

GLOBAL TECHNICAL REVIEW MEETING
**Building accountability for implementation of Security Council
resolutions on Women, Peace and Security**

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**National and Regional Implementation of Security Council Resolutions
on Women, Peace and Security**

Background Paper for Global Review Meeting

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I. Introduction

1.1 The Women, Peace and Security Mandate

On 31st October 2000, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (SCR 1325): a groundbreaking political achievement for women's rights and gender equality. SCR 1325 represents a critical turning point in how the international community understands the role of women, men, girls and boys as well as gender in matters of peace and security. The resolution officially acknowledges women's right to participate in all aspects of conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding and to be included in decision-making bodies at all levels of governance. It also recognizes the special protection needs of women and girls, particularly in conflict-affected countries. Such protections are not just limited to situations of sexual and gender-based violence, but also involve measures to protect the human rights of women and girls, especially as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary. The resolution also mandates all UN Member States to adopt a gender perspective in all UN peace agreements and peace operations. In short, SCR 1325 covers 'the most technical of issues involved in disarming, demobilizing, and reintegrating combatants and reforming the security sector, to the broadest questions of how gender equality is fundamental to human security'.¹ In this ways, SCR 1325 represents a technical guide, a conceptual lens and a legal framework, according to the UN Charter, to be implemented by all UN Member States.

Subsequent resolutions on WPS² include SCR 1820 (2008) on sexual violence, in which the Security Council recognizes sexual violence as a weapon of war and emphasizes the need for prosecution of gender-based crimes. In 2009, the Security Council adopted resolution 1888 which calls for the appointment of a Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and established Women Protection Advisors (WPAs) within peacekeeping missions. That same year, the Council also adopted resolution 1889 which focuses on women's participation in peacebuilding and calls upon the Secretary-General to develop a set of global indicators to measure the implementation of SCR 1325 at global and national levels. Resolution 1960, adopted in 2010, refines institutional tools to combat impunity related to sexual violence and sets up a 'naming and shaming' listing mechanism in the Secretary-General's annual reports. In 2013, the Security Council adopted resolution 2106 which emphasizes the need to better operationalize existing obligations, particularly those related to addressing sexual violence. In October 2013, the Council adopted Resolution 2122 with a renewed focus on women's leadership and empowerment as central to resolving conflict and promoting peace and put the onus on the Security Council, the UN, regional organizations and member states to build women's participation through a number of specific calls for regular consultations, funding mechanisms to support women's civil society organizations, and changes in the Council's working methods in relation to women peace and security. These UN Security Council resolutions build upon international and national historical commitments to women's rights and gender equality, particularly Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

¹ Sarah Taylor, 'Women, Peace and Politics at the UN Security Council,' *Global Observatory* (17 July 2013): available at <http://www.theglobalobservatory.org/analysis/541-women-peace-and-politics-at-the-un-security-council.html>.

² From this point forward, the term 'WPS resolutions' will be used to represent all six resolutions: 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013).

Discrimination Against All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) those agreed to in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) in 1995 and the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the UN General Assembly entitled, 'Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century' (A/S-23/10/Rev.1).³

Of particular note is the most recent CEDAW General Recommendation No. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict whereby the committee recommends that States parties:⁴

- (a) Ensure that national action plans and strategies to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions are compliant with the Convention, and that adequate budgets are allocated for their implementation;
- (b) Ensure that the implementation of Security Council commitments reflects a model of substantive equality and takes into account the impact of conflict and post-conflict contexts on all rights enshrined in the Convention, in addition to those violations concerning conflict-related gender-based violence, including sexual violence;
- (c) Cooperate with all United Nations networks, departments, agencies, funds and programmes in relation to the full spectrum of conflict processes, including conflict prevention, conflict, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction to give effect to the provisions of the Convention;
- (d) Enhance collaboration with civil society and non-governmental organizations working on the implementation of the Security Council agenda on women, peace and security.⁵

This document provides an important accountability mechanism for states party to CEDAW in the process of implementing the WPS resolutions at national and regional levels, by specifically reporting

³ Other key efforts by the international community to protect and strengthen women's rights and recognize their contribution to peace and security include the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), now ratified by 187 states; the 1982 General Assembly Resolution on the 'Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Security (37/63); the 1985 Third World Conference on Women in Nairobi recognizing the role of women in peace and development; the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women; and the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing identifying women's rights as human rights; and the 2000 UN Millennium Declaration committing the international community to eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), all of which target women's rights and gender equality to varying degrees.

⁴ According to the report, 'The general recommendation covers the application of the Convention to conflict prevention, international and non-international armed conflicts, situations of foreign occupation, as well as other forms of occupation and the post-conflict phase. In addition, the recommendation covers other situations of concern, such as internal disturbances, protracted and low-intensity civil strife, political strife, ethnic and communal violence, states of emergency and suppression of mass uprisings, war against terrorism and organized crime, that may not necessarily be classified as armed conflict under international humanitarian law and which result in serious violations of women's rights and are of particular concern to the Committee', p. 2.

⁵ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 'General Recommendation No. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations' CEDAW/C/GC/39 (18 October 2013), p. 7.

compliance to the committee in general terms as well as in terms of the specific UN indicators.⁶ This reporting strategy in terms of channeling information was also supported by the Secretary-General's 2013 Report on women, peace and security and its recommendation to use human rights reporting processes, in particular CEDAW and the Universal Periodic Review as tools for assessing the implementation of the WPS resolutions.⁷

While all major stakeholders need to take responsibility for the full implementation of SCR 1325 and the subsequent WPS resolutions, Member States in particular must integrate these resolutions into regional and national policies and programmes to ensure that implementation is systematic, sustainable, and results-driven. This integration not only demands coherence in policy and political will, but adequate financial support and other resources as well. In adopting an inclusive concept of security, SCR 1325 call on member states to ensure the full and equal participation of women in decision-making on all peace and security matters at all levels. Specifically, the resolution urges all Member States to strengthen gender equality 'at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict' (S/RES/1325). Such implementation of the WPS resolutions depends on varied, progressive and creative implementation strategies by UN Member States at local, national and regional levels. Achieving the goal of gender equality set forth in the UN Charter and resolution 1325 is one of the primary and enduring responsibilities of all Members States, and therefore one of the pre-eminent areas in which UN Women has a key mandate to promote and monitor the full implementation of the WPS agenda both within the UN system and at national and regional levels.⁸

1.2 Objectives and Scope of Study

Despite these resolutions and other legal commitments and policy initiatives, the connection between international laws, regional initiatives, and national legislation on the one hand and meaningful change in the lives of women and men affected by conflict on the other remains elusive. To date, actual steps taken by Member States to implement this agenda are still often *ad hoc* and hesitant, sporadic, underfunded and often disconnected from important stakeholders in national and international peace and security institutions. Bold commitments and innovative policy frameworks continue to be essential to those working to implement the WPS resolutions on-the-ground, every day. Thud, this Global Review is a critical moment for sharing knowledge and engaging in dialogue with UN Member States, regional organizations, CSOs, representatives from the donor community and other UN entities.

The objective of this background paper is to provide a conceptual and analytical framework for Global Review Meeting (5-7 November 2013) on national and regional implementation of the WPS resolutions. The overall aim of the Global Review is to 'take stock' of current approaches to the implementation of the WPS agenda and to inspire increased implementation at national, regional and international levels. The specific objectives of the meeting are to:

⁶ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, see note 5, p. 24.

⁷ UN Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security, 4 September 2013 (S/2013/525), 64c.

⁸ UN Security Council, 'Report of the Secretary General on women, peace and security' (S/2006/770), p. 17.

- identify and incentivize innovative methodologies to advance national and regional implementation strategies;
- document and share lessons learned and best practice on the development and implementation of strategies such as National Action Plans;
- identify ways to address existing challenges such as development of monitoring procedures, indicators and sustainable financing mechanisms; and
- develop recommendations for future directions to accelerate national and regional implementation.

Thus, the background paper will assess the legal, organizational and policy frameworks, the national strategies and the practical tools that national and regional actors have employed to implement the WPS agenda. This assessment developed in the background paper will serve as the basis for discussion at the review conference. The background paper will also set forth critical and forward-looking questions that will encourage national and regional actors to act in innovative ways so as to generate momentum for innovation and continuing best practices related to national and regional implementation. Two other papers, one study that examines the financial resources available for the implementation of National Action Plans 1325 and a second paper based on series of case studies on localization programs in five country context, accompany this report and serve to broaden and deepen our understanding of implementation of the WPS resolutions at local and national levels. These three projects are working papers in preparation for the Global Review and will be updated with relevant information that emerges during the November conference.

The primary, although not the only, tool used to implement the UN SCR on WPS has been the development of national and regional action plans. In its Presidential Statements S/PRST/2004/40 and S/PRST/2005/52, the Security Council calls on Member States to implement SCR 1325 (2000) including through the development of national action plans or other national level strategies. To date, 43 Member States have developed national action plans (NAPs) and regional and sub-regional clusters of countries in Asia Pacific to Europe to Africa have developed regional action plans (RAPs), frameworks or strategies. With successive plans emerging and with one-third of existing plans concluding and requiring review in 2013, there presents an important opportunity to examine approaches to the implementation of the WPS agenda.

As the global community prepares for the year 2015 and the marking of several key anniversaries, including 1325 +15, Beijing +20, and the Millennium Development Goals, it is a critical time to ‘take stock’ of national and regional implementation strategies to date, and, more importantly, to seize the momentum of this moment in history to push the WPS agenda forward in innovative and courageous ways. It is not surprising that the UN Secretary-General requested UN Women, in partnership with Member States, regional organizations, UN entities and civil society, to ‘conduct a review of national implementation of women, peace and security.’⁹ The Global Review represents a critical opportunity to

⁹ UN Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security, 2 October, 2012 (S/2012/732).

analyze current approaches to the WPS agenda and to invigorate and galvanize increased implementation at national, regional and international levels. This review will also help advance the most recent WPS resolution: SC Resolution 2122 commits the Security Council to undertake a dedicated WPS mission in advance of the 2015 high-level review, asks Member States to review their targets and revise to push for strengthened implementation of the WPS agenda ahead of 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to undertake a global study of implementation of 1325, analyzing best practices, implementation gaps and challenges, as well as emerging trends and priorities for action.

UN Women will also use this conference to further capacity at national and regional levels for implementation of the WPS resolutions, specifically by assessing training needs of government and non-government actors on the development of NAPs, utilizing and enhancing UN Women's e-learning course on national and regional implementation of the WPS agenda for delivering regional and intra-regional trainings, and identifying key experts on national and regional implementation who will be registered with UN Women and made available on a mentoring basis. Ultimately, the outcomes from this meeting will be used as inputs for the 2015 high-level review and global study to assess progress in implementing SCR 1325, fifteen years on.

1.3 Methodology and Limits of Report

This review is directed toward policymakers, technical staff and CSOs working on women, peace and security issues at the international, regional, national and local levels. The paper not only synthesizes the existing research on national and regional approaches to implementing the WPS resolutions, but also highlights the different strategies, tools and mechanisms used by various stakeholders to translate the resolutions into concrete policy guidelines and specific programmatic initiatives, particularly those that increase coordination and accountability among stakeholders. The information and examples contained in this paper will also encourage stakeholders to address critical questions on how to move implementation forward in innovative ways. This paper concludes by identifying ways to address existing challenges and developing recommendations for future innovations in policy and practice.

While recognizing the importance of all seven resolutions on WPS, this paper primarily focuses on SCR 1325 given that national and regional implementation strategies to date have largely engaged with the most comprehensive language of that first resolution. This paper is based on a desk review of UN documents, all existing NAPs and RAPs, scholarly research on national and regional implementation of SCR 1325, government reports, and CSO advocacy papers. Key informant interviews¹⁰ and information from ongoing practitioner-based projects¹¹ also proved more in-depth information on specific action plans at various stages of planning, implementing, evaluating and reviewing. Given the wide-range of implementation strategies and sheer scope of this paper, much more in-depth qualitative and quantitative research is needed to continue to systematically compare and learn from national and regional strategies for best realizing the full potential of the WPS resolutions.

¹⁰ See Appendix A.

¹¹ Such projects include Operation 1325's NAP Navigator Toolkit, the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders' Localization Program, Cortaid's Financing of 1325 Initiative, and Inclusive Security's Resolution to Act.

This review mainly focuses on implementation activity and outcomes since 2000 with the adoption of SCR 1325. However, it is important to emphasize the ways in which women, particularly at the community level, were actively engaged in peacemaking and post-conflict reconstruction processes long before the adoption of SCR 1325. From Northern Ireland to Afghanistan, women's civil society organizations continue to work towards peace and security in wide-ranging ways even in fragile states that have yet to connect with the global, regional and national commitments of SCR 1325. In this way the aims of the SCR 1325 need to be understood in this broader context of women's peace activism and conflict management strategies that exist prior to the national and regional adoption of 1325-related policies. It is critical that any national or regional strategy be closely tied to these existing networks and advocacy groups as they are developed, implemented, evaluated and revised over time. These examples also push the international community to consider the wide-range of strategies available for national or regional implementation, beyond formal action plans.

1.4 Acknowledgements

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II. Background: Nature and Scope of Implementation at National and Regional Levels

2.1 Rationale and Context

Despite the increased attention to the WPS agenda, women and girls continue to suffer multiple forms of vulnerability and violence that affects the security, development and well-being of individuals, families, communities, states and regions.¹² Women's rights and gender equality issues continue to be systematically marginalized during conflict and post-conflict situations even 13 years after the passage of SCR 1325. Consider the following data points:

- As of December 2012, women headed 4 of the 27 (15%) peacekeeping, political and peacebuilding missions, compared with 6 of 28 (21%) in December 2011, and were deputy heads of 4 (15%), down from 5 (18%) in 2011. In the political and peacebuilding missions in 2012, women's share of senior positions (P-5 to D-2) rose to 25%, 7% higher than in 2011. In the peacekeeping missions, however, the figure remained unchanged at 21%. Comparatively, in the 15 reporting United Nations programme and observer entities,

¹² Valerie Hudson, Bonnie Ballif-Spanvill, Mary Caprioli, and Chad Emmett, *Sex and World Peace*. (2012) NY: Columbia University Press.

- women's share of senior positions reached almost 36%, up from the 31% reported at the end of 2011.¹³
- As of July 2013, only 27.4% of parliamentary seats are occupied by women in countries with electoral quotas compared to 10 % to those without.¹⁴
 - Of all the major peace agreements signed between 1992 and 2010, only 2.5% of signatories were women.¹⁵
 - Women report conflict-related rape and sexual violence, forced displacement and abduction in number far exceeding those of men.¹⁶
 - Some conflict-related violence is aimed at, or results in, girls not being able to attend school, which perpetuates generations of disempowered women.¹⁷
 - Women and girls often constitute significant portions of armed groups, as combatants, messengers, sex slaves, wives and cooks and these females are often overlooked by DDR programs.¹⁸ Some estimate that up to 40% of child soldiers are girls.¹⁹
 - The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has set a target of 20% female police participation in peacekeeping operations by 2014 and guidelines recommend that troop-contributing countries send at least the same proportion of female military peacekeepers as in their national forces. As at December 2012, 10% of all police (including formed police units) were women, as in December 2011. Women's share of military posts also held constant, at 3% of the 79,750 individual soldiers.²⁰
 - Women make up the majority of the world's unemployed, and are laid-off and fired at a much higher rate than men during and after political and economic transitions.²¹
 - Although international courts and tribunals have successfully prosecuted individuals for sexual violence in conflict, those cases have been few and far between. For example, the *Akayesu* case (1998) at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) marked the first time a court punished sexual violence in an internal conflict and found rape to be an act of genocide. While this judgment is certainly groundbreaking, it is important to contrast it

¹³ UN Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security, 4 September 2013 (S/2013/525), p. 13.

¹⁴ Report of the Secretary-General, see note 12, p. 11.

¹⁵ UNIFEM, 'Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections Between Presence and Influence,' (2010), available at

http://www.unifem.org/attachments/products/0302_WomensParticipationInPeaceNegotiations_en.pdf.

¹⁶ UN Women's 2011–2012 Progress Report, *supra* note 6, at 83.

¹⁷ See, e.g., S.C. Res. 1917, U.N. Doc. S/RES/1917 (Mar. 22, 2010). The resolution condemned, in particular, 'forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls . . . aimed at preventing girls from attending schools,' under its agenda to focus on the promotion of women's leadership and participation as part of peace-building processes. *Id.* ¶ 35.

¹⁸ Megan MacKenzie, *Female Soldiers in Sierra Leone: Sex, Security and Post-Conflict Development*. (2012) NY: New York University Press

¹⁹ Voice of America, '120,000 Girls Believed to Be Child Soldiers,' (30 October 2009). Available at <http://www.voanews.com/content/a-13-2005-04-25-voa27/394897.html>.

²⁰ 2013/525), p. 13.

²⁰ Report of the Secretary-General, see note 12, p. 1

²¹ Georgina Waylen, *Engendering Transitions: Women's Mobilization, Institutions and Gender Outcomes* (2007) London: Oxford University Press, p. 181–82.

with the overwhelming 90% of ICTR judgments that contained no rape convictions and the fact that there were double the number of acquittals for rape than there were rape convictions. These are particularly disturbing facts in conflict where the incidents of sexual violence are estimated to be in the range of 250,000-500,000.²²

As these statistics demonstrate, the gender gap is a defining injustice of our time and is not limited to a particular region, religion or race. It is not dependent on boundaries or borders. What is consistent is the way that gender inequality impacts on matters of peace and security. Recent interdisciplinary research shows that the larger the gender gap between women and men in a society the more likely that society is to engage in armed conflict and to resort to higher levels of violence in such conflicts.²³ In other words, the treatment of women is a better predictor of state stability and peacefulness than its level of wealth, its level of democracy or its ethno-religious identity. Further, this interdisciplinary research team finds that women's security is also the best predictor of issues related to national health, economic growth, corruption and social welfare. As the Swedish National Action Plan (2006) states, 'the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) is both a goal in itself and a way of reaching the objectives for security, development, defense and gender equality policies. The full and equal participation of women in conflict prevention, crisis management, conflict resolution, peacebuilding and management of humanitarian disasters will contribute to democracy, increased respect for human rights and development.'²⁴

By and large, the wide-spread challenges for gender equality and women's rights are not limited to conflict-affected regions and fragile states. Further, as SCR 1325 mandates, all UN Member States are obligated to make gender equality and women's rights central to national and human security - foreign and internal policy related to peace, conflict, human rights and development. Thus, bridging the gap between the ambitions SCR 1325 and the other WPS resolutions and the ongoing realities of violence, exclusion and discrimination that women worldwide continue to experience remains a primary concern for the global community. While a range of methodologies and strategies have been employed globally to advance national and regional implementation of the WPS resolutions, the pace of implementation continues to be gradual, nonlinear, and at times disconnected from women's lives.²⁵

2.2 National and Regional Action Plans

The focus in recent years has been on the potential of National Action Plans (NAPs) and Regional Action Plans (RAPs) as a practical means through which states and regions can translate their commitments

²² Nahla Valji, 'A Window of Opportunity: Making Transitional Justice Work for Women,' in the Sourcebook on Women, Peace and Security, (2012), p. 6.

