 2014) is indicative of the sustained and growing recognition of the achievements of the GNWP’s Localization program in the countries where it is being implemented.

In 2014, GNWP further demonstrated its capacity to respond in a timely and innovative fashion to pressing developments on Women and Peace and Security (WPS) issues on the ground. One such response from GNWP was the August 2014 community social dialogue in North Kivu in DRC as well as the Girl Ambassador for Peace program implemented in South Kivu, as follow up to the 2013 Women’s Peace Dialogue and Women’s Peace Delegation. Another was the panel discussion on women’s participation in the peace processes in Colombia and South Sudan, Women Redefining the Terms of Peace Negotiations: Shared Experiences and Next Steps towards Just and Sustainable Peace in Colombia and South Sudan, held on October 31, 2014. The discussion yielded important recommendations to ensure that women's perspectives and priorities are fully integrated into the final peace agreements in Colombia and South Sudan.

In 2014, GNWP embarked on a critical step in strengthening its institutional capacity by hiring a consultant to conduct its organizational evaluation. The exercise aims to evaluate GNWP’s capacity and effectiveness to accomplish its mission of “Bridging the gap between global policy and local action on Women, Peace and Security;” and examine all aspects of GNWP’s organizational structure and performance, including its governance and decision-making structure, management and staff, work environment, institutional capacity and financial viability—among other important objectives. The organizational evaluation is expected to be completed in the second half of 2015.

The most important lessons learned this year are the need for strategic flexibility with regards to the deployment of human and financial resources as well as being strategic in identifying networks and building alliances. GNWP negotiated with a number of its donors to allow it to modify their project and program plans to enable them to respond to pivotal developments in DRC and South Sudan, as described below. It continues to discuss with its donors the need for bigger and more long-term support particularly for its core functions. This would enable the organization to be more flexible, innovative and timely in all of its advocacy and programming efforts.
In 2014, GNWP reached over 607,200 people in more than 30 countries through its various projects and programs. This figure adds to more than 30 million reached in the previous years.

Summary

This report covers the 2014 core grant that the International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN) received for its Global Network of Women Peacebuilders program.

The goal of the project is to mobilize local, national, regional and global actors to contribute towards better implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820 and the supporting Women, Peace and Security (WPS) resolutions, so as to: ensure women’s leadership and participation in decision-making, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and recovery; prevent conflicts; protect women and girls’ rights; and prevent sexual and gender-based violence.

The specific objectives of the program are to:

1. Enhance the capacity of women’s organizations/CSOs to use legal mechanisms to protect their rights and ensure their leadership and participation in decision-making, peacebuilding, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and reconstruction.
2. Facilitate effective implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions particularly at the national and local levels through systematic monitoring and regular coordination between national and local government authorities.
3. Raise awareness and knowledge of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and related legal mechanisms among local government officials, religious leaders, community elders, traditional leaders, local women leaders and their respective constituencies to promote local ownership of the resolutions and identify concrete actions towards implementation.
4. Facilitate greater cross-sectoral cooperation and collaboration on the implementation of the WPS resolutions among CSOs, government agencies, UN entities, private sector and other relevant actors and contribute towards better global implementation.
5. Raise awareness and knowledge on the use of the CEDAW General Recommendation (GR) No. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations as an accountability mechanism that will obligate Member States to report on the status of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the supporting WPS resolutions; and enhance the capacity of civil society to utilize this instrument and demand governments to fully and effectively implement UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions.
6. Enhance organizational development and institutional capacity of the GNWP International Coordinating Team, governance and administrative structure to more effectively respond to the needs of GNWP members with regards to WPS advocacy and programming.

The expected outcomes of this program are:
1. Enhanced capacity of women’s organizations/CSOs to use legal mechanisms to protect their rights and ensure their leadership and participation in decision-making on peace and security issues; improved coordination among national and local actors in the implementation of the WPS resolutions;
2. Improved and predictable financing for National Action Plans; better global implementation of the WPS resolutions; increased government accountability on the WPS resolutions; and
3. Enhanced capacity of GNWP to attain its vision, mission and goals and effectively respond to the needs of GNWP members with regards to WPS advocacy and programming.

**Context**

**Building on recent achievements in policy development**

GNWP’s 2014 project implementation builds on the remarkable achievements that were made at the normative level in 2013. These include the new resolutions UNSCR 2106 and 2122 that aim to further operationalize the women and peace and security (WPS) agenda; and the two high-level political commitments to combat sexual violence in conflict namely the Group of Eight Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence adopted in April 2013, and the Declaration of Commitment to End Sexual Violence in Conflict launched during the 68th session of the UN General Assembly which has been endorsed by over 150 States as of June 2014. The work on the Global Study on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and civil society’s advocacy for an integral representation in the Study also started during this reporting period. In addition, the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission adopted a declaration on women’s economic empowerment in peacebuilding (PBC/7/OC/3); and a criterion on gender-based violence was included in the Arms Trade Treaty (Article 7 (4)). The adoption of CEDAW GR No. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations was another landmark achievement as it provides authoritative guidance to States parties to the CEDAW on concrete measures to ensure that women’s human rights are protected before, during and after conflict. Equally important, CEDAW GR 30 serves as a strong complementary reporting and accountability mechanism to the WPS resolutions as Member States that ratified the Convention are compelled to report about their implementation and civil society integrate their analysis of the implementation in their shadow reports.

**Remaining implementation and accountability gaps**

The gap remains at implementation level and in ensuring that progress achieved is sustained and replicated. Some Member States, UN entities and parties to conflict are not fully honoring their commitments to address the needs of women and girls, ensure their protection and ensure women’s participation in conflict prevention and in all peace processes at all levels. This is most evident in South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and to a certain extent in Colombia. Specific to Colombia, the elections that took place in May and the run off in June
2014, led to the re-election of President Juan Manuel Santos who ran on a strong peace platform that promised to take Colombia on its path to peace. However, GNWP’s discussions with senior government officials reveal that there is still no interest to develop a National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 nor support for a stand-alone peace goal in the ongoing deliberations on the post-2015 Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. In South Sudan even though a Cessation of Hostilities agreement was signed on January 23, 2014 by President Salva Kiir and ousted Vice President Riek Machar, fighting between these two camps broke out even before the ink that was used to sign the agreement had dried.

**Social, political and cultural country contexts**

The power relations and social, political and cultural contexts in the countries where GNWP implements its programs and projects did not significantly change in 2014. The political parties in power continue to control the governance and decision-making structures. DRC presented a particular challenge in this regard. Even though President Joseph Kabila remains in power, his decision to form a new government was drawn out over the past 2 years, leaving ministers uncertain about their positions and therefore unwilling to make significant policy decisions in 2014. Despite this, GNWP members and other civil society groups continue to advocate for the implementation of the WPS resolutions with key ministers and stakeholders at national and sub-national levels; and remain steadfast in their commitment to pursue the WPS agenda, and fight for social transformation.

**Security risks in DRC and South Sudan**

GNWP and its members encountered security risks in DRC and South Sudan that required modification of the implementation timelines in those countries. In both countries, women and girls still make up the majority of the victims of sexual violence. However, women’s organizations remain steadfast in fighting impunity even as they continue to be directly threatened or intimidated by both state and non-state armed groups. In South Sudan, the violence that broke out between soldiers loyal to South Sudanese President Salva Kiir and others loyal to ousted Vice President Riek Machar in South Sudan in December 2013 continues up to this day and has led to a culture of revenge. GNWP’s response to the security risks was informed by its close monitoring of the situation on the ground and regular consultations with its Congolese and South Sudanese members.

**New and continued partnership**

In 2014, GNWP carried out a number activities in partnership with its members and partners in Afghanistan, Australia, Azerbaijan, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, DRC, Fiji, India, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, and Uganda, as well as with its global partners including Cordaid, UN Women, various Member States and international CSOs.
The specific objectives of the program are to:

1. Enhance the capacity of women’s organizations/CSOs to use legal mechanisms to protect their rights and ensure their leadership and participation in decision-making, peacebuilding, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and reconstruction.

2. Facilitate effective implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions particularly at the national and local levels through systematic monitoring and regular coordination between national and local government authorities.

3. Raise awareness and knowledge of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and related legal mechanisms among local government officials, religious leaders, community elders, traditional leaders, local women leaders and their respective constituencies to promote local ownership of the resolutions and identify concrete actions towards implementation.

4. Facilitate greater cross-sectoral cooperation and collaboration on the implementation of the WPS resolutions among CSOs, government agencies, UN entities, private sector and other relevant actors and contribute towards better global implementation.

5. Raise awareness and knowledge on the use of the CEDAW GR No. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations as an accountability mechanism that will obligate Member States to report on the status of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the supporting WPS resolutions; and enhance the capacity of civil society to utilize this instrument and demand governments to fully and effectively implement UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions.

6. Enhance organizational development and institutional capacity of the GNWP International Coordinating Team, governance and administrative structure to more effectively respond to the needs of GNWP members with regards to WPS advocacy and programming.

The objectives of the program, implemented in a number of countries including Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, DRC, Liberia, Nepal, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Uganda and regionally and globally through engagement with multilateral institutions like the UN, African Union, Association of South East Asian Nations were fully achieved. The Activities and Outputs and Outcomes sections of this report provide evidence of achievements for each of the objectives. There were no changes in the objectives covered in 2014.
In 2014, GNWP carried out a number of activities in partnership with its members and partners in Afghanistan, Australia, Azerbaijan, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, DRC, Fiji, India, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, and Uganda, as well as with its global partners.

Below are the activities undertaken across GNWP’s four main programmatic areas—Capacity Building, Advocacy, Research and Institutional Strengthening.

**CAPACITY BUILDING**

1. Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820
The Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program engages key local actors in the implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions on Women, Peace and Security in local communities. The program was cited in the UN Secretary General’s 2012, 2013, and 2014 reports on Women, Peace and Security 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 where the program is operational, beginning from awareness raising to concrete action. This program is being implemented in Burundi, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Liberia, Nepal, Philippines, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Uganda. The program’s recognition as a best practice in UNSCR 1325 and 1820 implementation paves the way for possible replication in other countries, including Afghanistan, Armenia, Kenya and South Sudan.

As the Localization program is continuously evolving, monitoring and evaluation workshops have been added to the overall conceptual framework. After one year of implementation of the program in a given country, the Localization partners reconvene to ensure the commitments and promises they made at the outset (such as a municipal ordinance that implements the NAP in local areas or a municipal resolution that integrates the NAP into school curricula) and to evaluate their own performance before other local authorities and civil society. The participants rate their own performance and provide explanations for such ratings. This process not only pressures implementation of the Localization program but also encourages healthy competition among the different partners. The national monitoring workshops are complemented by the integration of monitoring sessions in the Localization workshops in the communities.

In 2014, GNWP continued its implementation of the Localization program in DRC, Nepal, Sierra Leone, and the Philippines. It also initiated the implementation of the Localization program in Liberia, Serbia and conducted preparatory work for implementation in South Sudan. Below are detailed descriptions of country-specific work.
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

GNWP and its member *Synergie des Femmes pour les Victimes des Violences Sexuelles* (SFVS) held a Localization workshop in Goma, North Kivu province, in August 2014. In addition, GNWP and its member *Cadre Permanent de Concertation de la Femme Congolaise* (CAFCO), GNWP organized a Training of Trainers (ToT) in Kinshasa, DRC in August 2014.

The Localization workshop in Goma was originally scheduled to take place in November 2013. However, government forces and the UN Intervention Brigade launched an assault on M23 rebels near Goma in early November, just as preparations for the workshop in late November were being finalized. As relative stability is returning to North Kivu following the defeat of the M23, the Localization workshop in Goma was able to take place in August 2014.

Similar to the workshops that were held in Likasi and Lubumbashi in Katanga province in March-April 2013 and in Bukavu, South Kivu province, in November 2013, the Localization workshop in Goma (August 2014) consisted of presentations and group work sessions. The presentations
and contextualization sessions were the following: Introduction to Gender; Perceptions of conflict in DRC and conflict analysis; Decentralization in DRC; Introduction to Resolutions 1325 and 1820; Presentation of the DRC National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820; Analysis and link between peace, security, sustainable development and good governance; and Presentations and exchange of experiences of representatives from Local Development Committees.

The last day of the workshop was devoted to small group work wherein participants discussed how to integrate the WPS resolutions and the DRC NAP into local development plans. Due to the fact that local development plans for the territories represented were not accessible, updated, operational or written, participants opted to formulate local action plans. A rapporteur from each group then presented her/his group’s local action plan. This plenary session was followed by a Strategy Session, during which a series of actions and strategies were put forth for the full and effective implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the various territories represented. Prior to the Evaluation session and the Closing Ceremony, participants shared their personal commitments with regards to UNSCR 1325 implementation. Participants also filled out the beliefs and attitudes survey, which was identical to the one they completed at the very start of the workshop. These surveys revealed positive changes in the perception that women should not be involved in politics or in peace negotiations. Please see Annex 3: Localization for the module of the Goma Localization workshop.

Following the Goma workshop in August 2014, GNWP and its member CAFCO organized a ToT in Kinshasa, DRC from August 27 to 29, 2014; 39 experts from all 11 provinces of the DRC participated in the ToT. In addition to enhancing their training skills, the ToT participants in DRC reviewed the draft Localization Guidelines, provided feedback on their content and format, and validated the Guidelines. Similar to the Goma Localization workshop, the ToT was scheduled in November 2013 but was re-scheduled because of the unstable peace and security situation in the country as well as the prolonged reorganization in the government.

The Ministry of Gender, Family and Child, the Ministry of Interior, Security, Decentralization and Customary Affairs, and the Ministry of Planning also provided substantive feedback to the draft Localization Guidelines. For the module of the ToT in DRC, please see Annex 3: Localization.

Liberia

During the community-focused capacity building and media workshops that GNWP facilitated in Liberia in 2012, the need for working closely with the local level administration to implement Liberia’s National Action Plan (LNAP) and the WPS resolutions became evident. In response to this, GWNP and its partner organizations conducted two Localization workshops in Buchanan, Grand Bassa and Gbarnga, Bong counties to introduce the Localization program, raise awareness and enhance the capacity of women to use UNSCR 1325, 1820 and other legal mechanisms available. The Localization workshops also addressed more effective implementation of the LNAP through promoting coordination between national and local government authorities and other local leaders.
The workshop sessions consisted of conflict analysis exercises; presentations on the LNAP, the draft Local Government Act, and the decentralization process. Plenary and working group sessions focused on issues such as analysis of the linkage between peace and security; sustainable development and good governance; and steps for drafting Local Action Plans to further the implementation of the LNAP. The workshops were concluded with individual commitments from participants to contribute to the promotion and implementation of UNSCR 1325 and its supporting resolutions as well as the LNAP. Please see Annex 3: Localization for the Granda Bassa Localization workshop module.

