

Netherlands (2007; 2007-2011; 80 pgs.)

The first Dutch NAP of 2007 is probably the most comprehensive NAP of its time. It includes extensive background regarding UNSCR 1325 and presents literature on “women before, during and after wars: victims, combatants and pillars of development”. Moreover, it includes actions taken to date to advance the WPS agenda by each of the main government agencies (Foreign Affairs, Defense, and the Interior and Kingdom Relations) as well as Dutch civil society organizations and knowledge institutions. Interestingly, there were many parties involved in the NAP’s development with no one agency specified as taking a leading role.

Drafting	1	Leading Agents	Not specified
	2	Involved Parties	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
	3	Civil Society Involvement	Several NGOS and CSOs included in involved parties list
Implementation	4	Timeline	Not specified
	5	Roles	Yes
	6	Communication	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will take responsibility for organising and coordinating a working group of implementing agents
	7	Priority Areas	1. international legal framework 2. prevention, mediation and reconstruction 3. international cooperation 4. peace missions 5. harmonisation and coordination
	8	Financial Allocation	Not specified
	9	Partnership(s)	International cooperation is a priority area and
Monitoring and Evaluation	10	Indicators	Not specified
	11	Reporting	Not specified
	12	Civil Society Monitoring	Dutch NGOs and women’s organisations will work together at international level to establish monitoring systems which will keep track of progress on implementing 1325

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Netherlands (2011; 2012-2015; 66 pgs.)

The second Dutch NAP of 2011 is the only NAP that includes a detailed table of financial and human resource commitment from involved parties. Perhaps related to this is that it is also the only NAP to have been co-signed by civil society organizations. The NAP is very casual, including text boxes referencing specific stories or titling sections as “Let’s Keep Going! Dutch National Action Plan for 1325 (2012-2015)”. The NAP also includes a lessons learned section explaining how it improved upon the first Dutch NAP. It references that the original NAP consisted of too many goals and activities - 19 goals and 72 activities and thus the 2012 NAP has fewer goals and activities.

Drafting	1	Leading Agents	Not specified; although the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides an institutional umbrella for the NAP
	2	Involved Parties	Ministries of Defense (also has an internal action plan), Education, Culture and Science, Foreign Affairs and four research institutions
	3	Civil Society Involvement	Over 30 civil society organizations signed and contributed to the NAP development
Implementation	4	Timeline	Not specified
	5	Roles	No
	6	Communication	Day-to-day coordination is shared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a representative of civil society
	7	Priority Areas	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
	8	Financial Allocation	Detailed table of financial and human resource commitments from involved parties including NGOs.
	9	Partnership(s)	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.
Monitoring and Evaluation	10	Indicators	Non-specific
	11	Reporting	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.
	12	Civil Society Monitoring	Not Specified

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