²³ Valerie Hudson, Bonnie Ballif-Spanvill, Mary Caprioli, and Chad Emmett, *Sex and World Peace*. (2012) NY: Columbia University Press.

²⁴ http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ianwge/taskforces/wps/nap/Swedish_Action_Plan_final_version.pdf, p. 2.

²⁵ See, for example, *International Feminist Journal of Politics, Special Issue: Critically Examining SCR 1325* 13(4), 2011. See also the *Annual Women Count* reports from GNWP, available at <http://www.gnwp.org/what-we-do/policy-advocacy/in-country-and-global-monitoring-of-united-nations-security-council-resolution-1325>.

into concrete policies and programs.²⁶ In general, these plans emerge as formal and publically-available policy documents that outline national commitments and policy procedures to comply with and to better implement international standards on women, peace and security. Specifically, these documents detail the action that a government is currently taking *and* those initiatives that it will undertake in a given period of time.²⁷ To date, of the 43 NAPs in existence, 25 have been developed in Europe, 12 in Africa, 3 in the Americas and 3 in the Asia Pacific. As Figure 1 demonstrates, many of those have been created in the last few years, and nine NAPs have already undergone at least one review and revision process. According to Peacewomen, processes to develop NAPs are in the early stages in South Korea, Iraq, Japan, Argentina, South Sudan and Jordan. See Appendix B for a matrix outlining existing NAPs.

Regional initiatives have also evolved in interesting ways.²⁸ For many activists, RAPs are a critical tool in implementing the WPS resolutions given the cross-border impact of many contemporary armed conflicts today. In 2008, the European Union (EU) adopted a regional strategy known as the Comprehensive Approach to the Implementation of SCR 1325 and 1820. Notably, the EU is now reporting on its women, peace and security indicators. The African Union (AU) adopted a gender policy in 2009 which cites commitments to international gender equality instruments, including SCR 1325, as well as regional instruments, including the 1995 Maputo Protocol. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma is now serving as the first female chairperson of the AU. In 2012, the Pacific Regional Action Plan was established; its mandate emanated from the Forum Regional Security Committee and the Pacific Women's Triennial Conference in 2010. Also in 2012, the League of Arab states approved a regional strategy entitled, 'Protection of Arab Women: Peace and Security'. The strategy deals with the vision, 'that emphasizes guaranteeing Arab women's right to protection against all forms of gender-based violence in times of war and peace, and to access their full rights without discrimination and, to enhance their role in a society where justice and equality prevail' and emphasizes the need to motivate all relevant regional and national entities and decision makers to develop an Arab plan of action as well as NAPs among its members.²⁹

At the time of writing, the Great Lakes Region in Africa, in partnership with *Femmes Africa Solidarité* (FAS) and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and under the leadership of UN Special Envoy Ms. Mary Robinson, is developing an integrated regional approach for the effective participation of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding through the implementation of a regional initiative on SCR 1325. In July 2013, Robinson convened a regional

²⁶ While the original resolution on women, peace and security, 1325, did not mention, much less require, that NAPs or RAPs be developed, the UN Security Council Presidential Statement (2002) and the UN Secretary-Generals Report (2004), invites UN Member States to prepare such plans as another step towards implementation of 1325. Further, UN Security Council Resolution 1889 (2009) welcomed 'the efforts of Member States in implementing...resolution 1325 (2000) at the national level, including the development of national action plans...'

²⁷ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs with International Alert, 'Planning for Action on Women and Peace and Security: National Level Implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000),' (2010), p. 27.

²⁸ See Appendix C for regional action plans.

²⁹ General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, 'Regional Strategy: Protection of Arab Women, Peace and Security' in collaboration with Arab Women Organization and UN Women (2012), p. 9, available at <http://www.arabwomenorg.org/Content/Publications/strpeceeng.pdf>.

conference that adopted the Bujumbura Declaration for Burundi, the DRC and Rwanda, which a roadmap for women's participation in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework.³⁰ Also in Africa, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) recently sustained financing for the implementation of the regional action plan on resolutions 1325 (2000) and (1820). The Economic Commission for Africa, in partnership with the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Economic Commission for Africa will support legislators in the region to advance implementation of the WPS resolutions.

It is also worth noting NATO has also developed specific policy commitments on WPS which recognize the importance of active inclusion, participation, and the role of women for dealing successfully with contemporary security challenges in all aspects of their work, from political to civilian to military operations and missions.³¹ In November 2011, NATO's Secretary-General released the organization's first annual report on the implementation of 1325 (2000) and NATO now has an established special representative for women, peace and security. OSCE has also recognized the value of the WPS resolutions in the region and recently commissioned a study comparing NAPs and other national strategies for the implementation of SCR 1325. While only 27 out of 57 participating countries in the OSCE have NAPs, all participating states are asked to report on the OSCE Code of Conduct, which includes reporting on gender.³²

Overall, regional organizations have made in progress in promoting women's participation and representation as a means of implementing SCR 1325. According to the Secretary-General's annual report on WPS, '105 women were working in executive positions in the six regional and subregional

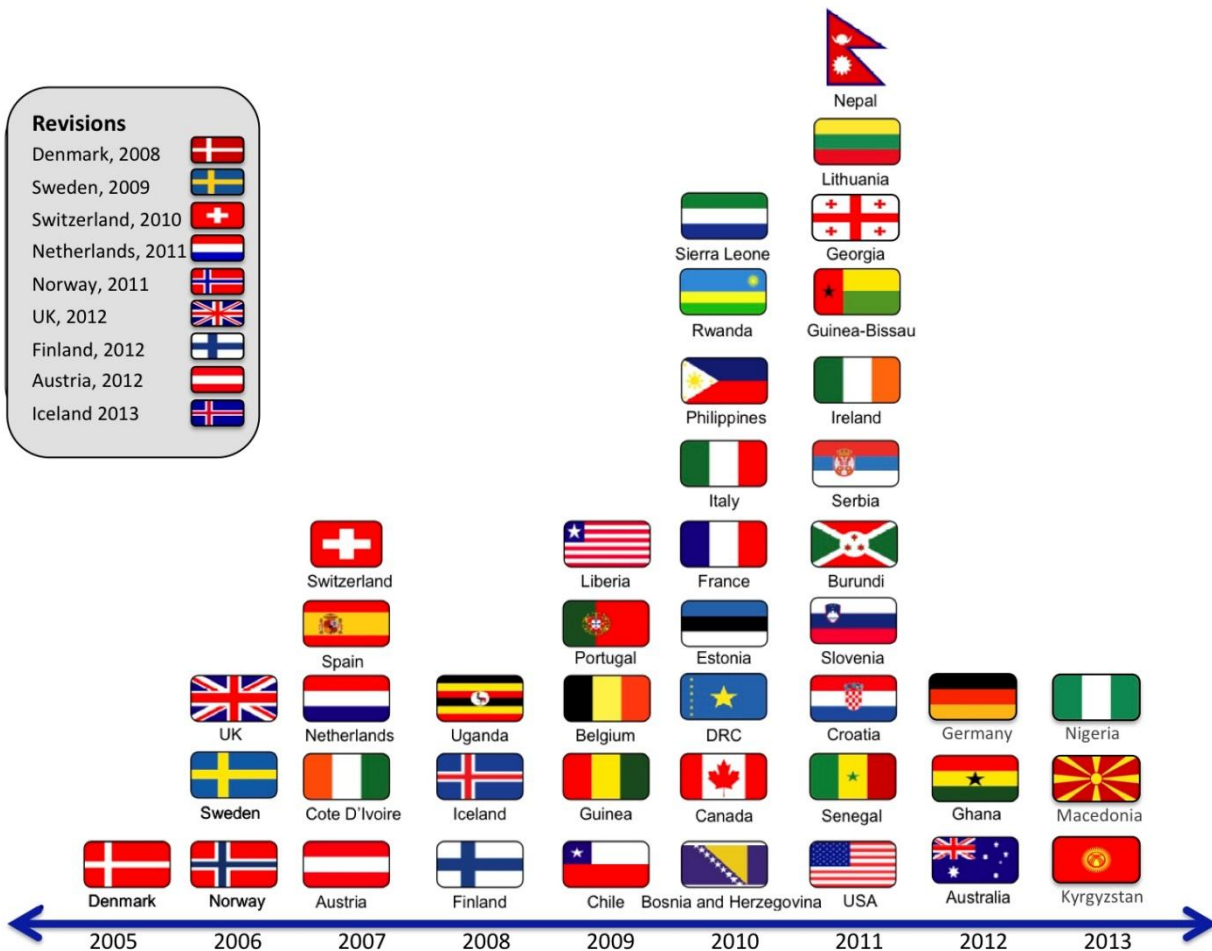
³⁰ Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region in Africa, 'Bujumbura Declaration of the Regional Conference on Women, Peace, Security and Development in the Great Lakes Region: Implementing a Framework of Hope and SCR 1325' (2013), available at <http://www.fasngo.org/assets/files/Great%20Lakes%202013/Bujumbura%20Regional%20Conference%20Declaration.pdf>.

³¹ Since 2007, NATO has been developing a policy and operational framework to implement the UNSC resolutions on women, peace and security at different levels of the Alliance's structures. In 2007, the NATO/Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council adopted a policy on implementing Resolution 1325. In 2009, the Bi-Strategic Command Directive 40-1 on Integrating SCR 1325 and Gender Perspectives in the NATO Command Structure recognised the importance of integrating gender considerations into all aspects of military operations. At its 2010 Annual Session, the NATO Parliamentary Assembly (PA) adopted Resolution 381 which calls for the incorporation of UNSC Resolution 1325 and related resolutions into NATO policies and practices. In 2012, the NATO Chicago Summit Declaration reaffirmed member countries' commitment to the full implementation of Resolution 1325. Later the same year, the NATO Secretary General appointed Ms. Mari Skårre as his Special Representative on Women, Peace and Security. For more, see <http://www.dcaf.ch/Publications/Involvement-of-Parliaments-in-Advancing-the-Women-Peace-and-Security-Agenda-in-NATO-Member-Countries>.

³² Peace Research Institute (PRIO), 'New Project at PRIO on National Action Plans: Interview with PRIO researcher Christin Ormhaug' *PRIO Gender, Peace and Security Update, Issue 4* (2013).

organizations involved in preventing conflict that reported data, meaning that 24% of the total leadership positions were occupied by women'.³³

Figure 1: NAPs by Adoption Year



Source: <http://www.peacewomen.org/naps/>

At the most fundamental level, the main purpose of action plans is 'to develop, in detail, an outline of the relevant actors, their responsibilities, and how, within clearly delineated timelines, to best achieve a specific outcome.'³⁴ According to UN Women Guidelines, the following conditions have proven useful for effective implementation:

³³ Commonwealth Secretariat, Council of Europe, European Union, Intergovernmental Authority on Development, Organization of American States (OAS), and the OSCE all reported data. See, 2013 Report of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security, S/2013/525, p. 14.

³⁴ Aisling Swaine, 'Assessing the Potential of National Action Plans to Advance Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325,' *Yearbook of International Humanitarian Law* 12(2009), p. 413.

1. The NAP has **high-level government commitment**, including at the top of key peace and security ministries and this political commitment and determination is clearly communicated to all stakeholders.
2. **Partnerships** are built with key stakeholders, including civil society, the academic community, regional organizations, and the UN (entities such as UN Women, UNFPA, and UNDP).
3. An effective **inter-agency (inter-ministerial) coordination body** exists. Usually this means that the working group that coordinated the drafting process converts from a drafting body to a body to support implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
4. The NAP has an **adequate budget allocation** for the short and long term.
5. **Accountability** procedures are established and the NAP has adequate indicators for monitoring audits and reviews are scheduled.
6. **Positive incentives** are created for performance, such as awards for high-performing components of the NAP or public recognition or opportunities for learning for the stakeholders involved.
7. **Capacity development** for stakeholders is built into implementation as an ongoing process involving training administrators on women, peace and security issues, on monitoring techniques, and on other tools for implementation such as the development and application of guidelines.
8. **Civil society engagement** via observer representation on the inter-agency coordination/implementation body or via structured consultations with the implementation body.
9. **Broad-base consultations** are conducted with local communities and populations directly affected by conflict.
10. **Awareness-raising** including via engagement of mass media helps to build national ownership and provide early alerts of implementation challenges.
11. **Collection of good practices** has been initiated to promote a platform for intra-regional or global exchange.³⁵

As these guidelines highlight, NAPs and RAPs do not represent implementation in itself, but rather represent a tool, to be used among many, for implementation. Further, it is clear that no action plan gets it right the first time around. These are living and evolving documents that can and should be improved upon over time and revised as priorities change and needs shift. Thus, the importance of reliable, regular and rigorous reviews as essential components of any action plan cannot be overstated.

³⁵ UN Women, 'Women and Peace and Security: Guidelines for National Implementation' in the Sourcebook on Women, Peace and Security, (2012), p. 20.

2.3 Alternative Implementation Strategies

Although NAPs and RAPs are often seen as the primary tool for national and regional implementation of the WPS resolutions, it is critically important to note that such plans are not the only, and sometimes not the most effective, means for translating the tenets of SCR 1325 (women's participation, protection from gender-based violence and other human rights abuses of women, and inclusive and comprehensive approaches to conflict prevention) into impactful change for women's lives at the local level. While it is important to understand the barriers to effective implementation of national and regional action plans, it is just as critical to rethink the dominant implementation strategy of action plans themselves.

A relatively new approach, which is being highlighted at the Global Review, is the Localization program of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP). Localization strategies constitute a people-based, bottom-up approach to policy making that directly engages local governing authorities, traditional leaders and local women in the implementation of the WPS resolutions in those communities. Localization programs can complement the efforts of national governments, larger CSOs and other national actors, but such programs can also operate effectively in the absence of national activism and even implementation of a NAP. Localization strategies are increasingly seen as effective means to implement the WPS resolutions in so much as they decentralize the implementation of NAPs and involve local governance structures in the process of developing and implementing WPS policies and practices. The GNWP argues that localization programs should

*not be designed to increase bureaucratic functions or add more work for local officials. Rather, the program allows local communities to analyze their everyday government functions and policies to see what is promoting or hindering the principles of SCR 1325 and 1820. In this way, the Localization of SCR 1325 and 1820 program creates channels for better coordination, cooperation and coherence among national and local stakeholders in the work around the WPS resolutions. This strategy is based on the premise that local ownership and participation leads to more effective policy implementation in local communities. For women and girls, better implementation means greater participation in decision-making, enhanced prevention and protection from sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and greater realization of their human rights. For everyone, it means more sustainable peace and development at subnational, national and global levels.*³⁶

Localization begins with a series of workshops with local and national women activists and local governance experts focused on the concepts of gender and WPS, root causes of conflicts, their NAP (if one exists), and the relationship between sustainable development, good governance and peace and security. These workshops allow local actors to assess the relevance of the WPS resolutions and to draft local action plans, guidelines or other language that can be directly integrated into existing community plans at the district, municipality and even village level. These localization activities lead to a range of

³⁶ Global Network of Women Peacebuilders, 'Implementing Locally, Inspiring Globally: Localizing SCR 1325 in Colombia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, and Uganda,' (2013), p. 2.

outputs including but not limited to municipal action plans, sectoral action plans, toolkits on SCR 1325 and 1820, development of expert pools, innovative use of media technology, among other important achievements.

Through the localization project in Colombia, for example, departmental- and municipal-level authorities in Arauca, Cauca, Bolívar, Chocó, Santander, Valle del Cauca departments, and the Federal District of Bogotá have supported women's networks in organizing Localization workshops. These workshops led to the Municipal Action Plans for the implementation of SCR 1325 and the supporting resolutions for 18 municipalities of the Bolívar, Santander, Cauca and Vale del Cauca departments as well as a SCR 1325 Sectoral Action Plan for the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community in Popayán to respond to violence against LGBT individuals by armed groups. Other workshops led to the establishment of an Indigenous Women's Network in Colombia and subsequently an Indigenous Women's Action Plan for the implementation of 1325, including 21 indicators to monitor and report on progress. These emerging networks of collaboration and coordinated action plans not only lead to enhanced women's participation at various sub-national and local levels of governance, but they are also a way to pressure the Colombian government to reconsider its position on drafting and adopting a NAP.

Other strategies to implement the WPS resolutions, such as those in Israel and Serbia, have included implementation through changes, amendments or adoption of new domestic legal provisions, providing a means for their citizens to hold them to account for the implementation of the resolution.³⁷ In 2005, Israel passed the Equality of Women's Rights Law, which mandated the inclusion of diverse women to public bodies established by the government on issues of national importance, including peace negotiations, in line with the provisions of SCR 1325. Members of Knesset (Israeli Parliament) and women's organizations and the NGO Isha L'Isha lead the way towards adoption of the law. In the past, Israeli legislation recognized the principles of proper representation of women; however, the new obligation to include women in negotiations was a breakthrough. The importance of implementation of the law was strengthened when the Israeli Supreme Court, ruled in a case brought against the Government of Israel. The Supreme Court concluded that the Israeli government had failed to enforce the law and mandated the government to uphold the law and appoint more women from diverse groups to public decision-making bodies.³⁸ Israeli women's advocates and feminists organizations will be introducing their proposal for an Israeli NAP on 31 October 2013 and begin actively lobbying decision makers to establish an action plan in 2014.³⁹

In the case of Serbia, a number of new laws and policies has been adopted to ensure implementation of resolutions on women, peace and security, including one on equality and non-discrimination, a National Strategy for Advancement of the Position of Women and the Promotion of Gender Equality, a National

³⁷ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs with International Alert, (2010), p. 27.

³⁸ Anat Thon Ashkenazy, 'The Story of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in Israel' Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America (31 October 2011), available at <http://www.boell.org/web/135-845.html>.