Nepal

Following the Localization workshops held in Nepal 2011 and 2012 and the official launch of the Localization guidelines in May 2013, GNWP and its members in Nepal came to an agreement with the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) to roll out the Localization Guidelines throughout the country. However, GNWP members’ monitoring revealed that the MoPR did not actively endorse the Localization Guidelines to the District Development Committees and the Village Development Committees. This led GNWP and its members in Nepal to conduct assessment workshops in July 2014, in six districts namely Dang, Syangja, Nepalgunj, Kaski, Baglung and Kanchanpur on how the Localization Guidelines had been used (or not).

Between 20 to 52 participants took part in each workshop. A wide range of sectors were represented; participants included Chief District Officers (CDO), Army, Police, Village Development Committee Secretary, health workers, representatives of Local Peace Committees, District Development Committee Members, Women and Children Development Officers, Civil Society representatives, and the Media.

During the sessions, it was made clear that lack of knowledge about the Localization Guidelines and inadequate coordination between national and local authorities continues to impede effective use of the guidelines and thus implementation of the Nepal NAP more broadly. Lack of guidance/instruction by the MoPR to district officials is another weakness that has stifled effective use of the document. The Localization Guidelines have not been properly distributed to the local authorities and stakeholders, and in some cases the Chief District Officers (CDO) who chair the District Development Committee (DCC) are not even aware of the guidelines. Lack of regular coordination meetings between local government bodies and non-government organizations, as well as inadequate grassroots participation was identified as another impediment for effective implementation.

While many concerns were acknowledged, participants demonstrated a clear will and eagerness to put the Localization Guidelines to use and to work collaboratively to officially operationalize these. Several recommendations were agreed upon, including increased ownership at district and village level, improved coordination among local and national government officials, timely allocation of budget, regular monitoring and evaluation, improved information dissemination, inclusive local development planning, regular data collection and
reporting, and capacity development. For a detailed list of recommendations see Annex 3: Localization.

Following the district level assessment workshops, GNWP in partnership with the MoPR, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and Saathi organized a national assessment and planning workshop in Kathmandu on August 8, 2014. The specific objectives of this activity were:

- to review the use of the NAP Localization Guideline in local level planning and implementation process;
- to receive the GoN actors’ and stakeholders’ feedback on the NAP Localization Guidelines;
- to identify gaps and challenges on the use of the NAP Localization Guideline;
- to recommend required amendments in the guideline for its effective use; and
- to explore the opportunities to incorporate the issue of women, peace and security in the upcoming draft guideline on Participatory Annual Development Plan Formulation Manual (PADPFM) being prepared by MoFALD.

The National Assessment workshop focused on the challenges for the implementation of the Localization Guidelines and the way to move forward. The participants consisted of representatives of various ministries, participants from the district assessment workshops, civil society organizations, and international development partners.

The need to have a meeting to share the outcome of the workshop and for the MoPR to call a meeting to institutionalize the guidelines was highlighted. Joint Secretary, Saduram Sapkota, MoPR assured that while MoPR is the lead organization for NAP implementation, the MoFALD will come on board as a crucial partner in order to establish a coordinated approach to strengthen the implementation of the guideline. For the program of the national assessment and planning workshop held in Kathmandu in August 2014, please see Annex 3: Localization.

Philippines

Following the local elections in the Philippines in May 2013, new governors, mayors, councilors and barangay (community) officials took office and were in need of training on the WPS resolutions. To address this need, a series of Localization workshops were organized in various cities and municipalities in Agusan del Norte, Kalinga, Maguindanao, Nueva Ecija, Quezon and Samar provinces between May and July 2014.

Four follow-up workshops were held in municipalities where previous Localization workshops had taken place. During these follow-up Localization workshops, local authorities and women CSOs assessed their respective Local Action Plans and programs to localize the NAP and WPS resolutions. Participants revisited the local resolutions and ordinances on WPS that had already been passed in these municipalities and some of the barangays, as previous outputs of the Localization program. The resolutions and ordinances include provisions on the different pillars of UNSCR 1325. For example, answering to the resolution’s pillar on participation, some of the
ordinances call for the allocation of reserved seats for women in local conflict resolution bodies such as the Lupong Tagapamayapa (Local Peace and Order Council) and in all local government mechanisms. By re-examining Local Action Plans, local resolutions and local ordinances on WPS, local government officials were able to assess gains and identify gaps as well as challenges in implementation. Please see Annex 3: Localization for the workshop module of the Monitoring Workshop on the Localization of the Philippine NAP on WPS and UNSCR 1325 and 1820 that took place in Tabuk City, Kalinga, in May 2014.

In addition to the follow-up workshops described above, GNWP and its member WE Act 1325 expanded the Localization program and conducted four more workshops in new municipalities such as Nakar (Quezon), Villareal (Samar) and Sultan Mastura (Maguindanao) and the security sector. During these workshops, a survey was administered to gauge the perception and understanding of the participants on gender and WPS related issues. Participants and workshop facilitators then discussed WPS issues in their local communities, and gained deeper knowledge and understanding of peace and security from a gender lens. The participants were (re)introduced to the key commitments of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and to the main provisions of the Philippine National Action Plan on WPS and the Magna Carta of Women. The central roles of the Local Government Units in the implementation of the NAP were emphasized. In each workshop, a representative of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) was invited to shed light on the local development planning process and its linkages to the implementation of the NAP on WPS in local communities. Planning sessions followed, during which the participants identified strategies and actions to integrate the NAP in their local development plans and/or drafted ordinances, resolutions and Local Action Plans for the implementation of the NAP in their respective communities.

The Localization program in the Philippines has now reached the Philippine Armed Forces and the Philippine National Police. These two national security institutions have undergone workshops on the operationalization of the Philippine NAP, in Manila in May 2014. A key part of the operationalization workshop was the review of the gender relations and gender dynamics of the recruitment, hiring, and human resource management including promotion, training, combat operations, deployment in peacekeeping operations, and facilities. The sessions enabled the police and military officers to examine the differential treatment of women and men in these security institutions and how that impacts on their overall operations. The participants came up with a set of recommendations including construction of more facilities that meet the female officers' biological and reproductive needs; and review of recruitment, hiring and training programs to ensure that they are more gender-fair and gender-sensitive. The participants agreed to hold another training next year to further enhance their knowledge of the Philippine NAP as well as the Security Council Resolutions on Women and Peace and Security; and analyze how their recommendations have been implemented.

In all Localization workshops, GNWP and its local partners conduct a before and after “Belief and Attitude Survey” on women’s participation in leadership and decision-making and protection from and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence. The survey results indicate a significant improvement in the attitude of the participants who all expressed strong
belief that women should be active agents of peace and that they also have capacities to make important decisions on peace and security matters.

**Serbia**

In October 2014, local and national government authorities and civil society actors in Pirot, a municipality in South Eastern Serbia, gathered for a Localization workshop to discuss Serbia’s NAP on UNSCR 1325. Similar to Localization workshops in other countries, one of the main objectives of the Localization workshop was to formulate local guidelines that will lead to effective implementation of the NAP by building on other local policies (Local Action Plan for the Empowerment of Women “Pirot suited to women” and the Local Action Plan for Economic Development).

Most of the participants who represent the education, health, media, economic and security sectors in the Pirot Municipal Council had not heard about the NAP nor the Security Council Resolution 1325 before. However, after several workshop sessions on the resolution and the NAP, the local authorities were convinced that it is important for them to develop guidelines in implementing programs that address the impact of conflict on local population such as medical and psycho-social counseling services for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) as well as reintegration and rehabilitation programs for ex-combatants.

The national government did not involve local government authorities in the development of Serbia’s NAP on UNSCR 1325. It has not disseminated information on the NAP either. These are some of the major gaps that the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 is addressing.

The Gender Advisor of the Ministry of Interior and representative of the Security Information Agency from Belgrade also participated in the Localization workshop. The local authorities and civil society in Pirot welcomed this as a positive sign of possible national-local collaboration. *Please see Annex 3: Localization for the module of the Localization workshop in Pirot.*

**Sierra Leone**

GNWP and its partner organization from civil society, national and local government in Sierra Leone organized a workshop in Bo city to roll out the “Guidelines for the Alignment/Harmonization of Sierra Leone’s National Action Plan (SiLNAP) on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 with the Local Development Planning Process in Local Councils.” The workshop convened Chief Administrators, Resident Technical Facilitators, Development Planning Officers, Councilors, Regional Gender Desk Officers, Representatives of Women’s Civil Society Organizations, Human Rights Organizations and the District Security Sector Committee (DISEC) from seven districts in the Eastern and Southern Regions of Sierra Leone.

The workshop consisted of sessions on global developments on Women, Peace and Security (WPS); the role of Government, including local authorities in implementation and revision of the Local Government Act of Sierra Leone (2004); provisions and workings of local councils in
relation to planning and development, including relevant committees in terms of WPS; overview of the “Guidelines for the Alignment/Harmonisation of Sierra Leone’s National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 with Local Development Planning Process in Local Councils”; overview of the Agenda for Prosperity (A4P), Sierra Leone’s Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, and its link to the implementation of SiLNAP; and a role play exercise on developing Council Development Plans using the Localization Guidelines. The sessions were facilitated by experts on local planning, including persons from DecSec and the MSWGCA.

The interactive workshop sessions allowed participants to engage dynamically in discussion, role-play activities and planning. Though the various exercises and discussions, participants expressed their understanding and commitment to the use of the Localization Guidelines and implementation of SiLNAP. The role-play proved particularly beneficial and served as an incentive for participants to plan real-life sessions with their constituencies. Please see Annex 3: Localization for the workshop module of the Roll-out of the Localization Guidelines.

South Sudan

As a preparatory phase to the implementation of the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 program in South Sudan in 2015, the GNWP team travelled to South Sudan from June 27 to July 4 to conduct a community-focused capacity building workshop on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in Yei county, Central Equatoria. It was attended by local government officials, traditional leaders and civil society organizations. As with other Localization workshops, the participants analyzed the conflict and revealed that greed for power, abuse of authority, human rights violations and unequal distribution of resources contributed to the outbreak of violence in December 2013 and all the conflicts the country has experienced before. Some of the key actions recommended by the participants to address the conflict are: promotion of unity among communities through community dialogues, re-directing public funds to social services instead of the military, improving the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan’s efforts on the protection of civilians; and strengthening disarmament efforts.

A unique component of the workshop in South Sudan was the session on the ongoing peace process in South Sudan. Rita Martin, Executive Director of EVE Organization for Women Development, gave an overview of the peace process taking place in Addis Ababa and explained the marginalization of civil society contributions as the IGAD mediators put a premium on the contributions of the two warring parties: the camps of President Salva Kiir and ousted Vice President Riek Machar. Please see Annex 3: Localization for the workshop module.

GNWP and its South Sudanese members also produced radio spots or public service announcements (PSAs) on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (see ADVOCACY, Section 3 of this report).

2. Civil Society Monitoring of UNSCR 1325

Since 2010, GNWP has been monitoring the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 at the national level. The monitoring project provides women peace activists with an evidence-based
instrument to hold governments accountable to fully and effectively implement UNSCR 1325 and 1820.

GNWP members and partners in 20 countries and one territory began drafting the 2014 Civil Society Monitoring Reports in March 2014. The 20 countries and one territory that took part in the 2014 civil society monitoring report are: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, DRC, Fiji, India, Iraq, Kenya, Libya, Nagorno-Karabakh, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, and Uganda. These 2014 Monitoring Reports make use of the same set of indicators and monitoring system as 2013.

Beginning in 2012, progress for each indicator has been rated according to a Traffic Light system similar to the one used to assess progress of the Millennium Development Goals based on the data and analysis provided in each country report. With the 2012 ratings as a baseline, the 2013 and 2014 country research teams rated progress over the past 2 years for each indicator, as they compiled the 2013 and 2014 country reports into four categories: Deterioration; No change; Slight/Moderate change; and Significant change.

The GNWP International Coordinating Team also worked with policy monitoring experts to analyze and compare the different results from the participating countries and come up with a Global Civil Society Monitoring Report, a snapshot of the different country reports. This Global Civil Society Monitoring Report was presented in October 2014, on the 14th anniversary of UNSCR 1325. Presentations of the in-country monitoring reports were organized at the national level by GNWP’s monitoring members and partners.

3. Financing for NAP implementation

In 2014, GNWP continued advocating for dedicated funding for UNSCR 1325 implementation given that almost 14 years after the adoption of UNSCR 1325, implementation remains slow and uneven especially on the part of governments.

On March 14, 2014, in conjunction with the 2014 CSW session in New York, GNWP convened women peace activists, policy makers and other government and UN representatives to discuss the formation of the Financing group that will advocate for predictable and quality funding for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 including National Action Plans. As a direct outcome of this event, a Women, Peace and Security Financing Discussion Group (WPS FDG) was formed to offer a dedicated, multi-stakeholder, global space to address the factors hampering sustainable financing and work toward securing funds for the full implementation of WPS policies. The WPS FDG met with UN Women Deputy Director Lakhsmi Puri on March 18 to present their objectives and broad strokes plan. Ms. Puri expressed full support to the group and committed UN Women’s institutional support to its undertaking.

Following the meeting with Ms. Puri in March, the inaugural meeting of the WPS FDG took place on June 20, 2014 at UN Women HQ in New York, with women’s rights groups, donors and
conflict-affected Member States, UN Women, UN Peacebuilding Support Office and UNDP in attendance. The meeting included a discussion of the following topics:

- Barriers to adequate financing, including: i) challenges in resource mobilization; ii) lack of coordination among funding sources; iii) difficulty in tracking funds for WPS and its impact on transparency and; and iv) obstacles to funding the diverse range of actors, including particularly women’s rights groups, working to implement WPS.
- Best practices and measures to address the above-mentioned challenges.
- Alternative financing modalities to generate sustainable resources for implementation, including the potential development of a dedicated fund for WPS.

During this first meeting, the decision to further explore a dedicated WPS Global Acceleration Instrument (WPS GAI) was made. For the full report of the Inaugural Meeting of the Women, Peace and Security Financing Discussion Group (WPS FDG), please see Annex 5: Financing for NAP Implementation.

