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<th>Country</th>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Gender analysis is integrated across national policies such as the Afghan National Development Strategy. Legal provisions in the Afghan criminal law and parole rules criminalise violence against women. Ministry of Women’s Affairs is marginalised through financial resources and limited access to higher positions.</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Women and their needs marginalised from the Women, peace and security policy exists for Nepal.</td>
<td>Sexual violence and impunity in eastern Congo at serious levels but there is little official data.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Important steps forward include the establishment of: A) A mechanism for coordination in form of UN Peace Support Working Group on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSC 1325), B) An important factor is the establishment of “a policy and administrative office responsible for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.”</td>
<td>A progressive sexual violence law, which includes a broad definition of SGBV, passed in 2006.</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Achievements</td>
<td>Challenges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>9 percent of Bonn Agreement signatories were women.</td>
<td>Very few women engaged in peace negotiations: 9 percent of Bonn Agreement signatories were women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>Strong civil society's lobbies actively for government to implement UNSCR 1325 agenda.</td>
<td>Sub-committee on Gender was established to feed into peace process: despite its limited influence it was pioneering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Women, peace and security agenda is led by Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction not UN.</td>
<td>Women and their needs marginalised from the Women, peace and security policy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Women and peace and security initiatives are funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and UN. There is a strong civil society's network lobbies actively for government to implement UNSCR 1325 agenda.</td>
<td>Very few public sector civil servants for training of SGBV: majority of services are provided by civil society.</td>
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<td>The strength of GAPS lies in its being an expert group of individuals and organisations. Members have extensive contacts in conflict-affected regions and at different national and international policy levels. The pooled learning and practical experience of the group enables it to act as a valuable resource for the UK government in ensuring implementation of its commitments, as well as raising awareness of issues related to women, peace and security.</td>
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**Gender Action for Peace and Security UK (GAPS)**

GAPS is a research and advocacy group that works to bridge the gap between the realities of women (activists and non-activists) at the local level in conflict and post-conflict regions and UK decision makers and practitioners working on peace and security. GAPS highlights both practical examples of women’s contributions to peace and reconstruction efforts as well as strategic ways forward for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the UK National Action Plan. GAPS achieves this by the collaborative research and advocacy by working group members.

**GAPS members**

- International Alert
- International Action Network on Small Arms (ANSAM) Women’s Network
- International Rescue Committee
- Northern Ireland Women’s European Platform
- Soroptimist International
- United Nations Association UK
- Women for Peace through Democracy (OMPW)
- Women for Women International
- Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) UK
- Women’s Coordinating Group on Women, Peace and Security

**Editor**

Charlotte Onslow, Director of GAPS UK.

**Chapter Authors**

- Afghanistan: Kathryn Lockett, South Asia Programme Manager at WOMANKIND Worldwide
- Democratic Republic of Congo: Annie Matundu Mbambi, WILPF DRC and Marie-Claire Farray, Common Cause UK
- Nepal: Nepal: Kate McCullough and Irene Miskimmon from the Northern Ireland Women’s European Platform.
- Sri Lanka: Tim Symonds, women’s rights campaigner and consultant (with input from Margaret Owen, Widows for Peace through Democracy).
Key achievements and challenges in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nepal, Northern Ireland and Sri Lanka

Afghanistan

Gender analysis is integrated across national policies such as the Afghan National Development Strategy. Legal provisions in the Afghan criminal law and parole code criminalise violence against women. The 2016 Law on the Protection of Family and Children’s Rights and the 2009 Law on the Protection of Children specifically address violence against women.

Three new truth and reconciliation initiatives improve national response to violence against women.

Achievements Challenges

Gender analysis is integrated across national policies

Three new truth and reconciliation initiatives improve national response to violence against women.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Reform 1325 National Action Plan development led by the Ministry of Gender and Women’s Rights and consultative processes linked to women’s platforms.

Achievements Challenges

Reform 1325 National Action Plan development led by the Ministry of Gender and Women’s Rights and consultative processes linked to women’s platforms.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Nepal

A 33 percent quota was adopted for women in parliament. An extensive programme of research has been undertaken to provide evidence to inform policy.