³⁹ For more information, see at www.1325israel.co.il.

Action Plan on Women (2011), Peace and Security, and a National Strategy for Prevention and Elimination of Violence Against Women in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relationship, among other policy reforms.⁴⁰

Fiji also represents an interesting case about implementation without a formal NAP. According to Sharon Bhagwan Rolls, the provisions of SCR 1325 were incorporated into the national context in two ways. The Fiji's strategy has sought to integrate SCR 1325-activities into the context of the larger Women's Action Plan (1999-2008), linking the WPS mandate to the government's (existing) policy commitment of ensuring Gender Equality in Decision Making. The establishment of the Women, Peace and Security Coordinating Committee (WPS Fiji CC) in 2003, which represented a new and critical collaboration between the Ministry of Women and a range of women's groups and NGOs, also introduced an alternative strategy to work towards implementation. The partnerships in Fiji, aims to implement SCR 1325 in ways similar to those of coordination mechanisms that often emerge in official NAP policies without the actual NAP in place. Specifically, it was established that the WPS Fiji CC would work to 'promote and enhance the recognition and contribution of women to detect early conflict warning via intervention, resolution strategies and post-conflict progress.'⁴¹

In a number of states, the armed forces have developed their own action plans or gender policies in response to the implementation obligation of the resolutions on WPS. In Ireland, for example, the Irish Defense Forces established an action plan that reflected genuine shift toward organizational change in values and practices. This policy guided the defense force in a peacekeeping pilot project in Lebanon that, in part, focused on gender equality. While this pilot did not include any monitoring of impact or delivery of services, it still is a useful model for thinking about implementation in creative ways. The Armed Forces in Ecuador also have a Gender Policy, even though the country does not have a NAP.

In short, it is important that the international community encourages a wide range of implementation strategies to best meet the needs of each unique national system and the communities within those national borders. Equally important, is that the international community, particularly the UN, creates spaces for such creative strategies to be shared and learned from as each UN Member State struggles to integrate the principles of SCR1325 into both domestic and foreign policies.

III. Framework for Analysis: What We Know

This section of the paper examines current trends and consensus around best practices for developing and implementing national and regional strategies, particularly NAPs and RAPs. The discussion covers several key areas, including the terms of the design and development process, the document content,

⁴⁰ June Zeitlin, 'Country Visit to Serbia' Report of the Special Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Gender Issues (25-27 April 2012), available at <http://www.osce.org/cio/96704>.

⁴¹ Sharon Bhagwan Rolls, Security Council Resolution 1325: Civil Society Monitoring Report FIGI, 'A Project of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders and FemLINKPACIFIC, 2010, p. 163. Available at <http://www.gnwp.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/02/Fiji1.pdf>.

the actors involved, the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put into place, the funding needed, structures for review, and alternative approaches. This analysis provides a snapshot of what implementation strategies have been utilized thus far, what some of the best practices are, and what lessons have been learned along the way.

3.1 Developing Action Plans: Process Priorities

Without a doubt, the process of developing a national or regional action plan can be as important as the text itself. If undertaken in an inclusive and comprehensive manner, the development process can create new spaces and entry points for a range of actors to dialogue with one another in ways they may not normally have done on WPS issues. This development dialogue allows space for raising awareness about the WPS agenda, enhancing the understanding of the many ways SCR 1325 applies to both foreign and domestic policy, encouraging new partnerships to form that have not existed before, and empowering marginalized groups in new and effective ways. For example, it matters when women's CSOs or peace activist groups are sitting at the same table as military officials from the Defense Ministry, or police from the Ministry of Interior, or other senior officials from the Foreign Affairs Ministry or the Finance ministry. These engagements are critical to opening people's minds to the many ways that women's rights and gender equality are, in fact, critical considerations to national, regional and global peace and security concerns. The Ugandan NAP, for example, notes that the process of drafting a plan served to educate staff on issues of women, peace and security, to opening space to discuss, to boost a sense of ownership, and to hold individuals accountable for their actions, or inactions.⁴² Thus, it is important to give as much thought to the process as to the actual content of the action plan.

This thoughtful process cannot, however, ignore the realities of limited time and resources of those involved. Quality and inclusivity must be balanced against the reality that resources and time are often scarce commodities. There is an important balance to strike between comprehensive planning on inclusive consultation and the timely agreement on plan to minimize risk associated with changes in government or staffing. Planning must be as efficient and comprehensive as possible and this is where those parties involved ought to reach out learn from other states' experiences when embarking on NAP development. Development of action plans should allow for minimum of 6 months for researching, planning and consulting as seen in Denmark and up to 18 months as seen in the case of Nepal. Both the Dutch and Nepalese case allowed for broad civil society participation and support. The Dutch NAP is actually signed by both government and civil society establishing a contractual relationship with CSO partners from the outset. As stated in the NAP, CSOs have an explicit role in the monitoring and revision process. In Nepal, the collaboration between government, international development partners and CSOs led to a total of 52 district level consultations including 10 regional consultations and separate special consultations with women and girls directly affected by conflict.⁴³ Denmark and Nepal are strong case studies for transparency and inclusivity. Contrast these collaborative processes with the German

⁴² Uganda, G.O. The Uganda Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 and the Goma Declaration, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, (2008) p. 10-11.

⁴³ These consultations were attended by over 3000 participants and generated more than 1500 action points which were clustered under the five pillars of the NAP. See Nepal, G. o., The Nepal National Action Plan on the Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820, (2011) p. viii.

experience, where the NAP was developed in two month time with a priority focus on the German government with no external consultations. In addition to government exclusion, CSOs can also take a backseat to processes that are driven by a strong international presence. Many CSO have raised concerns about the high-level UN involvement in NAP planning processes in Georgia and Liberia, where CSO were seen as passive recipients rather than active agents.

Building political will is an essential first step in developing an action plan. CSO advocacy campaigns and/or government-based lobbying efforts are essential to initiate the process and ensure broad political will that will sustain both the development and implementation of the plan. These efforts must focus on two areas for action. First, advocacy campaigns must involve coordination efforts that reach out to other actors with similar policy agendas. This could include peace activist groups, human rights organizations, faith-based organizations, academic institutions, and even development agencies at home and abroad. In this way, it is important that these action plans don't attempt to reinvent the wheel, but rather assess a community's social and structural assets already in place and build from those in integrative ways. Second, having a clear advocacy strategy that is informed by an analysis of power regarding which actors have the authority and capacity to affect change is also critical. The development of the Australian NAP, which was driven by civil society in particular WILPF and UNIFEM Australia (now UN Women National Committee Australia) was very much aware of the power dynamics related to Australia's campaign for a 2013-2014 temporary UN Security Council Seat, and thus, the civil society utilized this campaign to push for the adoption of a very comprehensive NAP.

Figure 2: Advocating for an Action Plan: How to Build Political Will

What Can CSOs Do?	What Can Government Officials Do?
Create a network of CSOs and other grassroots leaders that want to advocate for a NAP on WPS and come up with a common agenda. Brainstorm how this agenda can be connected with existing frameworks on peace, human rights and development.	Raise awareness among colleagues and key government representatives about national commitments to implementing the WPS resolutions and the relevancy of a NAP to those commitments.
Draft a joint advocacy strategy emphasizing the action items (next steps) and analyzing which key power players are needed to initiate the NAP process.	Create a formal or informal network of government representatives who what a NAP on WPS to be adopted and draft national priorities as they relate to the WPS resolutions
Monitor and evaluate the level of implementation of the WPS resolutions to date and present those empirical findings to the relevant stakeholders.	Identify and reach out to key stakeholders outside of government, particularly CSOs and learn from their experience about what change is needed at the national and local level when it comes to WPS.

Source: Adopted from 'NAP Navigator Toolkit' by Emmicki Roos, Operation 1325 (2013).

Both sides of this equation are equally important, but for different reasons. CSOs bring the on-the-ground experience to the attention of government officials. CSOs can highlight WPS efforts and activities that have been happening at the grassroots level long before there was political will to develop a NAP.

CSO have a key role to play in awareness-raising and monitoring even at this early stage of NAP development. FemLINK Pacific is particularly noteworthy in their creative approaches to raising awareness through community media initiatives, including a regional ‘women and peace’ magazine entitled ‘femTALK 1325’ produced and distributed locally and regionally; a monthly E-news Bulletin and media action alerts; a mobile women’s community radio project using low power known as femTALK 89.2FM; and femTALK community video initiatives.⁴⁴ As FemLINK Pacific demonstrates in their daily work, these awareness-raising activities are impactful for countries with and without NAPs.

Awareness-raising is also important within government ministries that have not actively dealt with WPS issues before. Sensitization and capacity-building workshops or meetings held prior to beginning the formulation of a NAP can be a good way to involve different stakeholders, especially those positioned in high-level ministries. Senior-level buy-in is essential to ensure that NAPs are integrated into national security policy and not just sidelined as a women’s issue. For example, former Irish President Mary Robinson has been a tremendous champion for the Irish NAP as well as the more recent RAP in the Great Lakes Region. Of the 43 NAP currently in place, only 16 specifically outline awareness-raising activities as part of implementing the policy at either national and/or local levels. All action plans should detail some efforts to increase awareness about the policy and the scope and relevance of the WPS resolutions in either broad domestic terms or in specific areas, such as gender-based violence, women’s inclusion in decision-making bodies, or security sector reform, just to name a few.

Figure 3: Potential Stakeholders for National Implementation

Government Agencies and Donor Governments	UN Entities	International, national, and local CSOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of Defence, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Interior/Internal Affairs, Development Cooperation, Gender Equality, Women, Finance, Transportation, Agriculture, Health, Education • Legislative committees • Bilateral donors, including ‘twinning government’ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Department of Peacekeeping (DPKO) • UN Women • UN Population Fund (UNFPA), • UN Development Programme (UNDP) • UN Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA) • UN Peacebuilding Support Office (UNPBSO) • International Organization for Migration (IOM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights organizations • Peacebuilding organizations • Development and Humanitarian organizations • Peace activists • Women’s groups • Media • Academic Institutions • Think tanks • Faith-based groups

In many cases, the body responsible for coordinating the development of a NAP or a RAP is often referred to as a task force or a steering committee. The function of this body includes planning

⁴⁴ Krista Lynes and Gina Torrey, ‘From Local to Global: Making Peace Work for Women’ NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, New York (2005), p. 72, available at <http://www.womenpeacesecurity.org/media/pdf-fiveyearson.pdf>.

consultations, drafting text, and preparing for adoption, and therefore should include representatives from both government/regional organization and civil society. Such an integrated structure demands that CSO have more than one individual representing the vast and diverse interests of civil society. It is critical that these groups also involve regular and meaningful participation by a range of civil society actors, like those who participated in the formulation of the NAPs in Iceland and the Netherlands.⁴⁵ These sorts of coordinative working groups that bring together different government ministries are critical to raising awareness, increasing collaboration and building habits of communication on new initiatives like UNSCR 1325. The concept of inclusion will be discussed further in section 3.3 below.

It is important that a government ministry or ministries are given clear responsibility to lead or co-lead the planning and implementation process. While this choice largely depends on the country context, it is important to recognize the varying and hierarchical status of ministries. For instance in many Member States, the Ministry of Defense carries more authority and resources than say the Ministry of Gender Equality. The former may be better equipped to build cross-cutting alliances within national government that are necessary for sustaining an action plan. Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Liberia, Norway, Sweden and Uganda all had one ministry to initiate and lead the formulation of the NAPs. Some Member States, such as Austria, Côte d'Ivoire, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom have had multiple ministries or ministry working groups jointly coordinated for the planning of the NAP. For example, in order to face the challenges of coordinating the different ministries, the UK formed a working group that consisted of members of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Ministry of Defense (MOD).⁴⁶ The civil society network 'UK Working Group on women, peace and security' (now called Gender Action for Peace and Security, or GAPS), the UK Mission to the United Nations in New York and the Women's National Commission in the Department of Trade and Industry were involved in the development of the initial draft of the UK/British NAP.⁴⁷

It is also critical to consider the appropriate division of labor between various stakeholders. Local ownership is best fostered when international actors, such as UN agencies and Member States when acting as bilateral donors, maintain a supportive role. Such roles could focus on organizing capacity building activities, coordinating with other international actors, developing internal guidelines for NAP development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and fostering expertise at all levels. International actors must resist the pull to lead or take over the process of developing NAP or coordinating NAP task forces and should not recruiting experts to work with government actors without input from civil society. One 1325 advocacy group argues, 'For the purpose of ownership it is vital that

⁴⁵ Government of Iceland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. *Women, Peace and Security: Iceland's Plan of Action for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325* (2000). Reykjavik: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, March 2008; Government of the Netherlands, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. *Dutch national action plan on resolution 1325, Taking a stand for women, peace and security*, Policy Department, DSI/SB. The Hague: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, December 2007.

⁴⁶ Government of the United Kingdom. *United Kingdom national action plan to implement UNSCR 1325*, London: Government of the United Kingdom, March 2006.

⁴⁷ The NGO Working Group on women, peace and security, K. Lynes and G. Torry (eds). *From Local to Global: Making Peace Work for Women, Security Council resolution 1325-Five Years On Report*, New York: The NGO Working Group on women, peace and security, 2005, p. 54

the international community considers its role carefully before engaging in a NAP process. If the international community is too involved in the process it risks leading to other actors becoming passive'. The role of the international community, those large CSOs and donor states outside of the local context, should be supporting the process by providing funding and possibly expertise. If there is a lack of capacity among government and local civil society actors to effectively engage in the process, then it may be valuable to engage the international community as a resource of expert consultants. Consultants should be focused not only on doing the work, but also working to ensure that national and local actors have the necessary capacity and will to implement the action plans once the consultants leave. Such capacity building for national and local stakeholders, from established training programs to well-functioning coordination mechanisms is critical for national ownership and sustainability.⁴⁸

3.2 Integrating Existing National Structures: Content Analysis

While NAPs and RAPs vary widely in form, content and quality, they all take SCR 1325 as their central basis. In theory, this means that these national and regional documents cover, at least in general terms, the three-part thematic framework for implementation: participation, protection and prevention. **Participation** emphasizes women's active involvement and inclusion in all levels and all phases of decision-making processes and structures. **Protection** highlights the need to guard women and men, girls and boys from gender-based violence before, during and after armed conflict. This protection mandate goes beyond sexual violence to include all forms of daily, structural gender-based violence. Mainstreaming a gender perspective in to all conflict **prevention** activities and strategies involves understanding women's priorities and experiences in addressing immediate crises, identifying nonviolent means of resolving tensions, stopping conflicts from spreading and deterring the re-emergence of violence. With the adoption of SCR 1820, a fourth 'P' – **prosecution** - has been added to this list in response to the call for greater attention to, and less impunity for, sexualized violence in conflict-affected countries.⁴⁹ As Figure 4 illustrates, there are a range of key areas that implementation strategies must take into account in order to fully realize this three 'P' framework. The Swiss and Spanish action plans both serve as strong models of embracing this normative framework.

When considering impacts and mechanisms for measurements of implementation, national and regional action plans should carefully distinguish between categories of the female population, not just aggregating women as an undifferentiated category, but distinguishing between women and girls, older women, indigenous women, rural, very poor, and other particularly vulnerable groups. Age-specific categories are of particular importance -- SCR 1325 does mention 'women and girls' when referring to the needs for protection from gender-based violence as well as in its treatment of the circumstances of refugee camps. Recent research indicates that that most NAPs mention children, just over half mention 'women and girls' when discussing gender-based violence only, and a few (including Austria, Liberia and

⁴⁸ Operation 1325, *NAP Navigator Toolkit*, p. 15.

⁴⁹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs with International Alert, 'Planning for Action on Women and Peace and Security: National Level Implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000),' (2010), p12.

Switzerland) don't mention children at all.⁵⁰ The Portuguese NAP serves as a good model in that it specified: 'women, young women, and girls'. These distinctions are important for the protection, participation and prevention mandate of the WPS resolutions.

Figure 4: Context Assessments - Key Areas to Consider

Protection of the Rights of Women and Girls	Prevention of Conflict and Violence	Participation and Representation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The legislative, judiciary, and constitutional systems b) Full implementation of CEDAW c) Systems for ensuring security and physical protection including training of security forces and recruitment of women to security forces d) Socioeconomic rights (land, property, education, literacy, economic security, primary health) e) Measures to protect and prevent sexual violence and gender-based violence f) Maternal health and reproductive health g) Preventative measures to protect against HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Justice and reparations, including transitional justice b) Full implementation of CEDAW c) Security sector reform, gender-specific requirements d) Justice reform: gender-specific requirements e) New peace culture based on women's contributions and built on gender equality f) Gender-sensitive conflict early warning systems g) Education programmes in schools and other institutions on gender issues, peacebuilding, and conflict resolution h) Awareness-raising among the general public on gendered security issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Representation of women in humanitarian programmes b) Conflict resolution negotiations (formal and informal) and peace agreements c) National contributions to peacekeeping personnel, uniformed and civilian d) The electoral process, including women's representation in political parties' after process e) Power structures put in place in the post-conflict transition period f) The rule of law and democratic governance institutions g) Security sector reform programmes h) Governance reforms (anti-corruption measures, public service reform efforts)

Source: Adopted from 'Women and Peace and Security: Guidelines for National Implementation' in the Sourcebook on Women, Peace and Security, UN Women (2012), p. 15

Although UN Women developed basic guidelines in 2012 (see p. 12), current action plans vary widely in terms of the development and planning process, the content and priorities, and the structures established to facilitate, monitor and evaluate their implementation. Not surprisingly, action plan are greatly influenced by the states recent history with armed conflict and/or their role in the international community as a donor state.

It is expected that NAPs and RAPs can and should vary, depending on the history and capacities of each Member State. For conflict-affected countries, the focus tends to be more internal. For donor states, the

⁵⁰ Jan Marie Fritz, Sharon Doering and F. Belgin Gumru, 'Women, Peace, Security and the National Action Plans,' *Journal of Applied Science* (Spring 2011), p. 15

emphasis is often outward on matters such as peacekeeping and foreign aid. But the reality in all countries should 'They can be stand alone or integrated into other existing policy frameworks; they can be developed quickly or through a more detailed consultation process; and they can be used as a tool for generating more awareness and ownership among different government stakeholders who will play a direct or indirect role in implementation.'⁵¹ This is most evident when comparing NAPs lead by states' foreign affairs ministry and those lead by ministries related to gender or women or human rights. This difference says a lot about the external (i.e., the UK) and internal focus (i.e., Cote d'Ivoire) of an action plan as well as locations of power and how closely the action plan is tied to the fundamental functions of a national government.