In order to identify the potential added value of a GAI, the WPS FDG has mapped existing funds, programs and initiatives to assess their strengths and the challenges they face. A group of UN member states (Japan, Sierra Leone and the Netherlands), civil society (GNWP and Cordaid) and UN agencies (UN Women and UN PBSO) have now formed a WPS FDG sub-committee to further facilitate action on a GAI. This sub-committee met in October 2014, and produced a preliminary mapping of existing funds for housing the proposed GAI.2

In addition to the WPS FDG discussions, GNWP and Cordaid finalized their joint research publication “Financing for the Implementation of National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325: Critical for Advancing Women’s Human Rights, Peace and Security.” This publication includes an examination of financing for NAPs in 42 countries. It also highlights 6 case studies from Burundi, Chile, Nepal, the Netherlands, Philippines and Sierra Leone. These case studies provide in depth analysis of the financing—or lack thereof—of NAP implementation in these 6 countries. GNWP in partnership with Cordaid and UN Women launched this publication during the 14th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 in New York in October 2014. Please see Annex 5: Financing for NAP Implementation for the link to the publication or go to: http://www.gnwp.org/resource/financing-implementation-national-action-plans-unscr-1325-critical-advancing-womens-human

4. Education and Advocacy for the use of the CEDAW General Recommendation No. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations as an accountability mechanism to UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions

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2 Please note that the last meeting of the WPS FDG falls beyond the time frame of this report, and therefore, decisions on the GAI will not be described in detail here.
Through participation in the 57th and 58th CEDAW sessions, GNWP has made significant progress in pushing for the use of CEDAW GR 30 as an accountability mechanism to UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions. During the 57th and 58th CEDAW session in February 2014 and June-July 2014, GNWP International Coordinator Ms. Cabrera-Balleza and Program Officer, Ms. Eléonore Veillet-Chowdhury, met with the CEDAW Working Group on GR 30 and a number of civil society organizations from Iraq, Sierra Leone, India and Syria who are involved in CEDAW shadow reporting. During these meetings, the GNWP team shared its ongoing advocacy and capacity-building efforts around GR 30 and reiterated the recommendations that came out of an event GNWP organized together with the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the UN in November 2013. The emphasis of the discussions was on: using GR 30 to question country delegations on the status of implementation of the WPS resolutions; developing materials on GR 30 that can be used for awareness-raising and capacity-building among civil society organizations; establishing a permanent CEDAW Task Force on GR 30 now that the recommendation has been adopted; and advocating for the convening of an Arria Formula meeting between Security Council members and CEDAW Experts.

**Use of GR 30 during the 57th CEDAW session**

The reporting by Iraq and Sierra Leone during the 57th CEDAW session on February 18 and 19, 2014, provided good information and insights on how GR 30 was used to monitor the implementation (or lack thereof) of the WPS resolutions. It is significant that Iraq’s government delegation not only reported on progress in implementation of UNSCR 1325 and their NAP development process in its opening statement, but also acknowledged the link between the NAP development process and the CEDAW GR 30. Iraq’s experience demonstrates that CEDAW GR 30 can be used as an instrument to facilitate NAP development processes. Similar to Iraq, UNSCR 1325 and the Sierra Leone NAP for its implementation were at the center of the opening statement of the Sierra Leone government delegation. Yet, the Minister of Social Affairs, Gender and Children’s Affair did not mention GR 30, neither did he make a link between the NAP and GR 30. The fact that Iraq is a country that is just emerging from conflict, coupled with recent interactions between the CEDAW Committee and Iraqi civil society and government, may account for the fact that Iraq did make the link between the WPS resolutions and GR 30 while Sierra Leone did not.

GR 30 was instrumental to the CEDAW Committee in questioning the Iraq delegation, particularly around the effective implementation of the WPS resolutions. GR 30 and questions on Sierra Leone’s NAP featured less directly in the questions of CEDAW Committee to the Sierra Leone delegation, though all questions relating to the various articles of the CEDAW convention evidently overlapped with the pillars of UNSCR 1325 and the supporting WPS resolutions.

**Use of GR 30 during the 58th CEDAW session**

The 58th CEDAW session, held from June 30, 2014 to July 18, 2014, offers the best example to date of how GR 30 can be used as an accountability mechanism complementary to the WPS resolutions, in particular in cases of ongoing conflict or ethnic and communal violence. Even
though during their reporting to the CEDAW committee, the Indian government delegation held fast in its denial of the widespread discrimination against women in India, the exchange between the delegation and the CEDAW Committee made clear that failing to report on GR 30 and the WPS resolutions will no longer be an option. Like in the case of India, GR 30 was crucial in obliging the Syrian government delegation to come to terms with their responsibilities and in holding them accountable for the implementation of the WPS resolutions and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.

### Meeting on the use of GR 30 during the 14th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325

On October 27, 2014, GNWP and Cordaid organized a meeting on GR 30 during the 14th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325. The meeting was attended by women’s groups and CSOs from Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Myanmar, Netherlands, Philippines, Serbia, Sweden and Uganda. Discussion among the participants in the meeting revealed that very few women’s groups and CSOs are aware of GR 30 and even those who are aware of its adoption do not exactly know how to use it. All of the participants at the meeting requested to be trained on the use of GR 30. Recommendations from this meeting led GNWP to organize a training on GR 30 in December 2014 (see following activity).

### Training on the use of CEDAW General Recommendation 30 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict Situations

GNWP held a training on the use of GR 30 in Jakarta, Indonesia, from December 15-16, 2014. This training was organized in partnership with the CEDAW Task Force on GR 30 led by Ms. Pramila Patten, a CEDAW Expert from Mauritius who also served as the Chair of the CEDAW Working Group on GR 30; Asian Muslim Network; and the Asia-Pacific Women’s Alliance on Peace and Security.

The training objectives were the following:

1. To raise awareness and knowledge of CEDAW GR 30 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict Situations as an accountability mechanism that will obligate Member States to report on the status of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the supporting WPS resolutions; and
2. To enhance the capacity of civil society to utilize CEDAW GR 30 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post-conflict Situations instrument and demand governments to fully and effectively implement UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting resolutions.

The targeted participants were women’s groups and other CSOs involved in the preparation of CEDAW shadow reports; and women’s group and other CSOs who are advocating for the full and effective implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the supporting WPS resolutions. The training
focused on organizations in Asia and the Pacific region[^3] to build on the commonalities of WPS issues in the region as well as existing networks on women’s rights, gender quality and women and peace and security including but not limited to the Asia-Pacific Women’s Alliance on Peace and Security. 30 participants attended the workshop. *Please see Annex 6: Advocacy on CEDAW GR 30 on Women in Conflict and Post-conflict Situations* for training concept note and agenda.

**ADVOCACY**

1. **14th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325**

On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of UNSCR 1325, GNWP-ICAN organized the panel discussions and events below.

*Speakers Workshop: Global Advocacy on Women, Peace and Security (October 26, 2014)*

On October 26, 2014, GNWP and Cordaid members and partners had the opportunity to practice and improve their global advocacy skills through group work, role-play practice exercises, and constructive feedback from the facilitator and other participants. The objectives of the workshops were: to enhance the skills of women civil society actors to package, deliver and disseminate their advocacy messages effectively; to provide practical tips in lobbying and advocacy in the UN and in making public presentation to the global policy community; and to prepare for the presentations in panel discussions and bilateral meetings with policy makers, UN entities, international civil society groups and donors.

*Discussion on WPS Advocacy using CEDAW GR 30 (October 27, 2014)*

This discussion, which took place on October 27, 2014, examined how CEDAW GR 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations can be used to hold Member States accountable for the implementation of the resolutions on Women Peace and Security. Civil society representatives from India shared their experience during the last CEDAW session among other civil society participants from Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Myanmar, Netherlands, Philippines, Serbia, Sweden and Uganda.

*Meeting of the Women, Peace and Security Financing Discussion Group Sub-committee (WPS FDG) (October 29, 2014)*

On October 29, 2014, the sub-committee of the Women, Peace and Security Financing Discussion Group (WPS FDG) met in a closed session to discuss the modality of the Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) on Women and Peace and Security as well as mechanisms for

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[^3]: The priority countries for this training were Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste and Vietnam as many of these are countries reporting to CEDAW in the coming year/s. GNWP plans to organize trainings on GR 30 in other regions in 2015.
transparency and accountability. This sub-committee is made up of a group of UN member states (Japan, Sierra Leone and the Netherlands), civil society (GNWP and Cordaid) and UN agencies (UN Women and UN PBSO). The sub-committee’s discussion included an assessment of the role of the WPS FDG in providing technical and programmatic support to existing funds and donors for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the supporting WPS resolutions.


Also on October 29, 2014, GNWP and Cordaid’s launched their joint publication Financing for the Implementation of National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325: Critical for Advancing Women’s Human Rights, Peace and Security. The publication attempts to answer the question: Where is the money for NAP 1325 implementation? As described in an earlier section on Financing for NAP implementation, the publication also includes an examination of financing for Nation Action Plans in 42 countries; and features 6 case studies from Burundi, Chile, Nepal, the Netherlands, Philippines and Sierra Leone that provide in depth analysis of the financing—or lack thereof—of NAP implementation.


Held on October 30, 2014, this event was organized in partnership with the Permanent Mission of Canada to the UN. The event offered a sneak preview of the Global Civil Society Scorecard on 1325 that GNWP will present in 2015. Civil society representatives from Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Colombia, Iraq, Nepal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sweden Uganda, that took part in the 2014 monitoring exercise will highlight the gains, gaps and challenges in implementation of the key pillars of the resolution: participation, prevention and protection, and promotion of gender equality in peace and security work. They also presented the trends in implementation over the last five years as well as practical recommendations on how to improve implementation.

**Negotiating a Better Peace (October 31, 2014)**

During this closed meeting, the International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN) presented and gathered feedback on its Negotiating a Better Peace Tool. ICAN, in partnership with international and national NGOs, developed the open source "Better Peace Tool" to improve peacemaking efforts, particularly the inclusion of non-violent/pro-peace women-led civil society organizations. Targeted towards governments, multilateral organizations, and other mediators, this tool is a simple how-to guidance document to enable more systematic and structured inclusion of women/civil society in peace and transition processes, per UNSCR 1325 and the supporting resolutions. The event was held on October 31, 2014 and was co-sponsored by ICAN, GNWP and Cordaid.
**Women Redefining the Terms of Peace Negotiations: Shared Experiences and Next Steps towards Just and Sustainable Peace in Colombia and South Sudan (October 31, 2014)**

Hosted by the Permanent Mission of Norway to the UN and co-sponsored by GNWP, Cordaid, UN Women, United Methodist Women, and Women's International League for Peace & Freedom (WILPF), this event offered a unique opportunity to hear women peace activists from Colombia and South Sudan share their experiences and lessons learned from the ongoing peace talks in their countries. The event, held on October 31, 2014, identified concrete strategies in enlarging the political spaces that will lead to the greater participation of women in both peace processes, and ensure that women’s perspectives and priorities are an integral part of the final peace agreements in Colombia and South Sudan.

**GNWP Members’ Meeting (October 27, 2014)**

In addition to the events listed above, the GNWP International Coordinating Team organized a members’ meeting with GNWP members who were in NY for the 14th Anniversary. The objective of the meeting was to discuss advocacy opportunities during the Anniversary. In addition, the GNWP International Coordinating team had a chance to share GNWP’s upcoming programmatic work and to hear updates from GNWP members on their work in their respective countries.

**Targeted Advocacy Meetings**

During the week of the 14th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325, the GNWP International Coordinating Team organized targeted advocacy meetings for its members, including: a meeting between CSO representatives from South Sudan and members of the troika (UK, US and Norway); with UN Women Latin American section and with the Permanent Mission of Chile.

**2. 58th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)**

GNWP, its members and partners organized 5 events during the 58th CSW, held in New York in March 2014. In addition to these events, the GNWP International Coordinating team, GNWP members and key partners held targeted meetings to discuss country specific initiative and efforts—notably, on the convening of community social dialogues in DRC and on women’s demands during the South Sudan peace process.

**No development without peace, no peace without development: Towards inclusion of UNSCR 1325 in the post-2015 agenda (March 11, 2014)**
Held on March 11, 2014, this event was co-sponsored by GNWP, United Methodist Women and UNDP. The event focused on the importance of ensuring that the post-2015 development agenda responds to the absence of peace and security issues in the discussions and implementation of the MDGs. In a “world café” format, participants had the opportunity to discuss the necessity of peace and (human) security to achieve genuine, people-based, rights based development and vice versa, and the role of women, peace and security within these discussions.

Security for women by women: Afghan women’s perspectives on the transition (March 12, 2014)

This event was co-organized by Afghan Women’s Network, GNWP, Cordaid and the Permanent Mission of Finland to the UN, and held on March 12, 2014 at the Finnish Permanent Mission. This event presented a close examination of local Afghan women’s perspective of their peace and security situation and how this can inform international cooperation and enhance the capacities of Afghan people to achieve Post-MDG gender goals. Participants identified steps that can be taken by the international community to shape its engagement on gender equality and women and peace and security based on the agenda set by Afghan women.

Finance Resolution 1325 implementation, Advance Women’s Rights - now, in 2015 and beyond (March 14, 2014)

This panel discussion, co-sponsored by GNWP and Cordaid, was held on March 14, 2014. As previously discussed under Capacity Building, Section 3, this event provided a space to discuss financing for WPS implementation and, more specifically, to formally establish the WPS Financing Discussion Group (WPS FDG). In the weeks following the panel discussion, GNWP disseminated the information/output from this event to generate more support for the work of the WPS FDG.

Singers in the Band film screening and panel discussion (March 15, 2014)

GNWP co-organized this event on March 15, 2014 in partnership with the International Institute on Peace Education, National Peace Academy, World Council for Curriculum and Instruction (WCCI), Anglican, Women’s Empowerment, The Biosophical Institute, Canadian Voice of Women for Peace, Interfaith Center of New York, Network for Peace Through Dialogue, and Pasos Peace. The film documents the sexual exploitation of Filipina in Korea by U.S. military personnel. Lured by Korean promoters to be singers in the band, Filipino women fall victim to a scam that involves three nations, global sex traffickers, bar/club owners, and the U.S. military. After the film screening, a panel discussion was held to assess the overarching issue of sex trafficking and exploitation involving military personnel.

Women of South Sudan Front and Center: Mobilizing for Peace after the Addis Ababa Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (March 20, 2014)
This event, held on March 20, 2014, was co-sponsored by GNWP, the Permanent Mission of Norway to the UN, Cordaid, United Methodist Women, Peace is Loud, UN Women and World YWCA. In this panel discussion, South Sudanese women presented their concerns and demands to the international community—with an emphasis on women’s participation in mediation and all political and peace processes in South Sudan as stipulated in UNSCR 1325, and to the upholding of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. For a full report on this event, please see Annex 7: Advocacy during the CSW and the 14th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325.