Achievements Challenges

A 33 percent quota was adopted for women in parliament. An extensive programme of research has been undertaken to provide evidence to inform policy.

Nepal

Northern Ireland

Women’s political party (Northern Ireland Women’s Coalition) advanced women’s needs during peace talks.

Achievements Challenges

Women’s political party (Northern Ireland Women’s Coalition) advanced women’s needs during peace talks.

Northern Ireland

Sri Lanka

Public access to ministerial budget information, including that of Ministry of Women, is good.

Achievements Challenges

Public access to ministerial budget information, including that of Ministry of Women, is good.

Sri Lanka

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- International Alert

Chapter Authors

Women for Women International

Constitutional and UN-led initiatives are funded by the UK Department for International Development (DfID) and UN. There is a mechanism for coordination in form of UN Peace Support Working Group on UNSCR 1325.

Achievements Challenges

Constitutional and UN-led initiatives are funded by the UK Department for International Development (DfID) and UN. There is a mechanism for coordination in form of UN Peace Support Working Group on UNSCR 1325.

Northern Ireland

Very few public services exist for survivors of SGBV; majority of services are provided by civil society.

Achievements Challenges

Very few public services exist for survivors of SGBV; majority of services are provided by civil society.

Northern Ireland

Women and their needs marginalized from the Nepal peace negotiations.

Achievements Challenges

Women and their needs marginalized from the Nepal peace negotiations.

Nepal

Women, peace and security agenda is led by the Ministry of Gender, Family and Child Development (MGCFD) and MINEP. There is a development strategy to tackle violence against women.

Achievements Challenges

Women, peace and security agenda is led by the Ministry of Gender, Family and Child Development (MGCFD) and MINEP. There is a development strategy to tackle violence against women.

Nepal

Civil society and UNSCR 1325 initiatives supported by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325.

Achievements Challenges

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Nepal

A progressive sexual violence law, which includes a broad definition of SGBV, is passed.

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A progressive sexual violence law, which includes a broad definition of SGBV, is passed.

Nepal

Coordination of UNSCR 1325 activities across UN agencies is weak.

Achievements Challenges

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A 33 percent quota was adopted for women in parliament.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Project Overview

Country Specific Achievements and Challenges Findings and Recommendations

Afghanistan Democratic Republic of Congo Nepal Northern Ireland Sri Lanka

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Global findings and recommendations for national / international peace and security policymakers and practitioners

1. UNDERSTANDING OF SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

FINDING: National governments lack broad and deep understanding of substantive issues covered by UNSCR 1325, such as women and security reforms; women and governance, and women and legal reforms; and women and peace negotiations.

RECOMMENDATION: Policymakers must ensure that gender-sensitive benchmarks and tools of responsibility are integrated into all policies and action plans on peace and security development, gender equality, women’s human rights and UNSCR 1325.

2. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL RESOURCES

FINDING: There is a lack of adequate financial resources to implement UNSCR 1325, and donors should allocate more funds to tackle these problems.

RECOMMENDATION: Governments and donors should: 1) ensure that adequate financial resources are available in each region for civil society organisations working on gender, peace and security and women’s issues; and 2) provide financial support and training to female candidates in national and provincial elections.

3. NATIONAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES RELATED TO UNSCR 1325

FINDING: There is very little reliable, accessible and official data on women’s human rights, especially on the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence, and the number of widows.

RECOMMENDATION: Governments and donors should: 1) ensure that adequate financial resources are available in each region for civil society organisations working on gender, peace and security related work; and 2) provide financial support and training to female candidates in national and provincial elections.

4. MEASUREMENT OF IMPACT

FINDING: There is very little reliable, accessible and official data on women’s human rights, especially on the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence and the number of widows.

RECOMMENDATION: Develop clear lines of responsibility at high political levels for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and appoint an ambassador for women and gender equality.

5. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

FINDING: Women remain unable to meaningfully participate at all levels of public and political life. In particular they continue to be excluded from high-level political discussions, such as peace negotiations.