There is an important balance to be found between external and internal focus of national implementation strategies, particularly for countries that have the institutional capacity and the national resources to do so. To be sure, no country has yet to achieve gender equality or to fully realize the far-reaching potential for the WPS agenda. Even the most equitable societies are in need of improvement. The Finnish NAP serves as a useful model here, particularly its revised NAP in 2012, where it incorporates measures and activities related to women's security domestically and issues related to human trafficking. These national components support the external components to increase women's participation in crisis management, to support the NAPs in Nepal, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to establish twinning partnerships with Kenya and Afghanistan.⁵²

Further, NAPs ought to have clearly specified plan periods indicating moments of review and assessment to encourage accountability, evaluation and revision of plans. Most NAPs have timeframes that range from three to five years, with some ending dates coinciding with general elections at the national level. Notably, only Chile, the DRC, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Senegal, Spain, and the United States do not have specified time periods. A plan without timeframes leads to numerous challenges, including that there are no planned moments of revision or reckoning in which new administration can re-commit to these national goals or where priorities can be re-evaluated and reworked as the social, economic and political environments shift. If this does not happen, there is a strong chance that the NAP will fall into disuse or be ignored. While it may be valuable to have a new government be a part of a plan period, an election can also seriously disrupt implementation, monitoring and evaluating, as in the current case of Cambodia. Some scholars have even warned that a specified end date of a plan in conjunction with a newly elected government could provide an easy way for a new government not to renew a plan.⁵³

Lastly, it is crucial that the content of the NAP link to existing national policies and laws related to women, gender, peace and security. The Belgium NAP (2009) clearly outlines how the plan is linked to

⁵¹ Andrew Sheriff with Karen Barnes, 'Enhancing the EU Response to Women and Armed Conflict: Study for the Slovenian Presidency of the EU', Maastricht and Brussels: European Centre for Development Policy Management, (2008), p. 62.

⁵² The concept of 'twinning' or the concurrent development of action plans on a parallel basis between states for the purpose of cross-learning is still in its early phases of development and remains to be seen just how effective these strategies will become. For more, see Aisling Swaine, note 21, p. 431.

⁵³ Fritz, et. al., p. 13-14.

national laws related to conflict, violence against women and gender mainstreaming as well as international legal obligations, including the Beijing Platform for Action. If a NAP has no connection with national foreign policy, national security policy or national gender policy, then it becomes a stand-alone gender policy with no influence or even access to key decision-making bodies in national and regional governance systems. While connecting such policies is critical, it is equally important that such 'mainstreaming' strategies do not become a reason for not to specifically earmark funding for WPS implementation, as was seen in the case of Denmark

3.3 Involving CSOs: Inclusive Nature and Scope

The nature and scope of civil society engagement, like the content of national and regional action plans, has varied tremendously. However, comprehensive, inclusive and transparent involvement of civil society actors is an indispensable component of any implementation strategy of the WPS resolutions. In terms of NAPs, Nepal is one of the best examples of a process that 'demonstrated a great level of cross-sectional collaboration and broad-based consultations with relevant stakeholders, guaranteeing broad ownership and participation by the people direction affected by the policy itself.'⁵⁴

As the principle of gender mainstreaming requires, the integral involvement of CSOs must occur in systematic and transparent ways from the very beginning of an action plan development process. This involvement can begin by compiling a comprehensive list of CSOs and individuals currently working on issues relevant to the WPS agenda. The groups and individuals must be consulted and also used to grow the list on the basis of recommendations of those consulted. It's important that governments and established CSOs networks (if present) think creatively about who can and should constitute members of civil society and who should be included as stakeholders in the development process. This is critical to ensuring that the civil society consultative group represents the diverse interests and priorities of women throughout the country. Civil Society involvement cannot just be the well-educated or the middle class, it must be broader and deeper.

This civil society consultative group must also appoint a chair, and as resources permit, this chair should be an independent, high-profile woman as nominated and agreed upon by the group. The Irish case demonstrates the value in such high-profile leadership as well as the need for this group to develop its own terms of reference and modes of conducting business.⁵⁵ However, whether in steering committees or monitoring groups, one individual to represent all of civil society is not sufficient and, in fact, very problematic.

⁵⁴ Operation 1325, *NAP Navigator Toolkit*, p. 14.

⁵⁵ Ireland 1325, 'UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security: Towards an Effective and Inclusive Irish National Action Plan,' *A Good Practice Guide* (June 2010), p. 6.

INCLUSIVITY, Civil Society, AND NEPAL: The Nepalese NAP process is often seen as a model for inclusivity and transparency. It is a case where local communities were part of the actual policy development and not simply recipients of the policies. While the NAP was not adopted until 2010, the research and consultation process began in 2007 when a number of foreign embassies, UN agencies and bilateral donors established a forum to enhance implementation of SCR 1325 called the Peace Support Working Group (PSWG). Through this forum, funds were provided for district and regional consultations that focused on identifying gaps at the policy or project levels. This forum led to the creation of a Technical Working Group (TWG) consisting of government actors, NGOs and independent consultants. The TWG facilitated consultations in all five development regions and in 52 (of Nepal's 75) districts. This extensive outreach allowed the TWG to engage with and receive input from women's groups, local peace collectives, children from families affected by conflict, local district officials, representatives from various NGOs and UN field offices. These consultations produced over 1500 action points reflecting a broad range of concerns for those living in conflict-affected areas. Further, these experiences allowed women from all over the country to dialogue with government officials, to share their stories and to have their voices heard. The NAP process was also strengthened by local-global partnerships where Nepali NGOs and international networks, shared experiences and strategies and worked to learn from each other. This highly consultative and collaborative process is one to emulate in both the planning and review phases of national and regional action plans.

Sources: Operation 1325, 'NAP Navigator Tool,' p. 14; GAPS, 'Global Monitoring Checklist on Women, Peace and Security,' London: Gender Action for Peace, p. 71-97. See also, Statement by Bandana Rana (Inclusive Security) at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WvcO_IBRiJg.

Recent research indicates a very varied picture when assessing civil Society involvement in the drafting and establishment of NAPs. Specifically in a 2012 study looking at 41 NAPs, only 13 specify how civil society was involved in the NAP's development process, 18 make some reference to 'consultations with civil society' and 10 do not mention any civil society involvement.⁵⁶ The drafting process is a key time to establish regular meetings with CSOs and to develop trust-based communications that will carry over into the implementation, monitoring, evaluating and review phases of the action plans.

In addition to consultations, CSO must also be part of the advertisement and promotion of national or regional action plans. One of the main challenges to implementing the WPS resolutions continues to be the lack of knowledge about the mandate and what it means to integrate a gender perspective. Advertising is essential here and can be done through CSO network campaigns, radio scripts, hotline number, website development, and translation of the NAP or SCR 1325 into native languages. Some NAPs, such as the Danish, the Finnish and the Ugandan, mention organizing seminars and training, and issuing announcements in order to inform the general public.

⁵⁶ Milad, get cite

Figure 4: Creative Approaches to CSO Consultations

Redefining 'Civil Society'
Who Counts?

Refugees and IDPs
Indigenous and Rural Groups
Older Women
Sexual Minorities
Women with Disabilities

Redefining 'Consultations'
What Counts?

Caravans and Buses
Outreach to Illiterate Populations
Online Forums
Interviews and Observation
Faith-based Gatherings

3.4 Measuring Progress and Assessing Impact: Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

National and regional action plans must be seen as organic, living documents. They evolve and change over time, as needs change, as priorities shift, as policies prove ineffective and gender relations improve over time. Monitoring and evaluation processes need to be ongoing and well-resourced. They also need to be recognized as related, but distinct processes in terms of their purpose and place in national and regional implementation of the WPS resolutions.

The best monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are those based on a comprehensive and objective audit. Audits should be facilitated by an independent research consultant who has the expertise, resources and access to conduct internal surveys, gather and analyze relevant policy documents, conduct interviews with departments and agencies and prepare a full report on strengths and gaps. Such an audit is critical to:

- ascertain what is being done currently by the government that contributes to implementation of SCR 1325 and related resolutions;
- identify gaps, improvements and new actions that can be taken to ensure concrete implementation of specific commitments to women, peace and security; and
- provide baseline information to underpin the formulation of context-specific, national SMART indicators.⁵⁷

From these criteria, at least two types of audits ought to be considered: context assessments and institutional assessments.⁵⁸ Both are important if action plans are going to look back at what has been done, look forward in terms of what changes need to occur, and look concretely at what outcomes are desired and how those outcomes can be measured. Rwanda is an interesting example here in that its NAP makes surprisingly astute observations about the underlying structural problems that women face

⁵⁷ 1325 Ireland, p. 7.

⁵⁸ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs with International Alert, 'Planning for Action on Women and Peace and Security: National Level Implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000),' (2010), p. xix.

on a daily basis; in this case, it is the feminization of poverty that is an impediment to full implementation of SCR 1325. Such recognition provides an important foundation for post-conflict programs that could tackle structural obstacles to women's empowerment while aiding the post-conflict transitional process.⁵⁹

These audits or assessments should then inform the development of indicators, which are essential components to working toward real change for women's rights and gender relations. The 2010 *Report of the Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security* underscores the importance and value of specific, measureable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) indicators to effectively monitor and evaluate national and regional implementation strategies. A vital feature of a national or regional action plan, therefore, is the inclusion of carefully-formulated, SMART indicators.⁶⁰

Monitoring often begins with reporting and is carried out (constantly or periodically) over an extended period of time, involves collecting or receiving a lot of data, uses standards to objectively assess the situation, uses established tools to identify how the situation compares with the standard and usually results in a report that can serve as a basis for further action.⁶¹ Almost all of the NAPs have references to reporting and feedback, usually involving at least one annual meeting and/or report. Some plans provide more detail on the logistics of this reporting. For example, Uganda's plan refers to annual reports as well as more frequent reports on certain issues as part of its 'Reporting Framework'. Austria and Norway provide specific dates by which reports must be submitted, and Liberia call for both government reports and 'shadow reports' from civil society. Further, it matters which body reviews the progress reports. Some NAPs note that progress reports will be made to statutory bodies, such as the Council of Ministers in Bosnia-Herzegovina, to the senate in Estonia, and to the National Human Rights Commission in Croatia. NAPs should also commit to making their reports publicly available.

Useful reporting requires data collection and analysis that can be used as benchmarks to measure progress. Indicators are empirical measurements for a given concept, such as gender equality, women's empowerment and human security. It is important not to underestimate the challenge of not only agreeing to what these concepts are but also coming to a consensus on how best to operationalize these concepts into mechanisms for measurement. While the first NAPs did not include indicators, more and more Member States adopting action plans are including them as part of the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. See Figure 5 for a brief tutorial on indicators.

⁵⁹ Republic of Rwanda, National Action Plan 2009-2012: The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325/2000 on Women, Peace and Security 13-15 (2010), at 7 (indicating 'feminization of poverty' as an impediment to full realization of the goals of SCR 1325)

⁶⁰ See further discussion on indicators in the Monitoring and Evaluation section below.

⁶¹ Guzman, Manuel & Bert Verstappen, 'What is monitoring: Human rights monitoring and documentation series,' (2003). Versoix, Switzerland: Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems, International (HURIDOCs).

‘Two types of assessments can be very useful to the formulation of a NAP: **context assessments**, which provide an overview of women, peace and security issues in the country; and **institutional audits**, which assess the work of relevant government department(s) on women and peace and security issues, existing human and financial resources, and persistent gaps and needs. Each type of assessment provides information crucial to the effective formulation of a NAP. A context assessment can help to identify and address inequalities based on sex, race, ethnicity, age, migration status and other variables. An institutional audit can help a government to assess existing policies, programmes and activities related to resolution 1325 in order to understand organizational strengths, existing capacities as well as key knowledge and capacity gaps.’

The international community has much to learn from national and regional action plans that either (1) fail to establish indicators that could measure progress either by monitoring compliance or evaluating outcomes or (2) create too many indicators that were unrealistic and not tied to any responsible party. Liberia’s NAP, for example, had over 200 indicators listed in the policy document. While Liberia has had a number of very important WPS achievements, this was not one of them. Such a long list of indicators to be measured and assessed is neither practical nor desirable for anyone involved. Those working on NAPs and RAPs continue to emphasize the need to prioritize and to be selective with indicators so as to be achievable and not overly burdensome on policymakers. They need to be specific and relevant and limited to time. Actors involved in deciding on these indicators must operate under the assumption that priorities and focus will shift and evolve over time as socio-economic and political environment changes. National and regional stakeholders must be practical about the amount of time and resources it takes to collect data for the indicators. Action plans must determine which government agency is going to receive and verify the data, or if possibly a new one should be established for this very purpose.

Figure 5: Indicators 101

<i>What makes a good indicator?</i>	<i>THIS</i>	<i>NOT THIS</i>
	Assess results or outcomes	Assess actions or activities
	Specificity: set quantity, quality and time targets	Ambiguity: leave measures open to be interpreted broadly
	Be achievable and measurable	Be overly ambitious
<i>What are some examples?</i>	Increase number of female police officers to 20% in all ranks by a given year and ensure that 20% receives at least 6 months of intensive training.	Increase number of female police officers recruited

Given the practical limitations on government capacity and resources, is it important that action plans consider and explore creative ways to integrate WPS indicators with existing institutional frameworks and political goals, where data is already being gathered and analyzed. WPS indicators, whether those developed by the UN Secretary-General in 2010 or those put forth by the EU or those developed by the

GNWP and other civil society organizations, need not be seen as a new set of boxes to check and data to gather, but rather can become part of other measures, such as the MDGs, Poverty Development Strategies or even the New Deal on Engagement in Fragile States. In this way, local, regional and national actors need to realistically assess their capacities to collect the data for the indicators and to examine how WPS data collection can become part of, and certainly enhance, existing data collection processes.

Such an integrative approach relies upon a results-oriented focus where the focus is *not* on what is being done, but rather the quality of the actions and whether they are leading to the normative changes outlined in SCR 1325. In other words, ‘a results focus may assist in remedying the quantitative approach particularly if action plans are structured around the results and outcomes they *intend to achieve* rather than the *actions they wish to frame*.’⁶² The Iceland plan, for instance, is a list of activities to be carried out. While such actions are important, it is critical that states consider what the desired outcomes, from such actions, are. Such explicit linking of desired result to action taken to responsible party to indicator used to measure the impact assessed is necessary for holding the stakeholders and government ministries to account.

According to a recent survey of NATO countries by DCAF, twelve of the thirteen surveyed member countries that have a NAP reported that the national parliament plays a role in the monitoring and oversight of the implementation of the NAP. In half of these cases, monitoring is done *periodically* according to pre-defined guidelines. For instance, in Belgium, the Parliament’s Advisory Committee for Gender Equality conducts an annual evaluation on the progress achieved towards realizing the aims outlined in the NAP. In Croatia, the Gender Equality Committee of the Parliament requests a yearly report and data from all facilitators responsible for the implementation of the NAP. In France, different relevant parliamentary commissions receive a yearly report on the implementation of the NAP. In Slovenia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinates the reporting on the implementation of the Action Plan to the National Assembly, which takes place every two years.⁶³

It is worth noting that a number of countries without NAPs also reported parliamentary oversight of implementation of the WPS resolutions through existing policy frameworks related to general legislation on gender equality. For instance, Romania reports that its legal framework ensures that Romanian men and women have an equal right of access to a military career. Consequently, Romanian women take part in missions abroad, in combat as well as logistical and medical units. Similarly, Hungary reports that gender mainstreaming and gender training “lead to increased mission efficiency and better situational awareness, while also contributing to greater security for the Hungarian personnel.” While Hungary does mention its involvement in advancing the women, peace and security agenda in the Western Balkans, they both put less emphasis on efforts at integrating conflict-affected women in humanitarian and security initiatives.⁶⁴

⁶² Aisling Swaine, see note 21, p. 422, emphasis in original.

⁶³ Audrey Reeves, ‘Involvement of Parliaments in Advancing the ‘Women, Peace and Security’ Agenda in NATO Member Countries: A Survey by the NATO Parliamentary Assembly’ Commissioned by DCAF (2013), p. 11.

⁶⁴ Reeves, see note 52, p. 12.

In short, the DCAF survey results suggest that countries without a NAP are more likely to focus on the integration of women and a gender perspective within their own state institutions. In contrast, countries with a NAP, at least in the NATO context, are more likely to adopt a more outward-looking agenda. In this way, the results indicate that parliaments are generally more active in monitoring and otherwise implementing the WPS resolutions in NATO member countries with a NAP. Figure 6 illustrates parliamentary activity in the NATO countries that participated in this survey.

Figure 6: NAP Involvement of Parliaments in Surveyed NATO Countries

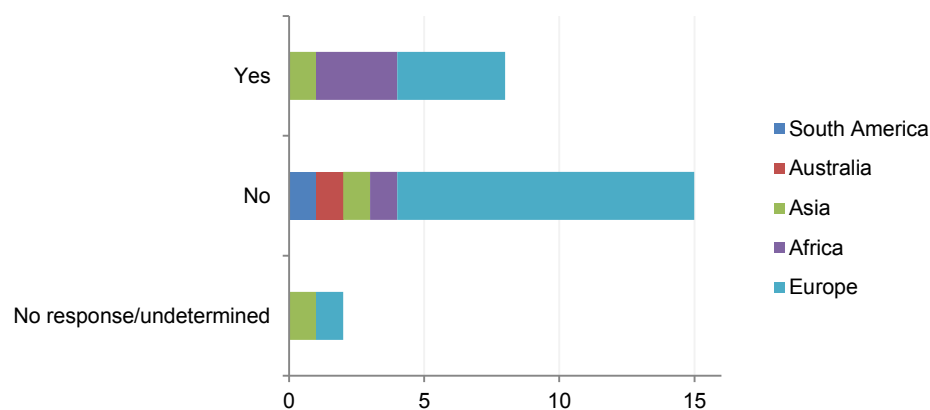
Involvement of parliaments in surveyed NATO member countries:	Development and adoption of a NAP	Monitoring and Evaluation of a NAP
1. Belgium	Yes	Periodic
2. Canada	No	Occasional
3. Croatia	No	Periodic
4. Denmark	No	Occasional
5. France	Yes	Periodic
6. Germany	Yes	Periodic
7. Italy	No	Occasional
8. Netherlands	No	Occasional
9. Norway	Yes	Occasional
10. Portugal	Yes	Occasional
11. Slovenia	No	N/A
12. Spain	No	Periodic
13. United Kingdom	Yes	Periodic

3.5 Financing Action Plans: Resource Development

As highlighted in the SG's 2013 Report on WPS, earmarking funds for NAPs can improve the effectiveness and outcomes of NAP implementation. Recent survey research on the financing of national implementation strategies finds that the majority of Member States have no budget or earmarked

funding allocated to develop and/or implement a national action plan.⁶⁵ Instead, NAPs usually state that the activities will be “mainstreamed” into existing offices, activities and budgets.⁶⁶ As Figure 7 illustrates, according to Cordaid and GNWP, the data is even more troubling when broken down by region, with the majority of European countries in the sample reporting not to have earmarked funding and the majority of African countries having such funding. Similarly, the majority of governments responding to our survey do not have earmarked funds for NAP implementation (as opposed to development). If there is earmarked funding for a NAP, like that in Burundi, Cote d’Ivoire, Liberia, Nepal or Macedonia, it is funding for only parts of the NAP and even those parts are not funded adequately. The little funding that there is for NAPs tends to focus on women’s empowerment and women’s participation themes. The most frequently cited gap identified in the survey sample was participation and inclusion of women in the security sector and security sector reform, followed by access to justice for survivors of sexual violence.⁶⁷ Costing NAP implementation at the onset, within the NAP itself, would certainly help in addressing these gaps in funding.