Meeting with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict on community social dialogues in DRC (March 2014)

In March 2014, Justine Masika Bihamba of SFVS, Jean Michel Mvondo of Réseau d’Education Civique au Congo (RECIC), the GNWP International Coordinating Team and Dewi Suralaga of Cordaid met with the office of the Special Rapporteur on Sexual Violence in Conflict to share experiences and to identify concrete follow-up steps to the GNWP Women’s Peace Dialogue that was held in DRC in April 2013. One of these steps, which builds on a recommendation from the Women’s Peace Delegation, is to engage with armed groups by convening community social dialogues. The office of the SRSG has vouched to support this initiative, on the basis of the provisions on engagement with non-state actors in UN Security Council Resolution 2106. Following this meeting, GNWP and SFVS continued to organize the first community social dialogue. The first community social dialogue was held in Rutshuru, North Kivu, on August 22.

Meeting between South Sudanese women and the Troika (March 2014)

Prior to the March 20th panel discussion on South Sudan, GNWP organized a meeting with the representatives of the troika (Norway, UK and US government missions the UN) and some of the South Sudanese panelists to present the women’s perspectives in the ongoing efforts to build peace in South Sudan and generate stronger support from the troika. Please note that the recommendations in the event report (Annex 7: Advocacy during the CSW and the 14th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325) include the points that came out of the panel discussion and the meeting with the troika.

Panel Discussion on the WPS Agenda in the Post-2015 Development Agenda (June 2014)

On April 5-6, 2013, women leaders, peacebuilders and human rights activists from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi, Liberia, and Sierra Leone gathered in Kinshasa, DRC, to discuss the country’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 this Women’s Peace Dialogue, facilitated by GNWP, the Cadre Permanent de Concertation de la Femme Congolaise (CAFCO) and other GNWP members and partners in DRC, is the Kinshasa Call to Action—a list of specific demands 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.
Please note, this important event was not held as part of the CSW.

Following the CSW event “No development without peace, no peace without development: Towards inclusion of UNSCR 1325 in the post-2015 agenda” that was held in March 2014 as part of the CSW, GNWP organized a panel discussion on the WPS Agenda in the Post-2015 Development Agenda in partnership with the Group of Friends of WPS and PeaceWomen on June 18, 2014.

Chantale Walker of the Canada Permanent Mission opened the event on behalf of the Group of Friends. Ambassador Anwarul Chowdhury then highlighted the disconnect between the Millennium Development Goals with Peace and Security. Amb. Chowdhury stressed the importance of ensuring a strong link between Peace and Security and the Sustainable Development Goals. GNWP’s International Coordinator, Mavic Cabrera-Balleza, followed, by discussing civil society’s advocacy in integrating WPS in the post-2015 Agenda. Paul Ladd, the head of the Post-2015 team at the UN Development Program (UNDP) was the last panelist. He shared the state of the post-2015 discussions globally and how best WPS can be integrated in the post-2015 Agenda. For Mavic Cabrera-Balleza’s presentation “Development and peace, gender equality and women and girls rights—the links are simple, logical and just” during the event, please see Annex 7: Advocacy during the 14th Anniversary and CSW.

3. Media Outreach on UNSCR 1325 and 1820

In 2014, GNWP continued the distribution and airing of radio spots (public service announcements) on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in Colombia and Liberia where such media materials have already been produced. Based on expressed needs of its members in other countries, GNWP expanded this project in South Sudan both by producing more radio spots that puts the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in local contexts.

**Media and Communication Tools in Colombia, Liberia and Sierra Leone**

In Colombia, media productions have complemented the ongoing work on the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820. GNWP has updated the tool kit (Caja de Herramientas) produced in September 2013 to reflect the latest policy developments on WPS, such as the adoption of UNSCR 2106, UNSCR 2122 and CEDAW GR 30.

In Liberia, new radio public service announcements on women and peace and security and the intersection with the Ebola crisis have been produced. In Sierra Leone, GNWP and its partners developed posters on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. All of these media and communication materials have proven to be important tools for awareness-raising on women and peace and security and other pressing issues of the day.

**Radio productions on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in South Sudan**
In June 2014, the GNWP team and its South Sudanese members Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO), Eve Organization, and Voice for Change produced radio public service announcements (PSAs) on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in the context of the ongoing peace process. The radio PSAs target policy makers and the broader population particularly those in remote and conflict-affected communities. They were recorded in English and Juba Arabic. The radio productions were reviewed during listening sessions with local authorities, women’s organizations and other local leaders in Yei county who participated in the community-focused capacity building workshops on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. Analyzing the content of the radio productions, the participants provided feedback and suggestions. Participants generally found the radio spots to be very informative and noted that they will certainly raise awareness of the resolutions. Others recommended that handouts and materials from the workshops be disseminated to the local communities as a supplement to the radio broadcasts

**Women Speak Out for Peace: Global Media Campaign (September 15-21, 2014)**

To commemorate the International Day of Peace, GNWP conducted its 2nd Annual Global Media Campaign “Women Speak Out for Peace” on September 15-21, 2014. The week-long campaign aimed to change the dominant image of women in media’s coverage of war and conflict from that of victims, into agents of change, peacebuilders and decision-makers.

The campaign brought together women and men, girls and boys from around the world, who raised their voice to speak out for peace. Peace and human rights activists from more than 30 countries sent out messages about women’s role in peacebuilding, reconstruction and nation building on radio and television, newspapers, as well as the social media and mobile technology. They shared their stories of everyday peacebuilding and raise awareness about the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security.

GNWP complemented the Global Media Campaign by sharing various media messages during the International Day of Peace Symposium that was held on September 19, 2014 at the UN Church Center in New York. The media messages were integrated in the discussions during the Symposium so as to influence the ongoing global policy processes, such as the Post-2015 development agenda, the Beijing +20 Review, the Security Council High Level Review, and the preceding Global Study of 1325 implementation.

As part of this campaign, the Twitter hashtags #WomPeaceMedia, #Makes4Peace, #JustPeaceJustDevelopment, and #PeaceDay were widely used. For links to pictures, video messages, and sample Tweets and Facebook messages of the Women Speak Out for Peace Campaign, please see Annex 8: Media Outreach on UNSCR 1325 and 1820.

**4. Follow up to the Women’s Peace Delegation and Women’s Peace Dialogue on the DRC**

GNWP and its members in DRC and other countries in the Great Lakes region initially intended to organize a meeting with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and
rebels as a follow up to the Women’s Peace Delegation and Women’s Peace Dialogue (WPD) on the DRC that it facilitated in April 2013. This plan was modified following an assessment that a meeting with ICGLR will not be politically strategic because this regional organization has not taken a clear position against the conflict in DRC.

Thus, GNWP and its members decided to focus on organizing the community social dialogues in DRC wherein local women’s organizations engage with armed groups and other key actors in local communities in finding peaceful solutions to the conflict and in preventing sexual violence. The community social dialogues are complemented by the piloting of the Girl Ambassadors for Peace, a program that enhances women and girls’ leadership capacities, promote and protect their rights, use UNSCR 1325 and 1820 to hold duty bearers accountable in addressing the root causes of the conflict; and provides literacy training to illiterate women and girls. The Community Social Dialogues in North Kivu, and the Girl Ambassadors for Peace program in South Kivu are two new GNWP programs that are considered follow-up initiatives to the WPD.

**Community Social Dialogues in North Kivu**

One of the recommendations that came out of the Women’s Peace Dialogue and the follow-up bilateral meetings with various key actors on issues of WPS in DRC, such as the Minister of Gender, the Minister of Justice, MONUSCO, UN Women, UNDP, and religious leaders, was for civil society to engage directly with non-state armed groups in Eastern DRC by organizing community social dialogues. This initiative is anchored on UNSCR 2106 wherein operative paragraph 11 “[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.” Yet, states and UN agencies continue to resist engagement with non-state armed groups, given that engagement with these groups is perceived as legitimizing the group’s existence and power.

Conversely, armed groups are distrustful of meeting and engaging with government and UN bodies outside of formal peace negotiations, fearing arrest or execution. Meanwhile, official peace negotiations remain deeply flawed. Representatives from armed groups in official peace negotiations often make certain commitments without sincerity, without the intention of ever seeing them through, or without the ability to control the individual members of their group to actually respect a signed peace agreement. Furthermore, 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. Thus, violations of the peace agreements are common. All of these factors have contributed to the failure of numerous peace agreements and to the resurgence of conflict.

GNWP and its members SFVS piloted the Community Social Dialogues program in Rutshuru, in North Kivu in August 2014. The objectives of the program are:

- to prevent sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence at the community level;
• to discuss justice and reconciliation at the community level;
• to foment reconciliation between the different members of a given community; and
• to prevent conflict or the resurgence of conflict in that community.

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 religious institutions that have power and legitimacy in local communities. By convening all layers of society, the dialogue brought together former rebels as well as active rebels and/or the emissary of rebel groups active in North Kivu. For the program of Community Social Dialogue, please see Annex 9: Follow up to the Women’s Peace Delegation and Women’s Peace Dialogue on the DRC.

**Girl Ambassadors for Peace in South Kivu**

Participants in WPD follow-up discussions stressed that from an early age, girls in the DRC are told: “You are only girls.” They are brought up to believe they should do as they are told, accept what they have and not ask too many questions. Women and girls are generally excluded from decision-making, especially on matters of peace and security, even as armed conflict in both countries has had a devastating impact on their lives. Lack of access to formal education and little or no access to information technology in DRC severely limits the participation of women and girls in decision-making and peace processes and makes them more vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence.

To address these obstacles, the Girl Ambassadors for Peace Program was piloted in South Kivu in June 2014. The overarching goal of the Girl Ambassadors for Peace program is to enhance the capacities of 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. The specific objectives of the Girl Ambassador for Peace program are:

- to raise literacy rates in conflict-affected communities in South Sudan and the DRC;
- to develop leadership skills among young women and girls;
- to raise awareness of young women and girls on their rights and enhance their abilities to assert such rights;
- to raise awareness and promote the necessity for women’s participation in peacebuilding among local communities in the DRC and South Sudan; and
- to contribute to peacebuilding in local communities using UNSCR 1325, 1820 and supporting Women and Peace and Security Resolutions as policy frameworks.

On August 24 and 25, GNWP and SAFECO trained a group of young educated women and girls from South Kivu and North Kivu on basic literacy instruction, leadership, gender, peacebuilding, UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the use of popular theater to raise awareness of Women and Peace and Security (WPS) issues. Ten girls from Bukavu (South Kivu), two girls from Goma (North Kivu) took part in this training. Following and ice-breaker activity, the training included sessions on: Conflict analysis; Introduction to Gender; Resolutions 1325 and 1820; the DRC National Action Plan; Skit Writing on WPS issues; and Preparation for Trainings in Mumosho. For the module of
Collectively called the Girl Ambassadors for Peace, these young women and girls then traveled to the rural community of Mumosho for one day each month. In Mumosho, the Girl Ambassadors for Peace organized literacy classes in the morning to raise literacy rates among illiterate and semi-literate women and girls; and performed skits in the afternoon to raise awareness about the rights and value of women and girls in society. To date, the Girl Ambassadors for Peace developed and performed 5 skits in Mumosho, on the following WPS issues: Women and Education; Child, Early and Forced Marriage and Women’s role in Conflict Resolution; Access to Inheritance for Women; Sexual and Gender Based Violence; and The power of Women to End the Conflicts and War in DRC. Community-specific modules were developed each month, building on the previous lessons and performances. In addition to literacy training and peacebuilding, the activities of the Girl Ambassadors for Peace in Mumosho now include a sex education component. For sample modules of the activities led by the Girl Ambassadors for Peace in Mumosho, please see Annex 9: Follow up to the Women’s Peace Delegation and Women’s Peace Dialogue on the DRC.

5. Public fora on women’s participation in the Colombian peace talks

GNWP continued to build on its advocacy efforts for women’s participation in the peace talks between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). Following a very successful panel discussion organized by GNWP in partnership with Cordaid, and the Permanent Mission of Norway to the UN held in November 2013, two women—Nigeria Rentería and María Paulina Riveros—were appointed as principal negotiators for the government negotiating team. Most recently, in September 2014, a Sub-Committee on Gender was put in place, to formally advise the negotiating parties and to review the peace agreement so as to ensure that it is gender responsive.

To highlight these important developments and to share experiences of women’s participation in peace process across countries, GNWP-ICAN and its members in Colombia and South Sudan organized another panel discussion on October 31, 2014, during the 14th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325: Women Redefining the Terms of Peace Negotiations: Shared experiences and next steps towards just and sustainable peace in Colombia and South Sudan.

Colombia and South Sudan are two countries currently going through peace processes. Although each country’s history and experience of conflict is unique and complex, the two parallel peace processes have the same goal: to put an end to the violence that has had devastating effects on the lives of women and girls, in particular. Women’s organizations in Colombia and South Sudan have been advocating for the use of gender perspectives to assess the drivers of conflicts, in order to reach sustainable solutions to the conflicts.
The objectives of the joint panel discussion with civil society representatives from both Colombia and South Sudan were the following:

1. To examine the parallels between the ongoing peace processes in Colombia and South Sudan.
2. To share experiences and lessons learned from women actively involved in lobbying for greater women’s participation in the peace processes in Colombia and South Sudan.
3. To formulate concrete recommendations and strategies to ensure greater women’s participation in the peace processes in Colombia and South Sudan; the inclusion of a gender perspective in the final peace agreements in both countries; and the enforcement of the peace agreement.

The panel discussion was co-organized by GNWP, Cordaid, Permanent Mission of Norway, Coalición 1325, EVE Organization for Women Development, UN Women, United Methodist Women, and Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF).

6. Representation in Policy-making and Policy Advocacy Structures

GNWP continued its engagement as an active participant and member of policy-making and policy advocacy structures, to further advance the WPS agenda from an independent civil society perspective. GNWP has observer status in the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security, a coalition of over 40 government missions to the UN who support the implementation of Security Council Resolutions on WPS. In addition, GNWP is a member of the Advisory Council of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women; the NGO Working Group on the Security Council and the Post-2015 Women’s Coalition that advocates for the integration of women’s rights and gender equality perspectives in the Post-2015 agenda.

RESEARCH

1. The Women, Peace and Security agenda and Elections

In 2014, the GNWP International continued its revisions of the Kenya and Philippine case studies. The analysis in the case studies provide substantial evaluation and insights of the contribution of women’s participation to the overall peace and security of a country, particularly since both countries have recently held elections. GNWP has also continued discussions with its members in Colombia, Fiji and Nepal regarding the production of case studies on this subject in 2015. The published findings of this research are intended to serve as strong advocacy instrument for GNWP members, partners and other organizations to encourage greater women’s participation in elections; and to ensure that elections are processes that contribute to peacebuilding rather than processes that lead to violence and conflict.
In the second half of 2014, GNWP had an initial discussion with Columbia University to generate support for the research. Columbia University has expressed interest to undertake the WPS agenda and elections research in 2016.

**INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING**

**1. Organizational Development and Review of GNWP’s Governance Structure**

GNWP held Steering Committee meetings in May 2014 and December 2014. The Steering Committee, composed of representatives from GNWP members and partners from Colombia, Liberia, Nepal and the Philippines, provides guidance in the development GNWP’s annual work plan, strategic plan and general budget. The Steering Committee also promotes GNWP’s work in relevant fora, print and online publications and represents GNWP in national, regional and international meetings. In May 2014, the Steering Committee and the International Coordinating Team shared updates on different GNWP programs and discussed strategies to further strengthen local, national and global advocacy efforts. In December 2014, the Steering Committee and GNWP’s International Coordinating Team discussed the advantages and drawbacks of GNWP separating from ICAN. Consensus was that the advantages outweigh the drawbacks; GNWP will be undergoing the process of becoming an independent organization in 2015.

GNWP was able to hire another Program Officer in November 2014. GNWP also recruited several consultants and very qualified interns, who have all made tremendous contributions to GNWP’s work.

GNWP hired a consultant to conduct an external organizational evaluation. It is projected that the evaluation will conclude in April 2015.

**2. Communication Skills, Message Development and Presentation Workshop**

During the 58th CSW, GNWP adapted the concept of Communication Skills, Message Development and Presentation Workshop by holding preparatory meetings with event panelists before each event it co-organized. These meetings were “rehearsal workshops,” and allowed the panelists to refine both their message and delivery before presenting to a global audience. As previously described, a Communication Skills, Message Development and Presentation Workshop was held during the 14th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 in October. This workshop took place before any other events, so as to ensure that GNWP members and partners were prepared to deliver powerful and effective presentation in the context of a global policy space.

**OTHER ACTIVITIES**
1. Support for 1325 National Action Planning processes

In 2014, GNWP continued to support a number of countries in their national action planning processes on UNSCR 1325 including Guatemala and Japan. GNWP’s International Coordinator served as a resource person in a NAP workshop participated in by government, civil society and UN representatives. The focus of GNWP’s contribution is on Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 implementation. On July 8th, 2014, GNWP held a panel discussion on NAP processes in Asia in partnership with the Permanent Missions of Japan and Australia to the UN.

Since its inception in 2010, GNWP has supported a number of countries in their NAP processes on UNSCR 1325 including Afghanistan, Burundi, Guatemala, Japan, Nepal, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Korea and South Sudan.

2. Participation in the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict

GNWP’s International Coordinator and GNWP members from DRC, Nepal and the Philippines took part in the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict in on June 10-13, 2014. GNWP shared information on the Girl Ambassadors for Peace and the Financing WPS at various events during the summit.

3. Engagement with the Security Sector

Through its extensive experience in advocacy and programming towards the full and effective implementation of the WPS resolutions at all levels, GNWP has observed 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.

To address this situation, GNWP held several discussions with its Steering Committee in 2014 on the engagement with the security sector in the framework of UNSCR 1325 and 1820. It developed a detailed concept note on the kind of engagement with the security sector that it hopes to achieve in 2015 and beyond. The two main activities that GNWP conceptualized in 2014 and will implement in 2015 are 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” and the “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.”

Outputs & Outcomes

The section that follows combines the Outputs and Outcomes sections for increased coherence in presentation. It highlights some of the direct outputs and outcomes from the activities
described in the preceding section. In addition, it provides the women/men ratio among the project partners and participants. Women make up the majority of the participants in its capacity building and advocacy programs, due to the fact that women’s organizations are GNWP’s main partners in all of its activities. Yet, GNWP strongly emphasizes the need to involve men and boys, so that they will support women’s leadership and participation in all peacebuilding and political processes at all levels; and that they too take responsibility in addressing issues of sexual and gender-based violence, gender inequality and discrimination. All outputs and outcomes below are presented by activities.

**CAPACITY BUILDING**

1. **Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820**

*Outputs*

In 2014, GNWP and its members held 12 Localization of UNSCR 1325 & 1820 workshops (1 in DRC, 2 in Liberia, 1 in Serbia, 8 in the Philippines); 6 District-Level Review Workshops (Nepal); 1 Training of Trainers (ToT) (DRC); 1 National Assessment and Planning workshop (Nepal); 1 Roll-out of the Localization Guidelines workshop (Sierra Leone); 2 workshops on the Operationalization of the Philippine NAP with the security sector (Philippines) and 1 Community-focused Capacity Building workshop (South Sudan).

These produced 9 draft Local Action Plans (1 in DRC, 5 in the Philippines, 2 in Liberia, 1 in Serbia). Local Action Plans are the local translations of the existing NAPs, adapted to specific local contexts. In Colombia, where there is no NAP for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820, the Local Action Plans have become alternative implementation mechanisms for implementation at sub-national levels. Specific to the Philippines, 13 local resolutions and one ordinance calling for a broad range of steps to implement the Philippine NAP 1325 were passed.

The 2014 Localization activities also yielded draft Localization Guidelines for the Localization of the NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in DRC; and Localization Guidelines for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the Municipality of Pirot, Serbia (drafted in 2014, adopted in 2015). Localization Guidelines, which were also adopted in Nepal and Sierra Leone in 2013, are practical guides that assist local authorities in integrating specific provisions from UNSCR 1325, 1820, and the existing NAPs into local development plans and local legislation (resolutions and ordinances).

Additionally, the following country-specific training modules were developed: 2 training modules in DRC (Localization workshops, Training of Trainers workshop); 1 training module in

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5 Please note that GNWP did not directly conduct Localization activities with its members in Colombia in 2014. However, GNWP members in Colombia were involved in follow-up activities to the Localization workshops held in 2013, and are currently preparing for the next phase of GNWP’s Localization program to be held in 2015.
Nepal (Roll-out of Localization Guidelines workshop); **8 Localization training modules** in the Philippines (Real and General Nakar, Quezon; Tabuk City, Kalinga; Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija; Western Samar; Sultan Mastura, Maguindanao; Agusan del Norte); **2 modules on the operationalization of the Philippine NAP with the security sector in the Philippines; 1 training module** in Serbia (Localization workshop in the Pirot Municipality); **1 training module** in Sierra Leone (Roll Out of the Localization Guidelines); and **1 training module** in South Sudan (Community-based Capacity Building workshops in preparation for the 2015 implementation of the Localization program). *For sample modules, please see Annex 3: Localization.*

At least 1,450 participants representing national and local government agencies, women’s organizations and other civil society groups, UN entities, media and academia attended the localization workshops, and other related workshops (ToT, monitoring and assessment workshops, and operationalization of the NAP in the security sector). Each of the participants in the Localization workshops formulated action recommendations and at least 3-5 personal commitments. 60 percent of the participants were women and 40 percent were men.

**Outcomes**
The implementation of the Localization program in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nepal, the Philippines, and DRC in 2014 has led to:

1. increased awareness and capacity of local actors such as provincial governors, mayors, vice mayors, district councilors, community leaders, paramount chiefs, tribal leaders and traditional leaders, religious leaders, local police forces, women leaders and teachers in conflict-affected communities in DRC to implement the UNSCR 1325,1820, the supporting WPS resolutions and the DRC NAP;
2. better implementation of WPS resolutions/DRC NAP in local communities of the DRC, through the drafting of local action plans for implementation and multiplication of awareness-and knowledge-raising workshops on the WPS resolutions and the NAP;
3. enhanced political buy-in of local and national decision-makers for UNSCR 1325 and 1820 implementation at local levels and stronger collaboration between national, local decision-makers and civil society actors, through the drafting of Localization Guidelines for UNSCR 1325 and 1820 implementation at local levels.

The drafting, adoption and implementation of Local Action Plans in DRC, Liberia, the Philippines and Serbia not only lead to enhanced women’s participation but also greater respect for women’s rights at local levels (provincial, territorial, municipal). The draft Local Action Plans include set objectives directly related to the pillars of UNSCR 1325—Participation, Prevention and Protection, and the Promotion of a Gender Perspective; as well as protection from sexual violence which is the primary principle in UNSCR 1820. Under each objective, the draft plans contain a number of specific activities, complete with indicators, implementing actors, a timeline and a budget. *For sample draft Local Action Plans, please see Annex 3: Localization.*

It is worth emphasizing that the Localization program in DRC contributed significantly to the signing of DRC’s NAP by the Minister of Gender in 2013 and the formation of the National and Provincial Steering Committees for NAP implementation in 2014. Also in DRC, the drafting
process of Localization guidelines in particular has enhanced political buy-in of local and national decision-makers for UNSCR 1325 and 1820 implementation at local levels and stronger collaboration between national, local decision-makers and civil society actors. As the Localization revisions process is ongoing, GNWP members in Kinshasa have been successful at continuing a conversation with the Minister of Gender and the Minister of Interior, and they are confident that they will be able to further secure the political buy-in of these key ministries, as the Localization guidelines are finalized and ready to be launched.

In Liberia, draft Local Action Plans were formulated with a corresponding outcome of aligning the LNAP with the government’s newly adopted Decentralization Strategy. Another key achievement of the 2014 Localization workshops in Buchanan and Gbarnga, Liberia, was the decision to work with county superintendents to create an advocacy group to champion the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820. The draft Local Action Plans were presented to the superintendents (and representative in Bong) who committed to following up on actions and working with the local community to finalize and adopt them. The superintendents play a key role in decision-making and implementation of laws and policies. They are appointed by the President and govern the 15 counties of the country.

In the Philippines, an impressive offshoot of the Localization program is the outreach to the Philippine Armed Forces and the Philippine National Police. The operationalization workshops allowed for the review of the gender relations and gender dynamics in recruitment, hiring, and human resource management including promotion, training, combat operations, deployment in peacekeeping operations, and facilities. The sessions enabled the police and military officers to examine the differential treatment of women and men in these security institutions and how that impacts on their overall operations. The participants came up with a set of recommendations including construction of more facilities that meet the female officers' biological and reproductive needs; and review of recruitment, hiring and training programs to ensure that they are more gender-fair and gender-sensitive. The participants agreed to hold another training next year to further enhance their knowledge of the Philippine NAP as well as the Security Council Resolutions on Women and Peace and Security; and analyze how their recommendations have been implemented.

Also in the Philippines, in Calbiga (Western Samar), the Localization workshop resulted in an analysis of the link between environmental degradation, climate change and conflict. Following the devastation caused by Typhoon Haiyan in their neighboring province of Leyte, the Localization workshop participants in Samar realized how natural disasters and environmental degradation problems can aggravate conflict. The local authorities in Samar committed to formulate ordinances and resolutions on the NAP; increase women’s participation in local peace and order councils; and enhance the capacities of community-based civil society groups so that they can effectively participate in community peacebuilding and development.

In Serbia, following the development of the Local Action Plan for the Municipality of Pirot, Guidelines for Localization of UNSCR 1325 were developed so to provide other local governments in Serbia with a practical tool to gain knowledge on “the practical application of
the objectives and principles of implementation of UNSCR 1325 in local documents (strategies, action plans) of Municipality of Pirot.\textsuperscript{6} The Guidelines were developed in cooperation between women’s CSOs from national, local and global levels, as well as representatives from local and national institutions. The Pirot Municipality is the first in South East Europe that has undertaken the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and the NAP based on GNWP’s model. The Guidelines are intended to serve as a benchmark for more thorough and more focused work on addressing the WPS challenges that women face everyday in Serbia.

In Sierra Leone, the Roll-out of the Guidelines workshop held in April 2014 was followed by a meeting that established Regional Steering committees on the implementation of the Sierra Leone National Action Plan (SiLNAP). This is an important accomplishment in terms of enhanced collaboration among different WPS stakeholders in Sierra Leone. Through this initiative, Local Steering Committees will team up with the National Steering Committee composed of MSWGCA, other government agencies and civil society, in coordinating the implementation of SiLNAP across the country. Another outstanding achievement of the Localization program in Sierra Leone is that the implementation of SiLNAP in local communities is now part of the performance evaluation of local district officials. This means that 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.

In South Sudan, the community-focused capacity building workshop on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 served as preparatory work to assess the applicability of the Localization program. It has confirmed that a bottom-up approach to implementation of the WPS resolutions is an appropriate strategy with great chance of success.

\section*{2. Civil Society Monitoring of UNSCR 1325}

\textbf{Outputs}

The Civil Society Monitoring of UNSCR 1325 generated national civil society monitoring reports and the Global Report—a comparative analysis of findings and trends across all participating countries.

In 2014, 20 countries and 1 territory (Nagorno-Karabakh) produced civil society monitoring reports in 2014, using 11 indicators broken down into three clusters: Participation; Prevention and Protection; and Promotion of a Gender Perspective. As previously mentioned, the 20 countries and one territory that took part in the 2014 civil society monitoring report are: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, DRC, Fiji, India, Iraq, Kenya, Libya,  

Nagorno-Karabakh, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, and Uganda.

Civil society groups who participate in this monitoring exercise do so on a purely voluntary basis. Every year since 2010, GNWP issues an invitation to CSOs around the world that have a track record in research, advocacy and programming on UNSCR 1325 to take part by monitoring the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in their countries. As illustrated by the list above, the countries that take part in the monitoring report are countries with and without National Action Plans (NAPs), highlighting the fact that there are different ways to implement UNSCR 1325 apart from developing and adopting a NAP. Furthermore, this monitoring exercise includes countries directly affected by conflict as well as countries with no direct experience of conflict, thus demonstrating that UNSCR 1325 applies to all countries.

All the country reports have been peer-reviewed and edited by members of the GNWP International Coordinating Team, in coordination with the country teams. The reports were then laid out and are now part of the GNWP publication Women Count 2014: Security Council Resolution 1325 Civil Society Monitoring Report. In addition to the country reports, the publication contains a Global Report, which is a comparative analysis of findings across all the countries involved. The Executive Summary of the Global Report contains cluster-specific recommendations as well as general recommendations. The 2014 Executive Summary of the Global report was presented and distributed during the launch of the publication on October 31, 2014. Please see Annex 4: Civil Society Monitoring of UNSCR 1325 for the full 2014 Executive Summary.

**Outcomes**
The increase in the number of countries that took part in the Civil Society Monitoring of UNSCR 1325 this year attests to:

- the growing capacity of GNWP members to undertake data collection and analysis on WPS issues;
- the increasing recognition of the value added of the monitoring reports as an advocacy tool; and
- the success of outreach and preparation efforts on the part of the GNWP International Coordinating Team.

The participation of Iraq and India this year illustrates the complementarity of GNWP programs and initiatives, particularly the civil society monitoring of UNSCR 1325 and the use of CEDAW GR 30 as a reporting and accountability mechanism to UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions. The GNWP International Coordinating Team met with Iraqi CSOs during the 57th CEDAW session in Geneva in February 2014 to discuss the importance of a Civil Society Monitoring Report for Iraq. A similar discussion with GNWP’s Indian members took place during the 58th CEDAW session in June 2014. Most importantly, GNWP members’ participation in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 as well as in CEDAW-related processes contributes to bridging the gap between different policy spaces on women and peace and security, women’s rights and gender equality. Both the Iraq and India civil society monitoring reports for this year include a
discussion of the use of GR 30 as an accountability mechanism for the implementation of the WPS resolutions.

The 2014 monitoring exercise was particularly significant as it marks the fifth year since this initiative started. It is hoped that the country monitors will compile the data and information, as well as the trends and analysis of that data to produce the “Global Civil Society Score Card on UNSCR 1325,” as the Security Council calls for the 2015 High-level Review process.

3. Financing for NAP implementation

*Outputs*
The main outputs of the Financing for NAP implementation are:

- A working draft of the Women, Peace and Security Global Acceleration Instrument Mapping of Existing Funds and Options Paper;
- A roster of members of the Women, Peace and Security Financing Discussion Group (WPS FDG) and of the WPD FDG sub-committee;
- Event reports from the first two meetings of the WPS FDG, including recommendations;
- A decision by the WPS FDG to establish a GAI with a hybrid management structure; and
- A pledge by Australia to contribute USD 1 million to the GAI.

Another important output of this program is the publication of “Financing for the Implementation of National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325: Critical for Advancing Women’s Human Rights, Peace and Security.”

*Outcomes*
The consensus among governments, civil society and the UN to establish a Global Acceleration Instrument (WPS GAI) that will respond to the lack of dedicated and predictable funding for the implementation of the WPS resolutions is the most important outcome of this initiative. Through different stakeholder’s participation in the WPS FDG—and in the sub-committee of the WPS FDG—the awareness of the lack of funding has been raised. The importance and urgency of establishing a GAI is now recognized among all members of the WPS FDG.

Furthermore, the book launch of “Financing for the Implementation of National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325: Critical for Advancing Women’s Human Rights, Peace and Security” in October 2014 was successful in bringing attention to the fundamental issue of funding for NAP and UNSCR & 1820 implementation. It was a good opportunity to highlight the need for a GAI on WPS issues.

4. Education and Advocacy for the use of the CEDAW General Recommendation No. 30 on
women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations as an accountability mechanism to UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the supporting WPS resolutions

Outputs

GNWP’s participation in CEDAW sessions in February and June-July 2014 yielded two detailed reports on the use of GR 30 as an accountability mechanism to the WPS resolution in Iraq and Sierra Leone (57th session) and Syria and India (58th session). GNWP shared the reports with UN Women consultants working on producing a CEDAW/WPS Guidebook (to be published in 2015).

The principal output form the GR 30 meeting held during the 14th Anniversary is a list of recommendations—most importantly, the recommendation of holding trainings on GR30 among CSOs so that they can use it in their shadow reporting and as an accountability mechanism for the implementation of the WPS resolutions in countries with and without NAPs. In total, 22 individuals took part in this discussion; 20 women and 2 men.

The recommendation to hold training on GR 30 became a reality with the convening of a training in Jakarta, Indonesia on December 14-15, 2014. The output from this training is a set of guidelines/checklist for CSOs, so that they can effectively use GR 30 as a complementary accountability mechanism to UNSCR 1325 and the supporting WPS resolutions. This checklist will complement the guidelines that will be produced by UN Women. A total of 30 participants took part in this training: 28 women, and 2 men.

Outcomes

Some of the outcomes of GNWP’s advocacy work on the use of CEDAW GR 30 include:

- the use of GR 30 on the part of the CEDAW Committee and civil society to demand that Member States report in the implementation of the WPS and their National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 and 1820—where they exist—during the 57th, 58th and 59th CEDAW sessions, notably during the reporting sessions of Iraq, Sierra Leone, Syria and India;
- the adoption of a formal decision by the CEDAW Committee on February 28, 2014, to establish a permanent Task Force on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict and Post Conflict situations made up of a small group of CEDAW experts, which will be responsible for the implementation of GR 30;
- enhanced communication and collaboration among civil society organizations working on WPS issues and civil society organizations advocating for other gender equality and women’s rights issues, in drafting and presenting CEDAW shadow reports;
- the use of GR 30 by GNWP members to lobby governments who do not have a NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 to draft and adopt such a plan;
- the use of GR 30 by GNWP members in their civil society monitoring of the implementation of the UNSCR on WPS; and
- greater awareness of GR 30 among the Security Council, other UN Members States, civil society and UN entities.
1. 14th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325

Outputs for all the events and meetings co-organized by GNWP during the 14th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 include detailed event reports, Tweets, Facebook posts, pictures, blogs and list of recommendations for action on the particular topic of each event. Event-specific outputs are highlighted below:

Speakers Workshop: Global Advocacy on Women, Peace and Security (October 26, 2014)

Outputs
The outputs from the workshop include polished presentations and speaking points from civil society representatives from Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, DRC, India, Nepal, Serbia, Uganda, and South Sudan. The list of recommendations for successful presentations and meetings included: “Write your speech or speaking points down and practice saying it out loud,” “Preparation is most important for speech, advocacy and lobbying: you must know your audience,” and “The beginning and end of your speech strong, that’s what people will remember.” Another important output is the workshop module, which can be used and adapted for future speakers workshops. In total, 14 civil society representatives participated: 13 women and 1 man.

Outcome
The main outcome of the Speakers Workshop is better presentations by GNWP members and partners.

Discussion on WPS Advocacy using CEDAW GR 30 (October 27, 2014)

Output
As described in an earlier section, the main output from this meeting was a list of recommendations—in particular the recommendation of holding trainings on GR30 among CSOs. 22 individuals took part in this discussion; 20 women and 2 men.

Outcome
The outcome of this activity has already been discussed in the preceding section.

Meeting of the Women, Peace and Security Financing Discussion Group Sub-committee (WPS FDG) (October 29, 2014)

Outputs
This meeting yielded a revised draft of the options paper elaborated by UN Women, GNWP and Cordaid. Topics such as the scope of the Women, Peace and Security Financing Instrument, the
principles, criteria and expectations for the funding modalities, as well as membership criteria for the sub-committee and the larger WPS Financing Discussion Group were discussed.

Next steps identified during this meeting were:

- Further update options paper and mapping and circulate it to the larger WPS FDG;
- Create a full proposal/program document for the Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) that includes defined functions and a governance structure by March 2015;
- There is a need to clearly define who will be in the “Core Group.” It was clear from the Sub-committee meeting that the Core Group should be comprised of those who are able to commit time and resources to move the work of the WPS FDG forward; and
- Define agenda for next meeting and the work that needs to be done in preparation for it – as well as who will move it forward.

A detailed report of the meeting was also produced. Please see Annex 5: Financing for NAP Implementation for the meeting report.

6 women and 2 men participated in this meeting representing governments: Japan, Sierra Leone and Sweden; civil society: GNWP and Cordaid; UN: UN Women and the UN Peacebuilding Support Office.

Outcomes

The outcomes of this initiative have already been discussed in the preceding section.


Outputs


The book launch and reception was hosted by Sarah Douglas, of UN Women. Speakers included: Lakshmi Puri, Deputy Executive Director of UN Women; Radhika Coomaraswamy, Lead author of the Global Study; Christian Ngendahimana of Burundian CSO Fontaine-ISOKO; and Akinyi Walender of Cordaid.

In her remarks, Lakshmi Puri stressed that we should take stock of existing financing mechanisms and identify gaps. Puri shared that while new National Action Plans are welcome, the lack of funding is alarmed. She recommended all to look to the Beijing platform for Action
and to include women in conflict and post-conflict posts. Member states, Puri stressed, need to ensure civil society has adequate resources that focus on political and operational capacities. Women should not be afterthought post conflict.

Radhika Coomaraswamy followed, emphasizing that while the independent women’s movement was once well funded, nowadays, there is a lot less money to go around. Christian Ngendahimana reinforced Coomaraswamy’s point and continued to discuss the need for increased emphasis on WPS issues. He focused on the lack of clear government strategy for implementation in Burundi. The government, he said, should have dedicated funding for the implementation of the WPS resolutions. He also stressed that the steering committee for NAP implementation should have greater inclusivity. Implementation, he concluded, will require political will and outside support.

40 women and 10 men attended the launch, for a total of 50 representatives from civil society, UN agencies and Member States.

**Outcomes**
The outcomes of this initiative have already been discussed in the preceding section. For pictures and a blog on the WPS FDG Book Launch and Reception October 29, 2014 at UN Women, please see Annex 5: Financing for NAP Implementation.


**Outputs**
Strong PowerPoint presentations by civil society representatives from Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, DRC, India, Iraq, Serbia and South Sudan highlighting the findings from the 2014 Civil Society Monitoring of UNSCR 1325 reports were among the outputs of this event.

The event, which was held at the Permanent Mission of Canada to the UN, was moderated by Simon Collard-Wexler, First Secretary (Political Affairs). Michael Grant, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Canada gave opening remarks. GNWP International Coordinator, Mavic Cabrera-Balleza, gave a brief introduction of the program and presented a snapshot of the global trends in implementation over the last five years. Country-specific presentations followed. GNWP members from Colombia (Red Nacional de Mujeres/Coalición 1325) and South Sudan (EVE Organization) focused their remarks on achievements and challenges in women’s participation in peace processes. GNWP members and partners from Iraq (Iraqi Al-Amal Association) and Serbia (Dea Dia) then stressed the persistence of SGBV in their respective countries, and the prevalent impunity for perpetrators of these crimes. Lastly, representatives from GNWP members and partners 1325 Policy Group, in Sweden and from Asia-Pacific Women’s Alliance for Peace and Security (APWAPS), shared the successes and pitfalls of the promotion of a Gender Perspective in their countries. In total, 31 women and 4 men attended this event. 22 were from civil society organizations while 13 represented Member States and UN Agencies.
**Outcomes**
The outcomes of the Civil Society Monitoring of UNSCR 1325 have already been discussed in the preceding section.

**Negotiating a Better Peace (October 31, 2014)**

**Outputs**
During this event, 14 women and 1 man discussed the draft Peace Tool of the International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN). Together, they produced a list of recommendations to strengthen the Peace Tool as well as to make peace processes more inclusive in general. Participants were from civil society organizations in Afghanistan, Colombia, DRC, Iraq, Nepal, the Netherlands, Uganda, Rwanda, Serbia, South Sudan and Sweden.

**Outcome**
A better understanding of the obstacles to women civil society participation in official peace processes and potential solutions to this problem are the outcomes of this discussion.

**Women Redefining the Terms of Peace Negotiations: Shared Experiences and Next Steps towards Just and Sustainable Peace in Colombia and South Sudan (October 31, 2014)**

**Outputs and Outcomes**
The outputs and outcomes of this meeting will be described in details under Activity 5. Public fora on women’s participation in the Colombian peace talks. 50 individuals attended this meeting: 44 women and 6 men. 15 were from Member States and UN agencies; 35 were from civil society organizations.

**GNWP Members’ Meeting (October 27, 2014)**

**Outputs**
The main output from this event was a list of advocacy opportunities during the Anniversary, as well as a summary of updates on the Global Study process and how civil society organizations can be involved in the process. In addition to the GNWP Members’ Meeting at the start of the anniversary week, GNWP organized a Members’ Debrief meeting at the end of the week, to gather feedback on the experiences of its members during the Anniversary Week. Outputs from the brief meeting include recommendations to further enhance members’ experiences and advocacy opportunities during the Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 week. 22 individuals participated in the GNWP Members’ Meeting: 20 women and 2 men. 20 participated in the brief meeting: 18 women and 2 men.

**Outcomes**
The outcomes of the GNWP Members’ Meeting include better understanding of the varying country contexts on WPS and greater solidarity among GNWP members.
Targeted Advocacy Meetings

Outputs

GNWP members from South Sudan met with the troika, to share their perspectives and recommendations on the South Sudan peace process. Some of the recommendations included the appointment of a High Level Gender Adviser to the Peace Process; and the documentation of sexual violence and other forms of human rights violations to be used in the investigation and prosecution of such cases.

9 women and 1 man took part in this meeting representing civil society, UN Women and representatives of the troika: the Missions of Norway, UK and the US.

The other targeted advocacy meetings held were with UN Women Latin American section and with the Permanent Mission of Chile.

Outcomes

GNWP member Eve Organization led a national petition to appeal for the High Level Gender Adviser to the Peace Process; and GNWP led the international petition. This has resulted the agreement of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the mediator in the South Sudanese peace process to appoint a Gender Adviser. Norway has agreed to fund the salary of the Gender Adviser.

2. 58th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

Similar to the 14th Anniversary activities, outputs for all the events and meetings co-organized by GNWP during 58th session of the CSW include detailed event reports, Tweets, Facebook posts, pictures, blogs and list of recommendations for action on the particular topic of each event. Event-specific outputs and outcomes are highlighted below:

No development without peace, no peace without development: Towards inclusion of UNSCR 1325 in the post-2015 agenda (March 11, 2014)

Outputs

Guide questions for discussion and recommendations on the inclusion of UNSCR 1325 in the post-2015 agenda were the main outputs of this meeting.

The session focused on the importance of ensuring that the post-2015 development agenda responds to the absence of peace and security issues in the discussions and implementation of the MDGs. Following the welcome by Tatiana Dwyer of United Methodist Women and the opening remarks by Roma Bhattacharjea, UNDP Senior Gender Advisor and Team Leader for
the Policy and Planning Division of the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, GNWP’s Mavic Cabrera-Balleza explained the “world café” format. This format allowed participants to break out into small groups and respond to the following guide questions:

- Has the exclusion of peace and security issues impacted the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; and
- Why do you think that WPS should be included in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and subsequently reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals?

Breakout groups then presented the main points of discussions. These included the following observations: Peace in the context of a global development agenda is a hard word to use because it is closely associated with government and seen as more of a government issue. Development deficits lie at the root of armed conflict. There is a silent crisis of development, poverty, and degradation of environment and while there is no quick fix, they are all connected and require sustainable development. Development and security are discussed apart, with no linkage between them. Countries in conflict and post-conflict are least likely to achieve MDGs. The basis of peace is justice.

Helena Grönberg of GNWP then summarized the recommendations, concluding that it is important to include grassroots perspective in the post-2015 agenda for effective change. A strong linkage between development, peace, and security is necessary. Development goals, she concluded, are more impactful if peace is a main focus.

43 participants took part in this event: 41 women and 2 men.

**Outcome**
Enhanced understanding of the intersection of the post-2015 development agenda and women and peace and security among 2014 CSW participants was the main outcome of this event.

**Security for women by women: Afghan women’s perspectives on the transition (March 12, 2014)**

**Outputs**
This event, moderated by Ambassador Janne Taalas, Deputy Permanent Representative of Finland to the UN, consisted of presentations by representatives from the Afghan Women’s Network (AWN). Fawzia Habibi, Deputy Minister of Women’s Affairs of Afghanistan, also had a chance to give opening remarks and to note that, “As we are in a transition process, there is no proper coordination between international community, government and people of Afghanistan.”