Figure 7: Earmarked Funding for NAP Development



Source: ‘Financing for the Implementation of National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325: Critical for Advancing Women’s Human Rights, Peace and Security,’ p. 9.

⁶⁵ Data is based on open-ended survey responses from 25 of the 42 countries that established NAPs by July 2013. See attached the attached draft working paper entitled, ‘Financing for the Implementation of National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325: Critical for Advancing Women’s Human Rights, Peace and Security’ Cordaid and GNWP (October 2013).

⁶⁶ Dharmapuri, Sahana . ‘A Survey of UN 1325 National Action Plan Mechanisms for Implementation, Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation. A Discussion Paper prepared for the U.S. Civil Society Working Group on Women, Peace and Security’ (2011).

⁶⁷ ‘Financing for the Implementation of National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325’, see note 65, p. 19.

Furthermore, countries that have not earmarked funding for NAP implementation tend to cite legislative decisions to place the funding responsibilities with the implementing ministries directly. As noted by Belgium (and echoed by Finland, Cote D'Ivoire, and others) "funding for NAP implementation derives from budgets of responsible ministries; each responsible ministry must find the funds for implementation through their own budget."⁶⁸ Similarly, Georgia shared that each "ministry must allocate their own internal resources from its approved annual budget for implementation without [...] calculation of the required budget." However lack of earmarking – and subsequent tracking disaggregated at WPS/NAP level - allows those in power to claim achievements without facing scrutiny.⁶⁹ It is critical that each action and related objective/outcome is accounted for in the earmarking of funds for implementation.

In accordance with the latest WPS resolution, 2122, that the Security Council has called on Member States to develop specialized funding mechanisms to provide financial support for capacity building of women's groups in fragile states. This is an important recognition both of the critical role that women's organizations play in building national ownership of the women peace and security agenda, but also of the significant challenges to providing useful financial support to women's organizations in fragile state contexts. It is a call for innovation with regard to channeling resources to women's groups to overcome their frequent problems of lack of financial management capacity. It will be interesting to see if upcoming NAPs respond to this call for support, as governments seem to be split over whether they directly fund civil society organizations – including particularly women's rights organizations – to advance the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

3.6 Responding to Lessons Learned and Changing Needs: Critical Structures of Review

Without a doubt, establishing the first NAP or RAP is a significant achievement. However, all Member States need to be thinking about the second, the third, and the fourth NAP or RAP. The issues and challenges that these policy tools are attempting to address are generational ones. They are not 3- or 5-year problems to be solved, but rather long-term social, political, economic and cultural dynamics that will require ongoing and adaptive approaches that respond to the impact of the NAP or RAP, rather than the NAP or RAP themselves. It is widely accepted that NAPs and RAPs need periodic review and clearly defined timeframes within which to evaluate progress. Austria, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom have all confronted their first review and are now working with their second NAP. These governments should be consulted in terms of lessons learned in this critical process. Even review mechanisms mid-way through the first time period, like the one just commissioned in Ireland, can serve as extremely useful evaluation tools early on in the implementation phase.

Review structures offer an important opportunity to map stakeholders involved in NAPs and RAPs and determine where there are gaps in accountability and potential spaces to expand responsibility. As one

⁶⁸ 'Financing for the Implementation of National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325', see note 65, p. 11.

⁶⁹ See: Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Center:

http://www.hunter.cuny.edu/polsci/faculty/Jenkins/repository/files/180_NOREF_Policy_Brief_Jenkins_WEB.pdf

practitioner and scholar argues, 'It must be remembered that action plans are simply that – action plans. They offer a 'framework' through which to organize, co-ordinate and increase activities and have the potential to enhance accountability by making visible any progress (or lack thereof) by states towards their responsibilities to implement 1325. A reconsideration of the potential of action plans is necessitated to assess what factors will affect whether they have the potential to achieve the results expected?'⁷⁰

Review structures are also a time to engage government officials in open and collaborative ways. This means that those involved in NAP implementation ought to create space where they are not only focused on the need to address sexual and gender based violence or women's participation but where they are also asking the Ministry of Interior or the Ministry of Defense about the challenges they face and what they need to do their jobs better. NAPs can be a valuable tool to respond to those challenges and needs from the lens of women, peace and security. This means thinking about how women are part of the solution and how women help answer those challenges. While this instrumental approach is not perfect, it is one way to move the conversation forward and to think creatively about how women are the resource to making governments work more effectively, and even in less corrupt ways.

IV. Framework for Action: Where We Need To Go

The timing of the Global Review offers the international community at all levels a tremendous opportunity to leverage momentum around the many anniversaries that come due in 2015. During 2015, the international community will mark 1325 +15, Beijing +20 and the target year of the MDGs.⁷¹ It will be a time of many

The 1325-MDGs Link:

The persistence of violence against women in situations of armed conflict detracts from the achievement of the MDGs, whose targets in many ways are intertwined with the goals of resolution 1325. If girls live in fear of attending school because of the heinous violations that are often typical in armed conflicts, their access to education will remain unequal to that of boys and compromise MDG 2: achieving universal primary education. Sexual violence during armed conflict carries high risks of HIV infection and threatens the achievement of MDG 6: combatting HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Achieving MDG targets will also be irrelevant to the women and girls whose human rights are persistently violated by gender-based violence which has become an inseparable part of armed conflict today. Indeed, the achievement of MDG 3: promoting gender equality and empower women, requires the global community to intensify action to ensure that women's bodies are no longer an extension of the battleground during periods of armed conflict.⁴³

⁷⁰ Aisling Swaine, see note 21, p. 420.

⁷¹ It is also worth noting that WILPF will be celebrating its 100th year in 2015 as well.

reviews that ‘take stock’ of best practices, lessons learned and missed opportunities. It will also be a time where international, regional and national actors will want to have something to show and will want concrete plans for the next 15 or 20 years. This means that the Global Review has a unique occasion to establish an evidence base regarding the conditions for effective national implementation of the WPS resolutions that can be defining components of the 2015 activity.

This timing not only pushes governments, CSOs, donors, UN agencies and academics to put forth more concrete activities and specific outcomes, but it also pushes these actors to reach (or continue to reach) out to actors who are conventionally outside the WPS agenda and to partner with these actors in new and creative ways. This includes stakeholders in the human rights community such as CEDAW or the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the development community including those advancing the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and the sustainable development community like the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). It is imperative to better integrate the WPS agenda into these other areas, particularly in terms of monitoring mechanisms and evaluation tools. Australia, for example, was very successful in tying its Beijing +15 review to consultations with national government leaders about a potential NAP.

This integrative approach often leads actors to adopt a human security framework – one that genuinely unites women, peace and security objectives with broader human rights and human development agendas already at work. An excellent example can be found in the Human Security Framework for the Pacific Islands. The Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) developed a Human Security Framework (2012-2015), based on six years of research, consultations and case studies conducted between 2006-2008, major regional documents, and experiences from the implementation of the framework’s concepts from 2008-2012. The PIF is driven by the seven member states and civil society partners, including FemLINK Pacific and the GPPAC Pacific regional network, as well as the UN. The framework principles are preventive, localized, collaborative, people-centered and inclusive and are focused on addressing the causes of conflict, the monitoring of conflict escalation, and strengthening conflict resolution mechanisms. Examples of a human security framework in this context involve the inclusion of women in peace and security decision making at all levels, the promotion of women in parliaments and other decision-making bodies, and the facilitation of leadership and civic participation by young men and women.⁷² It is worth noting that the regional strategy for Arab countries also explicitly utilizes a human security framework in recognizing that national state security is no longer achieved through security its borders only, but through also providing human security to its citizens.⁷³

⁴³ Rachel Mayanja, ‘Armed Conflict and Women: 10 Years of Security Council Resolution 1325’ UN Chronicle Vol. XLVII, No. 1 (2010), available at <http://unchronicle.un.org/article/armed-conflict-and-women-10-years-security-council-resolution-1325/index.html>.

⁷² Civil Society Position Paper on Human Security, ‘The Human Security Approach in Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding’ Submitted by the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), the Civil Society Network for Human Security, and IKV Pax Christi (April 2013), p. 5.

⁷³ General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, ‘Regional Strategy: Protection of Arab Women, Peace and Security’ in collaboration with Arab Women Organization and UN Women (2012), available at <http://www.arabwomenorg.org/Content/Publications/strpeceeng.pdf>.

This human security approach has allowed certain regions and countries to consider the impact of climate change on women's security and empowerment. The Pacific Islands, for example, have been very forward looking in this regard. For example, the regional action plan in the Pacific addresses the increase of sexual and gender based violence that often occurs in times of humanitarian crisis and natural disasters as well as women's needs and rights when entire groups are displaced by environmental causes. The Finnish NAP also focuses on the gender-specific impacts of climate change as well as on the status and role of women in UN climate change convention negotiations. This is one of eleven objectives in the Finland most recent policy.

4.1 Breakout Group Discussion Questions

Building on the information provided in the previous section, it is important to ask difficult and bold questions about how to continue to move implementation of the WPS resolutions forward in positive and progressive ways. The questions below encourage all relevant stakeholders, in the context of small breakout groups, to explore new targets and new goals that account for the full WPS agenda. These questions will demand aspirational thinking, fundamental critiques of implementation thus far and practical wisdom to brainstorm concrete examples that bring such aspirations to life.

Figure 7: Where We Need To Go – Key Questions

Processes of Developing Action Plans at National and Regional Levels (Theme 1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can Member States use NAPs to develop new and bold policies rather than just take account for what states already do? • How can NAPs better implement the full women, peace and security agenda, with special attention to the participation of women and the prevention of armed conflict and the protection against non-sexualized forms of violence? • What is the appropriate balance for an action plans in terms of internal and domestic objectives versus external, outward-looking aims? • Should states considering NAPs seek out independent audits to conduct context and institutional assessments? • What are the advantages and disadvantages to different government ministries (i.e. Defense versus Foreign Affairs versus the Women's Ministry) taking the lead on developing and implementing NAP? • What regional agencies within regional organizations are most appropriate to take the lead on developing and implementing RAPS? • Other critical questions?
Approaches to Implementation: Alternative Creative Spaces (Theme 2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the international community support localized action plans that do not formally qualify as NAPs? • What are alternative approaches to NAPs when local political will and/or capacity does not exist to support the development of a formal NAP? • How can dialogue on action plans be aware of making the discussion of 'what counts' as an action plan as more inclusive and less limiting?

- What are the best mobilization and awareness-raising strategies currently being utilized in all implementation strategies?
- Other critical questions?

Accountability: Monitoring, Reviewing and Reporting (Theme 3)

- How can monitoring and evaluation mechanisms engage more results-oriented benchmarks and timetables?
- What role should the UN indicators play in the content and priorities of national action plans as they are developed and revised?
- How can monitoring and evaluation mechanisms be better embedded in and tied to national agendas and laws for gender equality?
- How can monitoring and evaluation mechanisms be enhanced by existing international human rights law and architecture, such as the reporting and review processes of CEDAW and the Human Rights Council?
- How can monitoring and evaluation mechanisms relate to international development goals and tracking, particularly the MDGs and the New Deal on Engagement for Fragile States?
- The only consistency across all 43 NAPs and the numerous RAPs to date is that no one is perfect and all are in need of serious revision and update. Thus, the central question is how can the international community emphasize the critical and indispensable importance of developing robust revision plans and procedures in every action plan, both those that have been developed and those yet to be developed?
- Other critical questions?

Financing and Resource Allocation (Theme 4)

- How can the UN and donor states who are supporting national and regional implementation of SCR 1325 balance the financial needs of government agencies and the needs of women's human rights defenders, organizations, networks and movements?
- Why is it important to distinguish between "financing for women, peace and security", "financing for UNSCR 1325", "financing for NAP 1325" and "financing of other national gender equality and women's rights policies"? Which is the most useful approach to talk about financing?
- How can stakeholders balance the need to mainstream implementation of the WPS resolutions in existing institutions, processes and practices against the desire not to mainstream financing, but rather to establish robust multistakeholder financing mechanisms (MFM)?
- What is and should be the role of the private sector in NAP or RAP implementation?
- Other critical questions?

Nature and Scope of CSO Involvement: Establishing Inclusivity and Transparency (Crosscutting Issue)

- How can Member States identify and reach out to CSOs actors who are not part of mainstream politics? What would make this process transparent?
- Where and how can CSOs consultations be conducted in order to include marginalized groups, such as those who are illiterate or who live in rural communities?
- What different functions can CSOs serve and in what different ways can they be involved in the development and implementation of action plans (beyond consultations)?

- What examples are there of those involved in NAPs or RAPs reaching out to actors from other communities, such as those in human rights, development and the environment?
- Other critical questions?

4.2 Conclusion and Points for Further Discussions

Through the planning and development of policy frameworks and civil society initiatives from local to global levels, national and regional implementation of the WPS resolutions has certainly progressed in recent years. NAPs and RAPs have emerged as particularly prominent and useful tools to build and/or continuum momentum for such implementation. While the substance and resources that are attributed to the development and implementation of action plans varies widely, there is general consensus that action plans at this level represent good practice in the broader WPS agenda. As this report highlights, however, other important strategies and frameworks exist, especially those involved in various localization programs both in place and as complements to NAPs. Multifaceted and varied approaches, that are both well-funded and integrated into other policy frameworks and advocacy initiatives are, in fact, what is needed to move this important agenda forward.

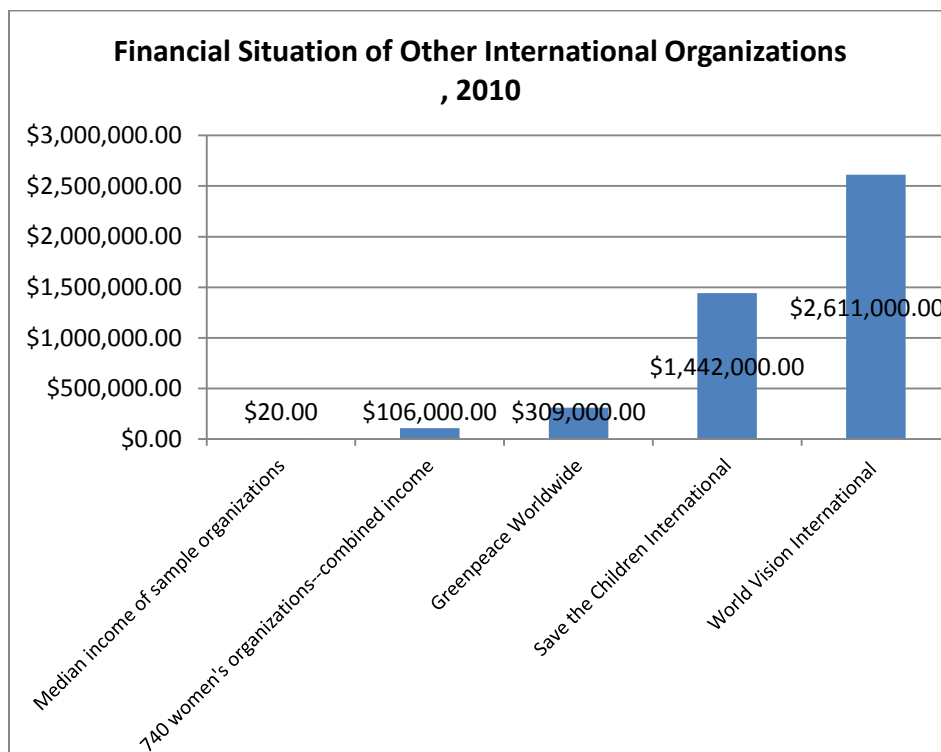
Processes of developing action plans, from the very beginning, must be comprehensive and inclusive. This means wide stakeholder involvement, including a broad range of government ministries, civil society members, women's organizations and diaspora and refugee organizations. Comprehensive approaches also demand action and change in terms of both domestic policy and foreign policy. Donor states are best served when they consider, for example, what the WPS resolutions mean for peacekeeping operations and foreign intervention as well as domestic military culture and national disarmament goals. Such an approach requires engaging many different actors, not just those focused on women or gender. This whole-government approach targets all ministries at the national level as well as government authorities at sub-national or provincial levels.

Processes must also embrace WPS as a comprehensive agenda where gender mainstreaming is distinct from gender balancing, where participation, protection and prevention are given equal weight, where the violence against women mandate extends beyond cases of mass rape and where a gender perspective takes seriously a gender relational approach. This approach is based on a strategy of benefit sharing and solidarity building between men and women, using a gendered power analysis to identify the appropriate modalities for the context. As Judy El-Bushra explains, 'A key part of this analysis would be to look at socialisation mechanisms, as they relate to both men and women, within major societal institutions such as the household, the school, the state, and religious systems, which are sites of reproduction of gender relations in a given time and place'.⁷⁴

The success of these national and regional action plans relies heavily on a clear statement of funding specifically earmarked for the implementation and which government ministries and other national and

⁷⁴ Judy El-Bushra, 'Gender in Peacebuilding: Taking Stock' International Alert (June 2012), p. 18, available at <http://www.international-alert.org/sites/default/files/publications/201210GenderPeacebuilding-EN.pdf>.

sub-national actors are responsible for those funds. Financing of national and regional implementation of the UNSCR 1325 must also broaden its focus beyond NAPs and RAPs to consider the ways that areas related to trade, debt, foreign direct investment and remittances have direct impact on public budgets and therefore shape what public money is available to issues related to women's rights and women's security. Such efforts could be focused on one of two places. One would involve better financing for UN Women as the lead agency to promote and monitor national and regional implementation efforts. The second would target women's right organizations. As a recent AWID study indicates, the large majority of women's organizations remain quite small with many reporting cuts in staff and/or activities due to funding limitations. Compare the two figures below on funding for women's rights organizations by region and funding for large international NGOs in the same year (2010):



The AWID study finds, ‘one of the striking paradoxes of this moment is that the spotlight on women and girls seems to have had relatively little impact on improving the funding situation for a large majority of women’s organizations around the world. The ‘leaves’—the individual women and girls—are receiving growing attention, without recognizing or supporting ‘the roots’ – the sustained, collective action by feminists and women’s rights activists and organizations that has been at the core of women’s rights advancements throughout history’.⁷⁵ National and regional action plans must be at the forefront of addressing this tremendous paradox and gap.

Action plans must also improve capacities to address the accountability deficit. Not only do plans need to have clearly specified plan periods to encourage accountability, evaluation and revision of plans, but they must also make these processes and reports publically available. Such public access enhances transparency and lessons learned, for those inside and outside the process. Local, national and regional actors have a great deal to learn from one another and channels of information need improving. The Global Review is certainly a step in this direction.

Action plans, regional or national, national or local, must be viewed as living documents that are evolving and improving over time as priorities change and needs shift. No action plan gets it right the first time around. Thus, the importance of reliable, regular and rigorous review structures as essential components of any action plan cannot be overstated. These reviews must push stakeholders to discuss and define what specific results are desired as they relate to the different actions being taken.

In the end, implementation strategies must ‘enable flexible approaches’ which means that ‘implementation should not be restricted to stand-alone NAPs or, indeed, to sometimes-limited actions that NAPs contain’. For implementation to improve and evolve, the global, regional, national and local stakeholders need ‘to ensure that there is space and support for alternative, but equally effective and innovative, implementation strategies’.⁷⁶ Such flexibility and creativity is essential as we consider how the implementation of WPS resolutions can be integrated into existing frameworks for action, such as the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Poverty Development Strategies or even the New Deal on Engagement in Fragile States. As the global community prepares for the year 2015 and the high-level review on implementation of SCR 1325, we are at a critical moment in history to develop recommendations to accelerate and improve national and regional implementation of the WPS resolutions.

⁷⁵ Angelika Arutyunova and Cindy Clark, ‘Watering the Leaves, Starving the Roots: The Status of Financing for Women’s Organizing and Gender Equality’ Association for Women’s Rights in Development (AWID), (2013), p. 14-17, available at <http://www.awid.org/Library/Watering-the-Leaves-Starving-the-Roots>.

⁷⁶ Aisling Swaine, ‘National Implementation of the UN Security Council’s Women, Peace and Security Resolutions’ Norwegian Peacebuilding Centre (NOREF) Policy Brief (February 2013), p. 4, available at [http://www.peacebuilding.no/Themes/Women-peace-and-security/\(language\)/eng-US](http://www.peacebuilding.no/Themes/Women-peace-and-security/(language)/eng-US).

Appendix A: Interviews and Consultations

In addition to a desk review of the literature and content analysis of NAPs and RAPs, research for this paper relied heavily on semi-structured interviews with various stakeholders at the global, national and regional level. Interviews targeted government officials, civil society members, regional organizations, various UN officials, academics and expert consultants. UN Member State representatives from Australia, Ecuador, Cambodia, Colombia, Finland, Kosovo, Liberia, Nepal, Norway, Nigeria, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States were part of these consultations. Regional organizations, including the EU, NATO, and the Pacific Islands were also interviewed for this research. The CSOs that were consulted were Cordaid, Inclusive Security, International Alert, FemLINK Pacific, Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS), Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Peacewomen, and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF). In addition, interviews with 6 academics and independent consultant were also conducted.

Appendix B: NAPs Matrices

Country	NAP			Drafting		
	Year	Period	Length	Leading Agent	Involved Parties	Civil Society involvement
Australia	2012	2012-2018	58pgs	N/S	Australian Federal Police; AusAID; Department of Foreign affairs & Trade; Department of Families, Housing, Community Services & Indigenous Affairs; Attorney- General's Department; Australian Civil Military Centre, Defence	NGOs have played an instrumental role in the development
Austria	2007	N/S	30pgs	Federal Ministry for European & International Affairs	Federal Ministry for Health, Family & Youth; Federal Ministry of the Interior; Federal Ministry of Justice; Federal Chancellery; Federal Ministry of Defence; Austrian Development Agency	Consultation with Civil Society
	2012	2010-2016	25pgs		Federal Chancellery, Ministries of Interior, Justice, Defence & Sports; Austrian Development Agency	Mentions civil society involvement
Belgium	2009	2009-2012	23pgs	N/S	FPS of Foreign Affairs; of the Interior; of Justice; Ministry of Defence; The Institute for the Equality of Men & Women; for the Minister of Equal Opportunities; Commission Women & Development	N/S
Bosnia-Herzegovina		2010-2013	69pgs	Gender Equality Agency of BiH	Gender Center of the Federation of Bosnia & Herzegovina; Gender Center of Republica Srpska	N/S
Burundi	2011	2012-2016	30pgs	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights & Gender	Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Defence; Ministry of Public Security; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Community development; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Dushirehamwe; Collective Women's NGOs of Burundi (CAFOB); Network for Women for peace & women that are repatriated in Burundi (AFRABU)

Country	NAP			Drafting		
	Year	Period	Length	Leading Agent	Involved Parties	Civil Society involvement
Canada	2010	2010-2016	15pgs	N/S	Foreign Affairs & International Trade (DFAIT); Department of National Defense (DND); Canadian International Development (CIDA); The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP); Public Safety Canada; Status of Women Cana; Justice Canada	CSOs participated in development
Chile	2009	N/S	30pgs	Ministries of Foreign Relations, National Defense, National Women's Service	Ministries of Education; health; Planning; Chilean Army; Navy; Airforce; Border Patrol; Investigate Police; Chief of Staff of National Defense; Joint Center for Peace Operations; Academic institutions	Corporacion Humanas involved
Cote d'Ivoire	2007	2008-2012	45pgs	Ministry of the Family, Women & Social Affairs	Ministries of the Family, Women & Social Affairs; Planning & Development; Justice & HRs; Economy & Finance; Defense; Interior; Solidarity & War Victims; Health & Public Hygiene; National Education & Reconstruction	N/S
Croatia	2011	2011-2014	18pgs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & European Integration	Ministry of the Interior, Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Croatian Defense Register, Family Affairs, Defenders and Intergenerational Solidarity, National Program of Psychological and Social Health Care for the Combatants and Victims in the Independence War	

Country	NAP			Drafting		
	Year	Period	Length	Leading Agent	Involved Parties	Civil Society involvement
Denmark	2005	N/S	7 pgs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense	N/S	N/S
Denmark	2008	2008-2013	36pgs	N/S	Inter-Ministerial Working Group (IMWG); The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the Danish National Police, as a representative of the Ministry of Justice	Mentions that broad national ownership of the revised NAP has been achieved through a substantial consultative process involving Danish Civil society & NGOs
DRC	2010	N/S	10pgs	Ministry of Gender, Family & Children	Ministries of Defense, Interior and Security, Justice, Human rights, Planning, Budget, Finance, Regional cooperation, Foreign affairs, Public health, Social affairs, parliament, national defense organizations and interested development partners	CAFCO; REFAMP; CJR/1325 & representatives of traditional authorities and religions
Estonia	2010	2010-2014	19pgs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministries of Defence, the Interior, Social Affairs, Justice, Education and Research, General Staff of the Defence Forces, Police and Border Guard Board, Rescue Board, Academy of Security Sciences	Mentions that civil society organizations were part of the interdepartmental working group that developed the NAP
Finland	2008	2008-2011	37pgs	N/S	\Working group comprising representatives from various ministries, the NGO 1325 network, and research institutions	The NGO 1325 network & research institutions involved in the working group

Country	NAP			Drafting		
	Year	Period	Length	Leading Agent	Involved Parties	Civil Society involvement
Finland	2012	2012-2016	54pgs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Inter-ministerial working group including the ministries of the Interior, Defense, Justice, International Development, Culture and Sport, and research institutions	1325 NGO Network
France	2010	2010-2013	19pgs	N/S	Ministries of Foreign and European Affairs, Justice and Freedoms, Defence, the Interior, National Education, Labour, Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Solidarity Development, General Directorate of Global Affairs, Development and Partnerships, General Directorate of Political and Security Affairs, French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons, French Agency For Development, International Organization of Francophonie	Civil Society consulted during the drafting process
Georgia	2011	2012-2015	9 pgs	N/S	N/S	N/S
Germany	2012	2013-2016	25pgs	N/S	Federal Foreign Office, Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Ministry of Justice, Federal Ministry of Defense, and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Mentions consultation with civil society stakeholders and makes reference to influence from a proposal of the German civil society alliance -Bundnis 1325

Country	NAP			Drafting		
	Year	Period	Length	Leading Agent	Involved Parties	Civil Society involvement
Ghana	2012	2012-2014	35pgs	Ministry of Women & Children's Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of the Interior	Acknowledges inputs received from NGOS Inc. Women's Groups and Faith-based organizations. Mentions that CSOs were involved in collaboration with others. Also mentions the NGOs and CBOs at an initial information and Sensitization Seminar in 2008
Guinea-Bissau	2010	2010-2011	23pgs	Comite de Pilotagem Nacioanl (IMC)	Prime Minister Cabinet; Parliament; National Defense Ministry; Family, Women and Social Cohesion Ministry; Interior Ministry; National Police; Peace Consolidation Commission Committee; Women and Children Institute	Representatives from CSOs, Political Parties, Women Organizations and Intl organizations have participatory role in the development and implementation
Iceland	2008	N/S	12pgs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Academic institutions and Nordic partners	References consultations with civil society
	2013	2013-2016	13pgs		N/S	N/S- Icelandic NGOs that work on issues related to WPS were consulted

Country	NAP			Drafting		
	Year	Period	Length	Leading Agent	Involved Parties	Civil Society involvement
Ireland	2011	2011-2014	32pgs	N/S	Consultative Group including academia and government departments	Civil society representation in the consultative group. Annex II extensive list of civil society members involved
Italy	2010	2010-2013	22pgs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Human Rights Unit	Ministries of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, Defense, Health, Justice, Equal Opportunities, Education, Labor and Social Policy, Office of the National Equality Councilor. General Command of the Carabinieri Corps, Department of Civil Protection	N/S
Kyrgystan	2013	N/S	4 pgs	N/S	N/S	N/S
Liberia	2009	2009-2013	48 pgs	Ministry of Gender & Development	Representatives of 12 Government ministries, local authorities, national Security Agencies, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Women's Committee, The Liberian Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services, media institutions, and the private sector (finance and micro-credit institutions)	Includes a list of NGOs and references CBOs
Lithuania	2012	N/S	6 pgs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	The Ministries of National Defence, the Interior, Social Security and Labour, Health, and the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior	N/S

Country	NAP			Drafting		
	Year	Period	Length	Leading Agent	Involved Parties	Civil Society involvement
Macedonia	2013	2013-2015	18pgs	N/S; We guess that the Ministry of Labor & Social Policy (MLSP) was the main actor	Working Group for the Preparation of NAP on Resolution 1325 but not clear which agencies are involved in this working group. Although the following institutions are identified as key for implementation: MLSP, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defense, and the Center for Crisis Management	N/S
Nepal	2011	2011-2016	63pgs	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction	Various Government Ministries	Separate special consultations held with women and girls directly affected by conflict
Netherlands	2007	2007-2011	80pgs	N/S	Amnesty International Netherlands Centre for Conflict Studies, University of Utrecht Platform for Women and Sustainable Peace (member organisations) Cordaid Department of Social Sciences, Wageningen University, Gender Concerns International ICCO and Kerk in Actie (Church in Action), Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, Oxfam Novib People Building Peace Netherlands (steering committee), SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Women Peacemakers Programme / International Fellowship of Reconciliation WO=MEN / Dutch Gender Platform	Several NGOs and CSOs included in involved parties list

Country	NAP			Drafting		
	Year	Period	Length	Leading Agent	Involved Parties	Civil Society involvement
Netherlands	2011	2012-2015	66pgs	N/S; although Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides an institutional Umbrella	Ministries of Defense (also has an internal action plan), Education, Culture and Science, Foreign Affairs and four research institutions	Over 30 CSOs signed & contributed to the NAP development
Nigeria	2013	2013-2016	37pgs	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development	Six zone stakeholder consultations for a for six geo-political zones (methodology included)	Participants were drawn from all states in the country including the Federal Capital Territory FCT Abuja
Norway	2006	N/S	23pgs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministries of Defense, of Justice and the Police, and of Children and Equality	N/S
	2011	2011-2013	23pgs		The Ministries of Defence, Children, Equality and Social Inclusion, Justice and the Police	N/S
Phillippines	2010	2010-2016	22pgs	N/S	State agencies supported by the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process	CPE; GZO; Peace Institute; Women & Gender Institute joined the preparatory committee
Portugal	2009	2009-2013	29pgs	N/S	Ministry Counsel Presidency (PCM); National Defense Ministry (MDN); Internal Administration Ministry (MAI); Justice Ministry (MJ); and International Affairs Ministry (MNE).	collaborated with government representatives in the creation of NAP

Country	NAP			Drafting		
	Year	Period	Length	Leading Agent	Involved Parties	Civil Society involvement
Rwanda	2010	2009-2012	31pgs	Ministry of Gender & Family Protection	A Steering Committee comprised of ten ministries, Forum of Rwandan Women Parliamentarians, National Women Council, National Unity and Reconciliation Commission, National Human Rights Commission, Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, Center for Conflict Management/ National University of Rwanda -UNR, Center for Conflict Management / CCM, United Nations Women Development Fund, National Coordination Mechanism/Great Lakes International Conference, Gender Monitoring Office	Pro Femmes/Twese Hamwe; Umbrella Human Rights Associations (Collectif et Ligue des Associations des Droits de l'Homme-CLADHO). CS was included in the Steering Committee
Senegal	2011	N/S	88pgs	Ministry of Gender & Relations with African & Foreign Women's Association	Ministry of Family, Women's Organizations and Youth Ministry of Defense Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Justice Ministry of Health and Prevention Ministry of Education	Parliament and host of local collectivities, universities & research centers specifically identified as key actors but unclear who exactly was involved in drafting given the lack of information on the drafting process
Serbia	2011	2010-2015	78pgs	Ministry of Defense	Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Security Information Agency, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Ministry of Education and the Ministry for Kosovo and Metohija	N/S

Country	NAP			Drafting		
	Year	Period	Length	Leading Agent	Involved Parties	Civil Society involvement
Sierra Leone	2010	2010-2013	40pgs	Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender & Children's Affairs	Ministries of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, Information and Communication, Internal Affairs, Local Government, Sierra Leone Police and Prisons Departments, Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces, Ministerial Interagency Relations Dept., Office of National Security, Parliamentary Female Caucus, National Forum for Human Rights, Gender Research Center - University of Sierra Leone, Justice Sector Coordinating Office, media	Mentions the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding-Sierra Leone (WANEP-SL); Mano River Women's Peace Network Sierra LEONE (MARWOPNET); CSOs/coalitions, Interfaith groups, Traditional Leaders
Slovenia	2011	2010-2015	41pgs	N/S	Working group made up of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Labour, Family and Social Affairs, Justice, Health, and the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Equal Opportunities; Representatives of other ministries and government offices	mentions that CS cooperated with the working group
Spain	2007	N/S	13pgs	N/S	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Defense, Work and Social Affairs, Interior, Justice, Education and Science, Public Health and Consumption, Spanish Agency of International Cooperation and Development, Women's Institute, Secretary of State of International Cooperation (SECI)	CS representatives were part of the process of producing; did not state specific parties or roles

Country	NAP			Drafting		
	Year	Period	Length	Leading Agent	Involved Parties	Civil Society involvement
Sweden	2006	2006-2008	17pgs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Prime Minister's Office and the Ministries of Defense, Justice, and Industry, Employment and Communications	Dialogue & Consultative seminar with the participation of representatives of civil society
	2009	2009-2012	24pgs	N/S	Government agencies, research institutions, international organizations and other countries.	NGOs identified as involved parties
Switzerland	2007	2007-2009	18pgs	Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) - Political Affairs Division IV	Working Group included representatives from the Federal Department of Defense, Civil Protection and Sports (DDPS)	N/S
	2010	2010-2012	20pgs	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	Working Group 1325 including representatives from FDFA, Civil Protection and Sport (DDPS), Federal Departments of Defence, Finance, Justice and Policy, Economic Affairs (FDEA) and Federal Office of Police	NGO Platform 1325 consulted via Swisspeace/KOFF
Uganda	2008	N/S	80pgs	Ministry of Gender, Labor, & Social Development	Various line Ministries and Local Governments	Individuals participated in different consultations, meetings & workshops for the formulation of the Action Plan

Country	NAP			Drafting		
	Year	Period	Length	Leading Agent	Involved Parties	Civil Society involvement
United Kingdom	2006	N/S	18pgs	Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO), Ministry of Defense (MOD), Department For International Development (DFID)	Mentions but does not specify other Government departments	N/S
	2012	2010-2013	75pgs		Home Office and the cross-Government Stabilization Unit (SU)	The Civil Society coalition group Gender Action for Peace & Security; the Associate Parliamentary Working Group on Women, Peace, and Security were both consulted
United States	2011	N/S	26pgs	White House National Security Staff	Departments of State, Defense (DoD), Justice, Treasury, and Homeland Security (DHS), the U.S. Mission to the UN (USUN), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the Office of the U.S Trade Representative (USTR)	The Interagency group conducted consultations with representatives of civil society in the US; and Congressional staff