The main points that were raised include:

- Women at village/district level are pleased that the international forces are leaving.
- There is minimal or no government presence at village levels; there is limited access to police, and no access to justice, which further exacerbates women’s insecurity.
• There have been increased attacks on working women especially women in Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF).
• While there are some women provincial council candidates, there are no female presidential candidates; and there is a lack of political will to support women’s political participation.
• Women fear a decrease in funding for women’s programs especially at the provincial and local level.

A strong list of recommendations targeted at different WPS stakeholders at local, national and global levels was the main output of this event. These recommendations were:

To stakeholders at the local and national level:
• Within ANSF: plan initiatives that prevent risks for women in the Afghan National Police (ANP) and the Afghan National Army (ANA) and that protect them as and when threats are identified.
• In close collaboration with women’s organizations such as AWN work within communities to encourage women’s recruitment in ANSF.
• Introduce human rights and women’s rights [in the operations of the ANSF]
• Polling station locations have to be shared with women, when women are not allowed to go out they need to be informed for example through media.

To the international community:
• Increase pressure on Afghan government, for example, on the Financial Minister of Afghanistan to allocate money to women’s issues.
• Clarify focus of financial support in close cooperation with local programs/experts. The impact of programs and projects increases when they are designed by Afghan people who know women’s urgent needs. Programs and projects also need to be sustainable and long term.
• The withdrawal of foreign troops should not impact the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework.
• Provide support in order to bring the informal justice system parallel to the formal justice system.

For civil society organizations:
• Plan for more strategic lobby and advocacy efforts using media as well as approaching policy makers, communities and elders to raise awareness about issues that women face.

27 women and 9 men took part in this event.

Outcome
Enhanced understanding of Afghan women’s peace and security perspectives in light of the withdrawal of foreign troops.
Finance Resolution 1325 Implementation, Advance Women’s Rights - now, in 2015 and beyond (March 14, 2014)

Outputs
This event, moderated by GNWP’s Mavic Cabrera Balleza, opened with remarks by Natalia Zakharova, from UN Women (read by Nathalie Raaber). Dewi Suralaga of Cordaid highlighted the findings and recommendations of the research on NAP financing conducted by GNWP and Cordaid. The recommendations included a proposal to establish a WPS Financing Discussion Group. Charles Vandi, The Director for Gender at the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs in Sierra Leone and Sadhuram Sapkota, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction in Nepal, shared government perspectives on funding for the implementation of NAPs on UNSCR 1325. Discussants Ursula Keller from Switzerland, Paivi Kannisto from the Finland Ministry of Finance, Irma van Dueren from the Netherlands and Henk-Jan Brinkman from UN Peacebuilding Support Office/Peacebuilding Fund expressed their support for the formation of a WPS Financing Discussion Group. These next steps were identified:

• A Concept note for WPS Financing Discussion Group will be developed, made available online and be sent to all who attended the meeting to solicit input.
• Discuss criteria for membership in the WPS Financing Discussion Group.

60 representatives from civil society, Member States and UN agencies attended the meeting; 57 women and 3 men.

Outcomes
The outcomes of the entire Financing NAP/WPS initiative have already been discussed in the preceding section.

Singers in the Band film screening and panel discussion (March 15, 2014)

Outputs
The purpose of the screening and the panel discussion that followed was to raise awareness of the sexual exploitation of Filipina women in Korea by U.S. military personnel, to explore the possibilities to prevent and punish these crimes, and to examine the cultural underpinnings that give rise to and sustain military sex trafficking.

After opening words by peace educator and women rights’ activist Betty Reardon, filmmaker David Goodman gave a brief introduction of his movie. A panel discussion ensued, which included remarks by three panelists on the following topics:

• Col. Anne Wright, US Army, Retired, remarks on “Violence against Women in and by the Military”
• Ms. Mavic Cabrera, Global Network of Women Peacebuilders, remarks on “UNSCR 1325: Possibilities for Challenging Military Violence against Women”

As the movie clearly depicted, trafficking is a form of violence against women. Violence against women is integral to war and armed conflict. In her remarks, Panelist Col. Ann Wright highlighted the fact that sexual violence in the military ranks has been widespread. Women are disproportionately affected by war, subjected to sexual violence of all forms. Ignorance and impunity are the unfortunate result of these horrific crimes. Mavic Cabrera Balleza of GNWP emphasized the importance of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, which has paved the way for women’s participation in security policy making. Full and equal political empowerment of women as emphasized by UNSCR 1325 is so very critical in reducing violence against women. However, she stressed that while these high policy documents exist, there still remains a gap between words and implementation.

The overall recommendation set forth is to use the movie as a tool for awareness. Another recommendation is the involvement of men in this particular conversation. 58 individuals attended the event: 51 women and 7 men.

Outcome
Raised awareness on the potential use of UNSCR 1325 as an instrument in addressing sex trafficking and sexual violence committed by military forces.

Women of South Sudan Front and Center: Mobilizing for Peace after the Addis Ababa Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (March 20, 2014)

Outputs
The main outputs from this event were a full event report and a strong list of recommendations.

The event was moderated by Ambassador Geir O. Pedersen from the Permanent Mission of Norway. Panelists included Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Executive Director of UN Women; Hon. Betty Ogwaro, Member of Parliament of South Sudan; Rose Bol Weet, Gender Advisor for the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Commission and member of South Sudanese Women for Peace; Ms. Rita Martin, Executive Director of EVE Organization; and Ms. Leymah Gbowee, Liberian peace activist, Nobel Peace Prize recipient.

While the general objective of the event was to inform the international community about the situation in South Sudan at the time so as to ensure that South Sudan remains front and center in the global peace and security agenda, the discussion had a particular focus on women’s civil society concerns and their appeal for support from the international community. During the panel discussion, South Sudanese women stressed the important role that South Sudanese women play in mobilizing for peace in the country and called for support to women’s
participation in mediation and all political and peace processes in South Sudan as stipulated in UNSCR 1325. The panelists also called for the upholding of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement.

The recommendations from this meeting included:  

- Call for the immediate end of violence through the strict respect of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement as well as the Cooperation Agreement between Sudan and South Sudan. The warring parties in South Sudan should pursue constructive, inclusive and broad-based dialogue.
- Form a Technical Support Team that will help guarantee the full integration of a gender perspective in all peacebuilding and political processes in South Sudan.
- Establish an Urgent Fund for South Sudanese Women’s Participation, which would develop effective financial and institutional arrangements to guarantee women's full and equal participation in peacebuilding and processes in South Sudan.
- Support and implement capacity building programs for South Sudanese women and youth, so that women and youth are able to participate in a meaningful way in official peace processes and can significantly contribute in ensuring that the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement is respected, observed and monitored.
- Advocate for the integration of a peace education component into every peace agreement.
- Significantly upscale humanitarian assistance, which would include instituting health facilities and ensure that there are midwives in IDP camps.
- Include women as part of the mediation team and the monitoring and verification team, in particular women with gender expertise and from the region (such as, Friends of South Sudan). Members States and UN Agencies, particularly Norway and UN Women, should advocate for women to sit with/as negotiators and as part of the mediation team.
- Hold peace negotiations closer to South Sudan, so as to facilitate the participation of more South Sudanese women and youth.
- Minimize length and costs of peace negotiations by avoiding long breaks during the peace process (eg: Negotiators often take a 2 week break during the process).
- Revitalize the NAP UNSCR 1325 development process.
- Conduct a gender analysis of the South Sudan fragility assessment; advocate for greater attention to gender issues as part of the New Deal discussions; and ensure that there is synergy between the New Deal and UNSCR 1325 discussions.
- Examine how the African Union addresses issues of gender and support South Sudanese women in formulating their demands and recommendations to the AU Commission.

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7 Please note that the following recommendations include recommendations formulated during and as a result of the meeting with the Troika.
• Strengthen collaboration between international partners supporting women’s participation in South Sudan, so that there are less divisions and greater synergy in women’s peacebuilding efforts in South Sudan.
• Expand and promote the use of media as a safe platform for women to mobilize for peace and make their voices and concerns heard.

This event was extremely well attended. 112 individuals attended: 105 women and 7 men. For the full event report, please see Annex 7: Advocacy during the 14th Anniversary and CSW.

Outcomes
Raised understanding of the political situation in South Sudan from women’s perspectives within the international community. Commitment from UN Women Executive Director to appoint a Gender Adviser to the peace process.

Meeting with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict on community social dialogues in DRC (March 2014)

Outputs
The main output of the March 2014 meeting between Justine Masika Bihamba of SFVS, Jean Michel Mvondo of Réseau d’Éducation Civique au Congo (RECIC), Dewi Suralaga of Cordaid and the GNWP International Coordinating Team with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict was a concept note on community social dialogues. In turn, the concept note yielded a community social dialogue module, which allowed for the implementation of the first community social dialogue in Rutshuru, North Kivu, in August 2014. 6 individuals participated in this discussion; 4 women and 2 men. For the community social dialogue concept note and module, please see Annex 9: Follow-up to the Women’s Peace Dialogue.

Outcome
Political buy-in for the community social dialogue initiative from the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

Meeting between South Sudanese women and the Troika (March 2014)

Outputs
Important outputs under this activity were recommendations that were integrated into the full event report of the event Women of South Sudan Front and Center: Mobilizing for Peace after the Addis Ababa Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. 9 women took part in this discussion: 3 women from South Sudan, 2 women from the USA, 2 from the UK; 2 from the GNWP International Coordinating Team; 1 from Cordaid; and 1 man each from the US and Norway.

Please see the recommendations above for the activity Women of South Sudan Front and Center: Mobilizing for Peace after the Addis Ababa Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (March
Outcome
The troika members expressed deep concern on the continuing violence in South Sudan and the increasing incidence of SGBV. They also called for the appointment of the Gender Adviser to the peace process. Following this meeting, Norway offered to pay for the salaries of the Gender Adviser.

Panel Discussion on the WPS Agenda in the Post-2015 Development Agenda (June 2014)

Output
Prior to the discussion with the Group of Friends of WPS on the WPS Agenda in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, GNWP, PeaceWomen, Women’s Refugee Commission, Femmes Africa Solidarité, the Center for Women’s Global Leadership (CWGL) and the Global Justice Center had circulated an Open Letter to the Group of Friends. The Open Letter included civil society’s recommendations for the inclusion of WPS in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and was signed by more than 20 organizations. Building on the Recommendations of the Open Letter, the June 18 discussion generated specific civil society inputs to the Post-2015 Development Agenda. 40 participants attended this meeting; 28 women and 12 men.

Outcome
Increased awareness among Member States on civil society’s position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda including the proposed goal, strategic objectives and indicators for the sustainable development goal #16 on Peaceful and Inclusive societies. Please see Annex 7: Advocacy during the CSW and the 14th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 for the Open Letter, which contains civil society’s proposed language on the goal, strategic objectives and indicators.

3. Media Outreach on UNSCR 1325 and 1820

Outputs
In 2014, GNWP and its members in Liberia and South Sudan broadcast radio public announcements. In Sierra Leone, they produced posters that contain the messages of the WPS resolutions. In Colombia, revised and updated 1325 Toolkits to reflect the recent adoption of UNSCR 2106, UNSCR 2122 and CEDAW GR 30.

The most substantial outputs for 2014 under this activity were the scripts and new radio spots on the WPS resolutions produced in South Sudan and Liberia. In South Sudan, GNWP in partnership with its members Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO), EVE Organization for Women Development and Voice for Change, developed three radio scripts that focused on the UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security. The key message from the radio spots is the value of the resolutions as instruments to promote women’s participation in peacebuilding, they are the linkages between peace and
security issues and women’s rights and gender equality. Produced both in English and Juba Arabic, each radio spot had a specific approach, so as to bring about the most impact to audiences in varying circumstances.

The first radio spot emphasized women’s participation in decision-making and peacebuilding at all levels as well as holding the South Sudan government accountable for implementation. The second radio spot called attention to rape and UNSCR 1820, which recognizes sexual violence as a weapon of war and requires governments to provide effective and long-term assistance to victims of rape during and post-conflict. The third radio spot gave not only general information on UNSCR 1325 but also brought forth accountability in a family setting.

The radio spots were further reviewed in listening sessions with local authorities, women’s organizations and other local leaders in Yei county who participated in the community-focused capacity building workshops on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. The feedback from the workshop participants was integrated into the final edits of the radio spots prior to their actual broadcast beginning the second week of July 2014. The radio sport were aired on four radio stations:

- Eye Radio - covers Central Equatoria State and parts of Eastern Equatoria state. In Juba, it is estimated that 2,000 people tune in to Eye Radio;
- Spirit FM - covers Central Equatoria State;
- Liberty Radio covers Central Equatoria State; and
- Easter Radio – has a national coverage and reaches approximately 500,000 listeners.

In Liberia, the radio scripts combined the messages of the WPS resolutions and the Ebola campaign. They were aired over Liberia Women Democracy Radio, Radio MARWOPNET, Voice of Pleebo, Magic FM, Radio Bong Mines and Radio Katata which have a combined listenership of more than 358,000. Please see Annex 8: Media Outreach on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 for the scripts of the radio spots in South Sudan and Liberia.

**Outcome**

Raised basic awareness of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in Colombia, Liberia, Sierra Leone and South Sudan among the general public.

**Women Speak Out for Peace: Global Media Campaign (September 15-21, 2014)**

**Outputs**

Media produced as part of GNWP’s 2nd Annual Global Media Campaign “Women Speak Out for Peace” included short video messages, op ed pieces, articles, blogs, Tweets, Facebook post, pictures, and radio broadcast. As described earlier in this report, some of the media messages were integrated in the discussions during the International Day of Peace Symposium on September 10, 2014 so as to influence the ongoing global policy processes, such as the Post-2015 development agenda, the Beijing +20 Review, the Security Council High Level Review, and the preceding Global Study of 1325 implementation.
It is estimated that at least 25 organizations across all regions took part in the campaign. WeAct 1325 from the Philippines posted a video on YouTube, which reached 1,392 views by the end of the campaign. More than 10 organizations in Africa discussed the messages of the WPS resolutions. The most popular way of participating in the campaign was sending photos and videos with messages of peace to GNWP. This was a new addition to the campaign. The photos and videos were edited and displayed during the International Day of Peace Symposium. GNWP also helped to disseminate the messages online by sharing and re-tweeting members’ posts. Many members linked the campaign activities to their own ongoing initiatives, meetings, workshops and programs. In Uganda, CEWIGO led sports activities and debates on peace; Women Peace Initiative in Cameroon organized a conference on peacebuilding with young people; WeAct conducted a series of meetings and workshops; and CIASE Colombia visited a local school and involved the schoolgirls in the campaign.