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
Australia	N/S	Gender Panel; Peace, Conflict, & Development Expert Panel	1. Incorporate a gender perspective in conflict prevention 2. Enhance women's participation domestically and overseas in formal peace and security processes 3. Ensure safety, physical and mental wellbeing, economic security and equality, with particular attention to gender based violence 4. Incorporate gender perspective into relief and recovery efforts 5. Develop and integrate into existing policy frameworks the Women, Peace and Security agenda	Work with international community to promote USCR 1325 agenda at international level as well as at the local level in fragile, conflict, and post-conflict settings
Austria	N/S	The Federal Ministry for European & Intl Affairs is charged with coordinating the working group to implement the Action Plan	1. Increasing the participation of women in the promotion of peace and resolution of conflicts 2. Preventing gender-based violence and protecting the needs and rights of women and girls 3. Increasing representation of Austrian women in international peace operations as well as in decision-making positions in international and European organizations	Supporting the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in all dimensions of the work of the OSCE, EU, NATO, and UN; Austrian Development Cooperation Projects in several conflict-affected countries, mainly in Africa
	N/S	Inter-ministerial working group & Civil Society working groups conduct annual and ad hoc meetings		Interaction with international and supranational organizations, (UN, EU, OSCE, NATO/EAPC/PFP) bilateral contact and support of states in conflict and post-conflict situations through the Austrian Development Agency
Belgium	N/S	N/S	1. Eliminating all forms of violence against women in armed conflict 2. Peace building and conflict prevention 3. Development cooperation 4. Peacekeeping missions 5. Monitoring and evaluation	Mentions working with UN, NATO, EU and OSCE

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Specified	N/S	1. Increase participation of women in decision-making positions in BiH government 2. Increase women participation and leadership in military and police forces 3. Increase participation of women in peacekeeping operations and introducing the gender perception in training of personnel 4. Fight Human trafficking 5. Reduce the risk of mine contaminated areas in BiH	Cooperation with international organizations and NGOs to implement UNSCR 1325 in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Burundi	Specified chronogram with timeframe by Activity	A national steering committee in which all orgs are represented meet regularly	1: Promotion of 1325 and its execution 2: Participation and empowerment of women and inclusion in positions of decision making 3: Reinforcement of mechanisms that protect women in times of conflict and post-conflict 4: Legislative reform in favor of gender equality 5: Inclusion of needs and rights of women and girls in post conflict programs 6: Inclusion of needs and rights of women and girls in post conflict law 7: Participation of women in national reconciliation and peace processes 8: Coordination and financing of the enactment of 1325	UNIFEM, UNDP, UNESCO, Femmes Africa Solidarité, Alert International, and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region assisted in developing the NAP
Canada	N/S	DFAIT: Stabilization and Reconstruction Task Force (START) will coordinate the government wide implementation; DFAIT will convene regular meeting of an interdepartmental working group	1. Prevention – integrate a gender perspective; strengthen efforts to prevent violence, including sexual violence 2. Participation – advocate for the participation and representation of women and local women’s groups in peace and security activities 3. Protection - protecting women’s and girls’ human rights; promoting security and rights of women and girls particularly from sexual violence 4. Relief and recovery – promoting and working to ensure women’s equal access to humanitarian and development assistance	DFAIT to advance international norms and standards and conduct sustained advocacy on a bilateral and multilateral basis

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
Chile	N/S	Mentions coordination of efforts to be carried out at the international, intersectoral & civil society level	1. Promote the incorporation of a gender perspective in prevention of conflict, and in situations of conflict and post-conflict 2. Respect, guarantee, and protect the rights of women and girls in situations of conflict and post-conflict 3. Generate conditions conducive to the equal participation of women in peace processes and international security 4. Encourage development efforts at the international and intersectoral level, and with civil society	International coordination with other countries, agencies of the UN, and multinational donors, to incorporate objectives of res. 1325 into their programs with conflict and post conflict countries; Ministry of Defense to foster international dialogue concerning programs of law enforcement in countries with relevant experiences
Cote D'Ivoire	N/S	N/S	1. Protect women and girls against sexual violence and female circumcision 2. Include gender issues in development framework 3. The participation of women and men in the national reconstruction and reinsertion process 4. Strengthen the participation of women in the decision-making process	N/S
Croatia	"Time limits" for each measure	N/S	[Prevention] 1. Strengthen gender perspective through participation in international activities and integration of gender perspective in the education programs [Participation] 2. Introduce gender balance in the security system, increase the representation of women in decision-making activities of peace-building and security [Protection and Post conflict recovery] 3. Protect the rights of women and girls including victims of gender-based violence	Involvement in the activities of international organizations (UN, EU, NATO, ISAF); using UN curriculum (UNMOC and CIMIC) to train Croatian military and police force for participation in peacekeeping missions

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
Denmark	N/S	N/S	1. Increased gender balance in the recruitment of staff members to Danish defence forces as well as focus on their role in international operations 2. Protection of women's and girls' rights in the local areas where Danish forces are deployed 3. Increased participation and representation of women in peacebuilding and reconstruction processes	Lines of action include working to ensure systematic incorporation of gender perspectives in the work of the UN, EU, OSCE, NATO, and the African Union
	N/S	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the Danish National Police, as a representative of the Ministry of Justice, coordinate and guide the implementation of the NAP by means of an Inter-Ministerial Working group (IMWG)	1. Increase participation of women in peacebuilding on international and local levels 2. Enhancing recognition of the special needs and rights of women and girls before, during and after armed conflict 3. Protection of women and girls against violence, including gender-based violence 4. End impunity for gender crimes	Partnerships with European countries; focus on international peacekeeping; support of UN, NATO, OSCE and EU in projects for UNSCR 1325 implementation, African Union (African Program for Peace); and collaboration with African NGOs
DRC	N/S	Coordination within the steering committee between all relevant actors	1: participation and representation of women in the domains of peace and security 2: Integration of the dimension of gender in planning, programming and budgeting actions for peace in DRC 3: Promotion and protection of women's rights, the fight against GBV and AIDS 4: Reform of the defense sector 5: International and regional cooperation 6: conduct research in the domain of peace and security 7: Follow-up and evaluation of the implementation of Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889 in different sectors	N/S; mentions, but doesn't identify, development partners role in development and implementation

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
Estonia	N/S	Documents available within the org; provision of information on the plan is specialized publications; CSOs given a role in communication	1. Promote political and diplomatic activities in international organizations 2. Bilateral and multilateral development cooperation and humanitarian assistance to improve the conditions of women in post-conflict situations 3. Increase the number of experts on gender issues and the provision of training for them, as well as increasing general awareness of women, peace and security in institutions dealing with peace and security 4. Expand women's opportunities to participate in international military and civil operations and to serve in international positions	Development and humanitarian assistance in post-conflict situations; Contributed to work of NATO, EU, and Group of Friends of UNSCR 1325
Finland	N/S	Follow up group will be appointed to coordinate the implementation of the Action Plan	1. Conflict prevention, peace negotiations and peacebuilding 2. Crisis Management improvement 3. Strengthen, protect and safeguard the human rights of women and girls	N/S partnerships mentioned but one of the activities is to support developing countries in the formation of their own NAPs; Also mentioned is work within organizations such as NATO, the EU, OSCE, and the UN
	N/S	Ministries expected to coordinate with one another as well as with NGOs and research institutions	1. Conflict prevention, peace negotiations and peacebuilding 2. Crisis Management improvement 3. Strengthen, protect and safeguard the human rights of women and girls 4. Promotes studies, research and information on SCR 1325 5. Monitoring and Reporting	Promotion of women's rights initiatives in international organizations (ex. EU, UN, WFP, OSCE, NATO, Council of Europe) as well as local support for women's empowerment in conflict and post-conflict countries, twinning, Nordic cooperation

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
France	N/S	Reference to inter-ministerial and inter-institutional coordination	1. Protect women against violence and working to ensure respect for their fundamental rights 2. Participation of women in managing conflict and post-conflict situations 3. Raise awareness of respect for women's rights in training programs 4. Develop political and diplomatic action	Observance of EU and UN guidelines on missions involving gender, support and fund programs, international missions by NGOs and international organizations; encourage French speaking countries to develop gender policy
Georgia	Vague Timeline by year	N/S	1. Support to participation of women in security and peace-building related matters 2. Consideration of women's needs in conflict prevention 3. Preventing sexual and gender based violence against women in the conflict and post-conflict period 4. Protecting women affected by conflict and war from the threats of physical, social, economic and political nature 5. Addressing special needs of women in conflict and post-conflict situations	N/S
Germany	N/S	Inter-ministerial working group comprised of involved government ministries	1. Prevention 2. Preparation of operations, basic, advanced and continuing training 3. Participation 4. Protection 5. Reintegration and reconstruction 6. Criminal Prosecution	Mentions placing a particular emphasis on optimal coordination of activities at the international level; Germany is also a member of the informal group 'Friends of 1325' and has supported studies in the UN's Secretariat on Mainstreaming Gender in Peace Operations

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
Ghana	Specified by output objectives; but not by specific activities	Includes a separate Action Plan for coordinating implementation. Yet most mechanisms to facilitate coordination are to be set up, mainly through the establishment of a multi-sectoral working group on 1325	1. Protection and Promotion of the Human Rights of Women and Girls in Situations of Conflict and in Peace Support Operations 2. Participation of Women in Conflict Prevention, Peace and Security Institutions and Processes 3. Prevention of Violence against Women including Sexual, Gender-Based and Conflict related Violence	The following partners contributed to the NAP development process: the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Centre (KAIPCTC), the Women Peace and Security Network Africa (WIPSEN-Africa), the Women's Peacemakers Program of the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WPP/WANEP) and the Foundation for Security and Development in Africa (FOSDA). Ghana also received financial and administrative support from the UN system (UNDP, UNFPA and UNIFEM)
Guinea-Bissau	Specified for many activities	Executive Secretariat of the IMC	1. Prevention of violence against women in conflict situations. 2. Women's participation in all decision-making mechanisms of conflict prevention and resolution. 3. Protection of women of all ages in conflict situations. 4. Recognize women's specific needs in relation to shelter allocation and humanitarian aid distribution	Continue collaboration with the UN Peace Operation in Guinea –Bissau to inform local military and police forces of women security needs and to foster national women's organizations participation in global peacekeeping and security forums.
Iceland	N/S	Mentions Inter-governmental cooperation	1. Increase women's participation in decision making and peace processes 2. Protect women and girls in conflict zones 3. Integrate gender perspectives and gender education into peacekeeping	Consulted Nordic partners on NAP preparation

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
	N/S	Proposes to organizing a working group in Iceland that coordinates issues related UNSCR 1325 that will hold annual meetings but details are still to be determined	1. Increase knowledge of UNSCR 1325 and to promote its implementation nationally and internationally 2. Ensure that women take full part in decision making and implementing relating to peace processes, peace-building in post-conflict reconstruction 3. Promote the protection of women and girls in conflict-affected societies, preventing sexual and gender-based violence, provide support to victims of violence and ensure the needs to women and girls are met in humanitarian relief and recovery work 4. Strengthen cooperation regarding UNSCR 1325 and coordination with Icelandic and international stakeholders	Has a specific priority area to cover partnerships which specifically references working with Nordic countries
Ireland	Timeframes for each objective	Independent chair to coordinate communications between the different groups and sub processes of the planning process	1. Increase women's participation, incorporate gender perspectives, and provide training on human rights, gender equality, humanitarian law and UNSCR 1325 to peacekeepers 2. Ensure Irish personnel are held accountable for their actions in relations to ensuring the security and protection of women while deployed on peacekeeping and overseas missions 3. Ensure responsiveness to changing security needs and priorities of women and promote disarmament, demobilization and reintegration 4. Promote UNSCR 1325 internationally, regionally and internationally	Advocacy for policies/programs with gender focus in the UN, EU, OSCE, OECD/DAC, support of local women in conflict and post-conflict areas especially through CSOs; foster communication between North and South

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
Italy	N/S	Regular meetings with involved parties including CSOs	1. Increase the number of women in the national police, armed forces, and in peace operations and the decision-making bodies of peace operations. 2. Promote the inclusion of a gender perspective in all peacekeeping operations 3. Provide gender specific training for personnel on peace missions 4. Protect the human rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups and strength women's participation in peace processes 5. Support civil society's commitment to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 6. Conduct monitoring and follow-up activities	NATO committee on Women in the NATO Forces (CWINF); currently supporting programs in Afghanistan, Lebanon, the Palestinian Territories, Somalia and the Sudan
Kyrgystan	Specified by Quarter	N/S	1. Elaboration of a system of institutional protection of women's and girls' rights in conflict prevention activities 2. Strengthening the role of women in the area of security, defense, public order and emergency situations, including at the decision-making level 3. Development of zero-tolerance toward violence against women and girls in conflict situations 3. Creation and support of secure environment for women and girls 4. Enhancement of readiness of response entities with consideration of women and girls protection in conflict situations	N/S
Liberia	Timeline of development process	Ministry of Gender & Development responsible for Communication	1. Strengthen prevention and protection of women and girls 2. Empower women and girls to participate in peace-building, reconstruction, recovery and development processes, including at the decision-making levels 3. Strengthen the coordination and coherence of gender mainstreaming activities in Liberia.	(1) the United Nations system (2) international NGOs – especially Action Aid, the Danish Refugee Council, International Alert, Oxfam GB, (3) Governments of Austria and Italy who have already pledged funding.

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
Lithuania	Yes	Ministry of Foreign Affairs will coordinate implementation	1. Increased women's influence towards international peace, security and democracy processes nationally and internationally 2. Increase number of women in conflict prevention in national, regional and international institutions 3. Educate, train, and raise awareness of UNSC Resolution 1325 to the Lithuanian society 4. Contribute to international initiatives supporting women, peace and security	N/S
Macedonia	N/S	Inter-ministerial Working Group for Monitoring of the Implementation of the NAP for Resolution 1325 for WPS, comprised of relevant ministries and experts, will coordinate implementation	1. Strengthen the gender perspective in the formulation and implementation of the peace, security and defense policy 2. Strengthen the participation and contribution of women to international, civilian and military missions 3. Prevent violence and protect women's rights in the time of peace, conflict, and humanitarian disasters	Vaguely references cooperation with other countries in the region for implementation and has received support from UN Women to undertaken the situational analysis that informed the NAP development process
Nepal	Yes	An 18 member Steering Committee with the Minister for Foreign Affairs as Chair	1. Establish equal, proportional and meaningful participation of women in every decision-making level of conflict transformation and peace building process 2. Protect and promote the rights of women and girls 3. Mainstream the gender perspective 4. Address special needs of women and girls and to ensure their participation in relief and recovery 5. Mobilize resources, monitor and evaluate progress	UN Women helped in preparing the plan.

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
Netherlands	N/S	Ministry of Foreign Affairs will take responsibility for organizing & coordinating a working group of implementing agents	1. International legal framework 2. Prevention, mediation and reconstruction 3. International cooperation 4. Peace missions 5. Harmonisation and coordination	International cooperation is a priority area
	N/S	Day-to-day coordination is shared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a representative of civil society	1. Increase in women's representation at all decision-making levels in the prevention, management and resolution of conflict in fragile states 2. Integrate gender and 1325 into all policies and actions 3. Increase national and international awareness of gender issues and increase public support for 1325 implementation 4. Promote cooperation for worldwide implementation of UNSCR 1325	Extensive work with women's civil society groups in various conflict afflicted countries. Specifically in Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), South Sudan, Sudan, and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.
Nigeria	N/S	National Steering Committee NCS comprised of technical experts from Government ministries & Agencies (MDAs), Human Rights Commission, Institutes and CSOs At State level, Ministry of Women Affairs	The stakeholders adopted the 5Ps as a priority: 1.Prevention 2.Participation 3.Protection 4. Promotion 5. Prosecution	UN Women and Network of Peace and Security for Women in ECOWAS (NOPSWECO)

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
Norway	N/S	Ministry of Foreign Affairs in charge but each ministry responsible for implementation will appoint a person to coordinate	1. Increased participation and representation of women in local and international peace processes 2. Increase the recruitment of women to peace operations run by international organization 3. Safeguard women's right to protection in conflict situations	The Government will cooperate with national and international NGOs for implementation; will establish dialogue with the UNDP on UNSCR 1325
	Non-specific	Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the overall responsibility for coordination	1. Promote the participation of women and an integrated gender perspective in peace processes and negotiations 2. Strengthen the gender perspective in international operations and to increase the participation of women. 3. Increase the participation of women in peacebuilding and post-conflict situations, and to strengthen the gender perspective in reconstruction processes. 4. Strengthen its efforts to prevent and protect against sexual violence, promote the prosecution of perpetrators and increase support to victims. 5. Improve implementation of SCR 1325 by focusing more strongly on results and accountability	A particular focus on the UN, NATO and the African Union (AU); Focus on Afghanistan, Sudan, Nepal, the Philippines, Israel and the Palestinian Territory, Haiti, DR Congo, Liberia and Colombia.
Phillippines	Yes	N/S	1. Ensure the protection of women's human rights and prevention of violation of these rights in armed conflict and post-conflict situations 2. Build the capacity of women to engender peace and reconstruction processes 3. Mainstream gender perspective within the ongoing peace agreements and security reform agenda 4. Institutionalize monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of the NAP	N/S

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
Portugal	N/S	Inter-ministerial working group	1. Increase women's participation and integrate gender equality in all phases of peace building processes including at decision-making levels. 2. Guarantee formative instruction in gender equality and violence against women of all personnel involved in peacekeeping processes. 3. Promote and protect human rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict zones. 4. Expand and disseminate knowledge about "Women, Peace and Security" by raising public opinion and decision-making entities awareness of the subject. 5. Promote civil society participation in the implementation of Resolution 1325.	Working with UN, EU, NATO and OSCE in Peacekeeping missions in African countries of Portuguese language giving special attention to situations of gender vulnerability.
Rwanda	Yes	Refers to Inter-government collaboration as a key priority	1. Prevention of violence and conflicts 2. Protect women's rights 3. Increase participation of women in decisions making matters related to peace and security 4. Support women's empowerment in relief and recovery 5. Coordinate and evaluate stakeholders' activities	Learn from other countries' experiences; meetings with Great Lakes Countries
Senegal	N/S	Steering committee to facilitate coordination and communication between implementing agencies	3 pillars (with 18 objectives under these): 1. Prevention 2. Participation 3. Relief and Recovery	16 different international and regional organizations are involved in implementation with their specific roles identified

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
Serbia	Specified	Specified; Multi-sectoral coordinating body (MSCB) to be established, composed of representatives of the relevant ministries	1. Increase the proportion of women in the security sector and their impact on issues related to peace and security 2. Increase the participation and influence of women in decision-making in defence and security 3. Increase the participation of women in conflict resolution, post-conflict situations, and in multinational operations 4. Use instruments of legal protection for women 5. Educate and support professional development of security sector employees	Mentions possibility to work with UNIFEM, OSCE Mission to Serbia, the EU and other partners
Sierra Leone	Non-specific timeframe	National steering committee but no description of members	1. Prevent conflict including SGBV 2. Protect and empower women and girls 3. Safeguard women through effective judicial processes 4. Increase the participation and representation of women 5. Promote coordination, increase resource mobilization, and M&E	Funding support from Cordaid (Netherlands), financial and technical support from the UN System especially UNFPA and UNIFEM
Slovenia	N/S	N/S	1. Gender mainstreaming into policies for conflict prevention and resolution and into decision-making and implementation processes, and strengthening of the role of local women in conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction; 2. Increased participation of women in international peace operations and missions and in peace-building; 3. Prevention of sexual violence against girls and women and their protection during and after armed conflicts.	N/S

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
Spain	N/S	Government ministries and representatives of civil society responsible for communication	1. Promote the inclusion of a gender perspective and the participation of women in peace missions and in decision-making roles 2. Train peacekeeping personnel in gender equality and the specific aspects of UNSCR 1325 3. Protect the human rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict zones, and foster the empowerment and participation of women in peace treaties 4. Incorporate the principle of equality of treatment and opportunity between men and women in DDR activities 5. Foster the participation of civil society for UNSCR 1325	Support and collaboration with members of the UN, EU-Political European Security and Defense Policy, NATO, and the OSCE; contact with decision makers and representatives of women's organizations in countries where peace missions are present
Sweden	N/S	The Inter-ministry resolution 1325 group will coordinate work in the Government Offices on implementation	1. Full and equal participation of women in conflict areas 2. Strengthen protection of women and girls in connection with conflicts 3. More women will take part in international peace support and security-building operations	The African Union and sub-regional African organizations are of particular importance
	N/S	The Folke Bernadotte Academy has a special responsibility for ensuring that forms of cooperation are developed	1. Increase participation of women in international peace-support and security-building operations 2. Protect women and girls in conflict situations 3. Participation of women fully and on equal terms with men in conflict areas	Sweden has been proactive in developing Resolution 1325 in policy and specific initiatives within the framework of the EU and the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). It has also worked with the Council of Europe and UN entities.

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
Switzerland	N/S	Coordination committee for Peace Policy comprised of the FDFA, DDPS, and the Federal Department of Justice and Police (FDJP)	1. Greater involvement of women in peacebuilding 2. Prevention of gender-based violence and protection of the rights and needs of women and girls during and after armed conflicts 3. A gender-sensitive approach to all peacebuilding projects and programs	Working with Sweden regarding civilian observers in UN military observer missions
	N/S	Coordination committee for Peace Policy acts in advisory capacity and serves to improve coordination and coherence amongst the different federal agencies involved in peacebuilding	1. Increase participation of women in peacebuilding 2. Prevent gender-based violence and protect the needs and rights of women and girls during and after violent crimes 3. Take a gender-sensitive approach to peacebuilding projects and programs	N/S
Uganda	N/S	MGLSD is in charge of coordinating efforts including creation of inter-departmental and inter-ministerial plans to improve coordination and prevent duplication	1. Protect women and girls 2. Increase women's participation in the conflict prevention and resolution, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peace building 3. Increase awareness of UNSCR 1325 and the Goma Declaration 4. Improve coordination between local authorities and government as well as government and international donors 5. Develop the capacities of key actors responsible for implementing the Plan and improve coordination	UNFPA financed all the processes in the production of this Action Plan

Country	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
United Kingdom	N/S	N/S	1. UK support to the UN 2. Training and Policy within the UK Government 3. Gender Justice including gender-based violence 4. Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration 5. Working with NGOs	Working with UN and NGOs are priority areas
	Timeline for development but not of implementation	Cross White Hall working group (MOD, FCO, DFIF and Stabilization Unit) meet quarterly to coordinate the Government's activity and progress against the NAP	1. Prevention, protection, participation, and relief and recovery in conflict afflicted countries 2. Training of national staff working on conflict 3. Develop programs addressing conflict to consider the needs of women and girls 4. Mainstream gender considerations into core working practices.	Held meetings with multilateral organizations including UN and EU; Working with UN Women, the OSCE, EU, NATO, and the Commonwealth Secretariat; Country plans have been developed for Afghanistan, DRC, and Nepal; regional plan for the MENA region with specific country plans in the process of development
United States	State DoD & USAID are supposed to develop individual implementation plans within 150 days to include time-bound actions	White House National Security Staff will establish and chair and Interagency Policy Committee dedicated to Women, Peace and Security (WPS IPC)	1. National integration and institutionalization of a gender-sensitive approach to its diplomatic, development, and defense-related work in conflict-affected environments 2. Promote and strengthen women's rights and effective leadership and substantive participation in peace processes, conflict prevention, peacebuilding, transitional processes, and decision-making institutions in conflict-affected environments 3. Strengthen efforts to prevent and protect women and children from violence and to hold perpetrators accountable in conflict-affected environments 4. Promote women's roles in conflict prevention, improve conflict early-warning and response systems through the integration of gender perspectives 5. Respond to the distinct needs of women and children in conflict-affected disasters and crises	For countries of particular concern or countries that represent a unique opportunity, the IPC may coordinate government-wide country plans or provide a coordination function as individual agencies elect to develop country-level plans; provide humanitarian assistance in countries affected by crisis and conflict

Country	Monitoring & Evaluation		
	Indicators	Est of Date for Review/Reporting	
		Reporting	Revision of NAP
Australia	16 measures	Australian government will release progress report every two years over the six year plan period	The final review will take place as NAP approaches its expiry.
Austria	39 indicators	Working group consisting of all the involved parties to report annually to the Council of Ministers, which then forwards this to Parliament	N/S
	59 indicators – No timeliness	FMEIA, ADA in conjunction with civil society representatives, and Inter-ministerial working group meet before the yearly report is written to report on the action plan.	In 2016 the effectiveness of the Action Plan will be evaluated with the Contribution of CS
Belgium	No	Yearly analysis and evaluation by the administrations concerned under the direction of the FPS Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation	N/S
Bosnia-Herzegovina	147 indicators - Related to activities listed under each objective - Linked to specific timeliness - Quantitative in nature.	Gender Equality Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees to form a committee for monitoring the implementation of the action plan; annual report to be submitted to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina	N/S
Burundi	Specified	N/S	N/S
Canada	24 indicators	Self-Monitoring; relevant organizations CIDA, DFAIT, DND, Public Safety and the RCMP) to conduct qualitative and quantitative analysis of the progress	N/S

Country	Monitoring & Evaluation		
	Indicators	Est of Date for Review/Reporting	
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Chile	Mentions the development of internal indicators to help the process of implementation within each institution	Annual Analysis by Interdepartmental Committee, Ministers for Equal Opportunity	N/S
Cote D'Ivoire	39 indicators	National Coordination Committee chaired by leading agents will report to the Government on a yearly basis; for each project, an M&E committee will provide semester reports	Open-ended; any individual or institution at any time can ask for the adoption of additional measures
Croatia	34 indicators - only quantitative - no specific timeliness	Monitoring conducted by the Working Group coordinated by the MFAEI who will report one a year to the Human Rights Commission of the Government of the Republic of Croatia	N/S
Denmark	No indicators	N/S	N/S
	5 indicators	Monitoring by inter-ministerial working group (IMWG) bi-annually	Review and updating in 2011 based on annual reports and meetings with civil society
DRC	N/S	Led by the Ministry of Gender, Family and Children, a group reports annually to parliament on implementation	N/S

Country	Monitoring & Evaluation		
	Indicators	Est of Date for Review/Reporting	
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Estonia	7 indicators - quantitative & process-oriented - No detailed timeliness	M&E by inter-departmental working group; annual report compiled by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, final report after fourth year of the plan	N/S
Finland	No	The Follow-Up group will report to the Advisory Board on Human Rights; the government will include updates on implementation in periodic reports on the implementation of CEDAW and the Government's annual development cooperation report to the Parliament	N/S
	Uses 18 UN & 11 EU indicators as well as own indicators	Follow-up Group will be appointed to monitor the implementation annual findings will be reported to parliament; reports to CEDAW Committee and UN Human Rights Council	More comprehensive evaluations will be prepared when the NAP period is halfway and at the end of the period.
France	30 indicators - Defined within the framework of the EU	Regular monitoring; hold-yearly meetings of a steering committee including all involved parties.	N/S
Georgia	45 indicators	N/S	N/S
Germany	Uses EU; unclear how these related to specific activities laid out in the NAP	The Federal Government will report to the German Bundestag on its implementation at the end of the respective validity periods	N/S

Country	Monitoring & Evaluation		
	Indicators	Est of Date for Review/Reporting	
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Ghana	Specified by Specific Activity	The reporting framework is acknowledged but yet to be determined through the establishment of a national monitoring committee and developing and disseminating a reporting template and system	Concluding remarks with hope for further steps
Guinea-Bissau	The annual implementation plan specifies actions & expected results for each priority area	The IMC will prepare an annual progress report to share with all involved parties	N/S
Iceland	N/S	Review every 3 years but not clear by whom	N/S
	Specified	Specified; three mechanisms: a) special expert team on gender quality with the MFA reports on NAP progress annually, b) MFA reports annually to the parliament, c) MFA gender focal point summarizes its progress in a separate annual report	N/S
Ireland	73 indicators	Monitoring Group (MG) led by Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	The mid-year review, the evaluation report and the final review will provide input for the articulation of a revised NAP at the end of three years.
Italy	No	Inter-ministerial Committee on Human Rights responsible for monitoring	N/S
Kyrgyzstan	N/S	N/S	N/S

Country	Monitoring & Evaluation		
	Indicators	Est of Date for Review/Reporting	
		Reporting	Revision of NAP

Liberia	236 indicators	Yearly reports to the President of Liberia, an interim progress report at the end of 18 months and a final report to the President and Cabinet at the end of the 48 month implementation period	N/S
Lithuania	No	N/S	N/S
Macedonia	Not mentioned	Inter-ministerial Working group for Monitoring of the Implementation of the NAP for Resolution 1325 for WPS, comprised of relevant ministries and experts, will monitor implementation. Also, the MLSP is to inform the Government who will then inform Parliament, although it is not clear how frequently this will occur.	N/S
Nepal	93 indicators	An Implementation Committee is to prepare annual progress reports and submit it to the Steering Committee Arrangements shall be made for assigning a Focal Person who will be responsible for monitoring in each responsible agency and required resources will be provided	N/S
Netherlands	N/S	N/S	N/S
	N/S	Monitoring and evaluation at two levels: 1) Collaborative efforts will be evaluated first -monitoring matrix will be measured annually in all the focus countries. 2) The impact of the activities will be measured once every two years -using innovative participatory techniques, such as the Most Significant Change (MSC) technique.	N/S

Country	Monitoring & Evaluation		
	Indicators	Est of Date for Review/Reporting	
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Nigeria	41 indicators	-Yearly report to the President by the Ministry of Women Affairs -Interim Progress Report of the first 18 months to State Governors by various State Ministries of Women Affairs (Mid-term review/evaluation) -Final Report to the President at the end of 36 month implementation period (End-term review/evaluation) - Quarterly Progress reports required from communities where activities are implemented (Participatory reviews & analysis processes)	
Norway	Some, but most activities don't have specific measurable indicators	Yearly evaluations drawn up by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs based on reports from the relevant ministries	N/S
	Yes	Annual reports will be made public. Each ministry will report on the goals, activities, and indicators for which is responsible.	External review of government's implementation of the Plan will be carried out in 2013.
Portugal	Specified with each priority area	The working group will release two Evaluation Reports and one Annual Execution report	N/S
Rwanda	49 indicators	The steering committee, headed by the Ministry of Gender and Family promotion, to produce quarterly reports	N/S
Senegal	26 indicators -Actors specified with indicators in relation to activity	Steering Committee coordinated by the Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women's Associations submits reports to government every three months	N/S

Country	Monitoring & Evaluation		
	Indicators	Est of Date for Review/Reporting	
		Reporting	Revision of NAP
Serbia	N/S	Supervisory Body, comprising of representatives of relevant Parliamentary committees and gender equality mechanism, to be established by the National Parliament. Will get reports from the National Council and MSCB every six months to monitor implementation progress.	N/S
Sierra Leone	36 indicators -11 impact indicators -23 output indicators	A core technical group (CTG) to monitor the NAP within the framework of an established national M&E National steering committee.	N/S
Slovenia	Expressed in terms of objective rather than easily measurable indicators	Coordinated by Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Inter-ministerial Working Commission on Human Rights will review the Action plan every 2 years; the government will inform the National Assembly on the implementation of the Action plan every 2 years.	N/S
Spain	No	Annual reporting by appointed inter-ministerial group formed of representatives from involved parties	N/S
Sweden	N/S	Government authorities will be instructed to include reports in their annual reports or reports on special issues: Regular reports made to the commissioning group of State secretaries as well as meeting of the proposed Delegation for Monitoring Implementation of Resolution 1325	N/S
	No	Section on follow-up and evaluation: A review of the action plan will take place through annual meetings where the Ministry for Foreign Affairs will call those involved in the Government Offices, agencies and NGOs for discussions.	By end term NAP overall evaluation

Country	Monitoring & Evaluation		
	Indicators	Est of Date for Review/Reporting	
		Reporting	Revision of NAP
Switzerland	N/S	Yearly meeting attended by a representative from each office involved in implementation	N/S
	66 indicators -Process oriented & quantitative with Responsible party ; -No Timeframes	WG 1325 will meet at least once a year to monitor implementation measures with a representative from each implementing body being present at these meetings.	N/S
Uganda	81 indicators	Extensive matrix highlighted different actors responsible for reporting under each action area	N/S
United Kingdom	N/S	N/S	N/S
	39 indicators	The FCO will lead efforts to produce a tri-departmental narrative report review of the NAP annually and present it to the Parliament.	2012 revision; the last progress report will be published in 2013; In March 2014 a new plan will be adopted.
United States	Progress will be monitored and evaluated against specific indicators, to be identified at the direction of the WPS IPC	Through the WPS IPC agencies will report annually to the National Security Council Deputies Committee on progress made toward achieving the commitments in the NAP and agency-level implementation plans; the Assistant to the President and National Security Advisor will provide an annual report to the President.	N/S

Appendix C: RAPs Matrix

	RAP			Drafting		
	Year	Period	Length	Leading Agent	Involved Parties	Civil Society involvement
ECOWAS	2010	by 2015	14pgs.	N/S	Vice President of the Republic of Gambia, the Ministers in charge of gender and women empowerment of Senegal, Niger, Togo, Sierra Leone, Ghani, Mali, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania and senior government officials from Cote d'Ivoire, Benin, Liberia and Nigeria	Mentions that representatives from Civil Society institutions and organizations from West Africa participated at the forum
EU	2008	N/S	43pgs.	N/S	N/S	N/S
NATO	2011	N/S	4 pgs.	N/S	N/S	N/S
Pacific	2012	2012-2015	28pgs.	N/S	Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific (CROP) agencies, government representatives (senior officials from countries that are in the process or have developed NAPs and those that are considering moving forward in this area), and members of the Pacific Islander's Forum Reference Group on SGVB	CSOs involved in the drafting process
UN	2011	2011-2020	12pgs.	N/S	N/S	N/S

	Implementation			
	Est of Timeline	Communication	Priority Areas	External Partnerships
ECOWAS	N/S	Gender Development Center to coordinate implementation and the network on Peace and Security for Women in the ECOWAS region (NOPSWECO to serve as the coordinating body for CSOs in West Africa)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve women's participation in the prevention of conflicts in ECOWAS countries 2. To ensure effective protection of women and girls in pre-conflict, conflicts and post-conflicts 3. To ensure equal participation of women and men in peace, security, and reconstruction processes in post conflict situations. 	Various UN entities helped to develop the Action plan. UN entities included under all three priority areas as a responsible actor in implementation.
EU	N/S	N/S	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrate women, peace and security issues in EU political and policy dialogue with partner government 2. Mainstream a gender quality approach in EU policies and activities 3. Support specific strategic actions targeted at protecting, supporting and empowering women 	Strategic cooperation with UNIFEM and the ICRC as well as an EU-UN steering Committee on Crisis Management, which will periodically review progress on implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820
NATO	N/S	N/S	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainstreaming UNSCR 1325 in policies, programs and documentation 2. Cooperating with International Organizations, NGOs and civil society 3. Operations 4. Education and training 5. Public diplomacy 6. National Initiatives 	Cooperation with IOs is one of the priority areas and this includes "exchanges of information, best practices and expertise as well as practical cooperation."
Pacific	Yes	N/S	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender mainstreaming and women's leadership in conflict prevention and management, political decision-making and peacebuilding and peacekeeping 2. Gender mainstreaming and women's participation in 	UN agencies involved in drafting-including UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, OHCHR, OCHA, ESCAP and UNICEF. "This is the

			security sector oversight and accountability 3. Protection of women's human rights in transitional and post-conflict contexts	first time the UN will be collectively pooling its support to assist a region to implement UNSCR 1325" (pg. 4)
UN	Intermediate goals for 2014	N/S; "Entities responsible for coordinating its implementation will provide regular updates"	<p>1. Prevention: prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations</p> <p>2. Participation: women participate equally with men and gender equality is promoted in peace and security decision-making processes at national, local, regional and international levels.</p> <p>3. Protection: women's and girls' rights are protected and promoted in conflict-affected situations</p> <p>4. Relief and Recovery: Women and girls' specific relief needs are met and women's capacities to act as agents in relief and recovery are reinforced in conflict and post-conflict situations</p>	N/S

	Monitoring & Evaluation		
	Indicators	Est of Date for Review/Reporting	
		Reporting	Revision of RAP
ECOWAS	Yes	Mentions putting in place a M&E mechanism including establishing a network of Gender and Women empowerment Ministers as well as conducting quarterly reviews of implementation	
EU	N/S	N/S; the implementation of the action plan will be reviewed in due time	
NATO	N/S	The Political Partnerships Committee will review the policy every two years and it will be approved by the EU Council. Additionally, the Implementation Plan will be reviewed on an annual basis in June.	
Pacific	Yes	Annual report provided to PIF Leaders' lead by PIFS and supported by the WPS Reference Group	
UN	Specified 26 indicators under 4 pillars	The High-Level UN Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security (HLSC-WPS) will oversee and monitor progress and will be updated regularly by the entities responsible for coordination of implementation.	