AWANICH DRC estimated that their articles published in three magazines reached approximately 26,000 readers, while their appearances on four radio and TV stations, reached 10,000 listeners. WeAct focused on the use of the social media, including Youtube, where almost 1500 people viewed the posted video.

As part of this campaign, the Twitter hashtags #WomPeaceMedia, #Makes4Peace, #JustPeaceJustDevelopment, and #PeaceDay were widely used. For links to pictures, video messages, and sample Tweets and Facebook messages of the Women Speak Out for Peace Campaign, please see Annex 8: Media Outreach on UNSCR 1325 and 1820.

Outcome
Raised basic awareness of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in Colombia, Liberia, Sierra Leone and South Sudan among the general public especially young people.

4. Follow up to the Women’s Peace Delegation and Women’s Peace Dialogue on the DRC

Outputs
Under the Community Social Dialogues in North Kivu GNWP generated Community Social Dialogues modules; full activity report; and a list of next steps and recommendations. As for the Girl Ambassadors for Peace program in South, outputs include: a list of criteria for becoming a Girl Ambassador for Peace; a module for the training of the Girl Ambassadors of Peace; profiles of the Girl Ambassadors for Peace (see human interest stories); 6 scripts of skits on issues related to sexual and gender-based violence; 6 literary training modules; a full activities’ report; and short videos of the Girl Ambassadors for Peace conducting their activities in Mumosho. Please see activities’ section for more details on how the Community Social Dialogue and the Girl Ambassadors for Peace training unfolded. Also see Annex 9: Follow up to the Women’s Peace Delegation and Women’s Peace Dialogue on the DRC for sample training modules.

Outcomes
The recommendation of the 2013 Kinshasa Call to Action to provide more opportunities for Congolese women’s views to be heard has been realized in the appointment of a Women Peace
Delegation member, Ms. Annie Matundu Mbambi, as Focal Point (Kinshasa pool) for the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework on DRC and the region. Matundu Mbambi now participates in regular meetings with the members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) on behalf of DRC civil society, and advocates for the implementation of the recommendations made in the Kinshasa Call to Action.

**Community Social Dialogue**

The Community Social Dialogue that was held in Rutshuru, North Kivu in August 2014 was successful in reconciling different members of the community. For example, members of one of the local churches 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 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.

**Girl Ambassadors for Peace in South Kivu**

The leadership and capacity-building skills of the Girl Ambassadors for Peace have grown considerably, to the extent that each Girl Ambassador is now able to lead dialogues on the pillars of UNSCR 1325 & 1820; to conceive of, and perform, skits on WPS issues; and to conduct literacy training for illiterate and semi-literate girls. The program was also successful at increasing the literacy rate among young women and girls in Mumosho, though one of the recommendations after the first 6 months of program implementation is to have more frequent trainings. Awareness of women and girl’s rights and of their capacities as agents of change and agents of peace has been significantly raised in Mumosho, among all members of the communities, including men and boys.

5. Public fora on women’s participation in the Colombian peace talks

**Outputs**

The panel discussion *Women Redefining the Terms of Peace Negotiations: Shared experiences and next steps towards just and sustainable peace in Colombia and South Sudan* that was held in October 2014, during the 14th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 comprise: a presentation by Colombian women that includes specific recommendations to further increase women’s participation in the peace process; a detailed meeting agenda and meeting notes; as well as numerous Tweets and posts on the event.

Ambassador Geir O. Pedersen, of the Permanent Mission of Norway to the UN moderated the event. Ambassador María Emma Mejía from the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the UN. Ambassador Mejía shared a brief update on the peace process and women’s participation in
the negotiations. Gloria Tobón Olarte, from GNWP member organization Red Nacional de Mujeres in Colombia then proceeded to give background on the peace process from a civil society’s perspective. She explained that although the intensity of the armed conflict has decreased in 2014, violence persists between guerrilla groups and the government’s military forces. She emphasized that human rights defenders and displaced individuals who reclaim their land continue to be the targets of threats and violence. Olarte’s presentation was followed by remarks by Rosa Emilia Salamanca of Corporación de Investigación y Acción Social y Económica, (CIASE), which focused on the achievements, challenges and recommendations regarding the participation of women in the peace process. The following were some of the recommendations she made on behalf of Colombian Civil Society:

- The National government should focus on the security of its citizens, adopting a definition of human security that will reform state security institutions and ensure the respect for human rights in general, and the rights of women and girls in particular.
- The National government should continue to increase the number of women in decision-making positions in the peace process.
- The National government, the UN, donors and the broader international community should continue to provide financial and technical support to initiatives that enhance the capacity of women civil society to fully and equally participate in peace negotiations and in the implementation of peace agreements.
- The National government, FARC and the international community should lend their strong support to the direct engagement of women civil society with the Sub-Committee on Gender, by providing safe political spaces for women’s groups to present their recommendations.

Priscilla Nyanyang, Former Deputy Minister of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and Rita Martin, EVE Organization for Women Development, South Sudan, shared civil society’s insights on the ongoing peace negotiation; and achievement, challenges, and recommendations on the contribution of women in the peace process, respectively. Martin shared that women have contributed in the South Sudan peace process by coordinating the efforts of grassroots women to ensure their demands are included in the peace process. However the change in dimension in the peace process where exclusion of other stakeholders has been observed. She presented the following recommendations:

- The two warring parties or the SPLM factions should have the political will to take the issues raised by women seriously and ensure that the final peace agreement is engendered.
- Appointment a strong gender advisor who is not only knowledgeable about women’s issues and the socio-political context of South Sudan but is also willing to connect with the SS women’s movement. The Gender Adviser will advise the envoys and the heads of delegates to ensure the SS peace agreement fully integrates women’s issues and concerns and a gender perspective overall.
Following questions and interventions from the floor, Elisabeth Rehn, Member of the Global Leadership Foundation, former member of Member of Parliament and first female Minister of Defense, Finland made brief concluding remarks.

50 participants representing government missions to the UN, civil society and UN entities attended the event. There were 41 women and 9 men.

**Outcomes**
The panel discussion *Women Redefining the Terms of Peace Negotiations: Shared experiences and next steps towards just and sustainable peace in Colombia and South Sudan* was successful in keeping the Colombian and South Sudanese peace processes on the international agenda. The event was extremely well attended and widely cited on social media. It was also successful in strengthening partnership between Colombian government and civil society representatives in highlighting the important of women’s participation in the peace process, as demonstrated by the participation of Ambassador María Emma Mejía from the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations. Furthermore, the Sub-Committee on Gender that was put in place in Colombia in 2014 to formally advise the negotiating parties was lauded as an example for other countries currently undergoing a peace process to emulate. The Colombian Sub-Committee on Gender was identified during the event as a mechanism to ensure the integration of a gender perspective the formal peace negotiations and to guarantee that the peace agreement is gender responsive.

For South Sudan, the event raised the international community’s current status of the ongoing peace process and the challenges women civil society who are participating in the agreement, face. It generated support for the appointment of the Gender Adviser to the peace process.

**6. Representation in Policy-making and Policy Advocacy Structures**

**Outputs**
The civil society survey is an impressive output of GNWP’s involvement in the Global Study process and specifically as a member of the technical sub-working group on the Global Study and as a member of the UN Inter-agency Standing Committee on Women and Peace and Security. GNWP also continue to be an official observer of the Group of Friends of WPS, a coalition of Member States that support the implementation of the of WPS resolutions.

**Outcomes**
The GNWP team continues to provide substantive input into the drafting process of the annual report of the UN Secretary General on WPS and the Global Study. GNWP’s representation in policy-making and policy advocacy structures continues to contribute to bridge the gap between global policy and local action on WPS.
1. The Women, Peace and Security agenda and Elections

**Output**
The most significant output of this research project is the report and analysis of the intersection of women’s participation in peacebuilding in Kenya and their participation in the most recent elections. In 2014, members of the GNWP International Coordinating team provided feedback on the draft reports.

**Outcome**
No outcome has been identified for this project as of yet because the research has not been prioritized due to lack of funding.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

1. Organizational Development and Review of GNWP’s Governance Structure

**Output**
An *outline and work plan for the organizational evaluation have been drafted*. Another important output is the online evaluation survey, which was translated in French and Spanish and has been instrumental in gathering feedback from GNWP members on the strengths and weaknesses of the network.

**Outcome**
The International Coordinating Team, GNWP members and partners were given the opportunity to reflect and provide inputs on how the work of the organization can be improved.

2. Communication Skills, Message Development and Presentation Workshop

**Output**
The output from this activity is a training module on Communication Skills, Message Development and Presentation. In total, 14 civil society representatives participated: 13 women and 1 man.

**Outcome**
The outcome was strong and concise presentations from the different GNWP members and partners who participated.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Support for 1325 National Action Planning processes
Output
In 2014, the GNWP International Coordinator served as a resource person in the national planning process in Guatemala. The output was concrete advice on how to move the process forward including forging alliances with key leaders in the government.

Outcome
Key actors from the Guatemalan civil society, government civil servants and the UN came together to identify the next steps in their national action planning process.

2. Participation in the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict

Output
GNWP’s International Coordinator and GNWP members from Colombia, DRC, Nepal, the Philippines and Rwanda took part in the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict in London on June 10-13, 2014. GNWP produced information materials on the Girl Ambassadors for Peace project as well as the Financing WPS initiative.

Outcome
Increased awareness on the work of GNWP particularly the Girl Ambassadors for Peace project as well as the Financing WPS initiative.

3. Engagement with the Security Sector

Outputs
In 2014, the principal outputs for this activity was the concept note for the GNWP activities on engaging with the security sector in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 & 1820, and NAPs in countries where they exist. These included 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” and the “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.”

Since mid-2014, GNWP reached out to the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the UN, the Permanent Mission of Chile to the UN, as well as a number of civil society and security sector actors regarding organizing a high-level event with the Security Sector on the implementation of the WPS resolutions and the integration of regular trainings on WPS in security institution. Towards the end of 2014, GNWP was already successful in starting a conversation on this issue and in garnering some support from partners in Permanent Mission and civil society. In early 2015, the Permanent Mission of Chile to the UN and the Permanent
Mission of the Netherlands to the UN and Cordaid confirmed their official partnership in this project and co-hosted the meeting that took place in April 2015.  

**Outcomes**

Outcomes from the 2015 implementation of the activity “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 April 2015 include: an increased 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; and enhanced 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 on strategic, operational and tactical level.

**Organization**

GNWP was heavily understaffed in 2014. As a result, the staff is stretched to its capacity and is often operating under stress. To address this situation, temporary staff persons were hired, a new program officer has joined the team and more interns have been recruited. GNWP is working to raise more financial resources to be able to hire at least two more high-caliber staff persons on a full time and more permanent basis.

**Human Interest Stories**

The new programs Girl Ambassadors for Peace and Community Social Dialogues have a strong potential to spawn human interest stories. GNWP is in the process of documenting such stories.

The sample individual profiles below provide a glimpse of the motivations that compelled these strong young women of Eastern DRC to become Girl Ambassadors for Peace.

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8 The activity “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” was implemented in April 2015. However, as it falls beyond the timeframe of this report, it is not described in details here.

9 Please note that since this activity took place in April 2015, which falls beyond the timeframe of this report, outcomes will not be described in detail.
My name is Benedicte Bulangalire. I am 22 years old. I live in the city of Bukavu in the South Kivu province of Eastern DRC even though I am originally from the Kabare territory. My dream is to become a gynecologist. I want to be able to help women who die in hospitals everyday due to complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, all because they lack adequate care. I am a Girl Ambassador for Peace, because I want to promote women’s rights. I want to take a stand against violence against women and girls, as well as the long-standing discrimination against them.

I am Sylvie Kika and I am 23 years old. I come from Punia in the Maniema province, but I now live in Bukavu, the capital city of South Kivu province. I am a Girl Ambassador for Peace to fight against the discrimination against women and girls. In our families, the opportunities are given mostly to boys, not their sisters. Most women in Bukavu work in the informal sector and are not represented in decision-making bodies, which are dominated by men.

Hi. My name Sarah Ibrahim. I am 17 years old. I live in Goma, in the North Kivu province. I am an Ambassador for Peace, because I want to build my country in a peaceful way. I would like to be a journalist because I want to give guidance to the new generation, and teach them about the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820, so that they can promote gender equality in our families and communities.
I am Joelle Cikwanine. I am 22 years old and I come from Kaziba chieftaincy in Walungu territory, in the South Kivu province. In my family, I am the seventh child out of ten. I want to be a Girl Ambassador for Peace to fight against prejudice, and raise awareness about UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820. Most of all, I want to fight against the culture of violence, and to build peace. My dream is to become a lawyer.

Forecast

GNWP will continue to build on all its activities and programs in 2015.

GNWP’s Localization program will continue to expend to new countries, including South Sudan and Kenya. New Localization workshops, Follow-up Localization workshops, Localization “write-shops” to strengthen draft Local Action Plans, and National Monitoring workshop will take place in Colombia, DRC, Uganda, and the Philippines. In addition to new Localization workshops in DRC, the launch of the DRC Localization Guidelines is tentatively scheduled for June 2015.

In 2015, GNWP will pursue its work on the civil society survey for the Global Study on WPS, through wide dissemination and data analysis. It will also conduct focus group discussions at national and regional levels to deepen the findings of the survey. The findings and recommendations will be substantive inputs to the Global Study on WPS being coordinated by UN Women.

GNWP is also preparing events during the 15th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 in addition to the launch of the 2015 Civil Society Monitoring Scorecards. GNWP is exploring the possibility of organizing a Peace Fair during the week of the 15th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 in October-November 2015. The Peace Fair would be organized in partnership with other CSOs and would convene organizations and peacebuilders from around the world who focus specifically on furthering the WPS agenda.

Capitalizing on the momentum of the 15th anniversary of UNSCR 1325, the WPSF FDG aims to launch the Global Acceleration Instrument in October 2015, recognizing the importance of the 15-year review, while underscoring the need for action.

GNWP will continue to work with the CEDAW committee, particularly to provide input into training materials on GR 30 that are being drafted by CEDAW experts, with the support of UN Women.
GNWP will continue preparations for the international meeting of High-level security sector officials and experts, projected to take place in April 2015. As previously described, this is part of GNWP’s ongoing engagement with the security sector on WPS, which it hopes to scale up in 2015.

List of Annexes

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Annex 3: Localization
Annex 4: Monitoring
Annex 5: Financing for NAP Implementation
Annex 6: Advocacy for a CEDAW General Recommendation on Women in Conflict and Post-conflict Situations
Annex 7: Advocacy during the 14th Anniversary and CSW
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Annex 9: Follow-up to the Women's Peace Dialogue