RECOMMENDATION: As a temporary special measure, ensure a quota of at least 30 percent women in negotiation teams, constitutional drafting committees and national and provincial parliaments, and secondly provide financial support and training to female candidates in national and provincial elections, and lastly, training to women across national government administration.

6. SECURITY, DEVELOPMENT, GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S HUMAN RIGHTS

FINDING: Governments and donors should ensure: 1) that gender-sensitive benchmarks are integrated into all policies and action plans on peace and security development and gender equality, and 2) that national governments, with the support of international donors, fund strategies to tackle these problems.

RECOMMENDATION: Governments and donors should: 1) fund strategies to tackle these problems; and secondly, provide financial support and training to female candidates in national and provincial elections.

7. SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND IMPUNITY

FINDING: Levels of sexual and gender-based violence and impunity remain extremely high, and there is a lack of coherent, well-funded strategies to tackle these problems.

RECOMMENDATION: National governments, with the support of international donors, should ensure: 1) the full implementation of violence against women legislation, as well as prosecution and conviction of perpetrators; and 2) provide more and better training to governments officials on the judiciary and police on the security and human rights of women, and on how to provide support to women victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

Global findings and recommendations for national / international peace and security policymakers and practitioners

1. UNDERSTANDING OF SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

**FINDING**
National governments lack broad and deep understanding of substantive issues covered by UNSCR 1325, such as women and security reform, leaders and governance, women and legal reforms and women and peace negotiations.

**RECOMMENDATION**
The number of gender advisors within national-level administration systems should be increased to provide more information and better gender and gender analysis tools to a wider range of national government stakeholders, including parliamentarians, ministers, civil servants and ambassadors.

2. POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

**FINDING**
There is an absence of political leadership at all levels in advancing the women, peace and security agenda. At the national level, this results in responsibility for UNSCR 1325 being marginalised to under-funded gender ministries, rather than being held by ministries working on peace and security issues.

**RECOMMENDATION**
Develop clear lines of responsibility at high political levels for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and appoint an ambassador for gender and women's leadership.

3. MEASUREMENT OF IMPACT

**FINDING**
The impact of UNSCR 1325 implementation is difficult to establish due to lack of mechanisms to measure, monitor and evaluate progress on women, peace and security.

**RECOMMENDATION**
Policymakers must ensure that clear gender-sensitive benchmarks and lines of responsibility are integrated into all policies and action plans on peace and security development, gender equality, women's human rights and UNSCR 1325.

4. FINANCIAL SUPPORT

**FINDING**
Dedicated budget allocations for UNSCR 1325 across national government departments are very limited and funding for civil society organisations working on gender peace and security and women's issues is inadequate.

**RECOMMENDATION**
Governments and donors should (1) increase financial resources to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and to gender mainstreaming in broader peacebuilding and development strategies and (2) ensure special funds are available in each region for civil society organisations working on gender peace and security-related work.

5. CONSOLIDATION OF DATA

**FINDING**
There is very little reliable, accessible and official data on women's human rights, especially on the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence and the number of cases.

**RECOMMENDATION**
Governments and donors must financially support the consolidation of data on women and girls in conflict and peace environments and initiate data in their public reporting on UNSCR 1325.

6. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

**FINDING**
Women remain unable to meaningfully participate at all levels of public and political life. In particular, they continue to be excluded from high-level political discussions, such as peace negotiations.

**RECOMMENDATION**
As a temporary special measure, ensure a quota of at least 30 percent women in negotiation teams, conditional drafting committees and national and provincial parliaments and also provide financial support and training to female candidates in national and provincial elections, as well as training to women across national government administration.

7. SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND IMPUNITY

**FINDING**
Levels of sexual and gender-based violence and impunity remain extremely high and there are a lack of coherent, well-funded strategies to tackle these problems.

**RECOMMENDATION**
National governments, with the support of international donors, should launch a full implementation of violence against women legislation as well as prosecution and conviction of perpetrators and (2) provide more and better training to government officials on the judiciary and police on the security and human rights of women and on how to provide support to women survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

Only one in 40 peace agreement signatories over the past 25 years were women.1 In Sri Lanka, women make up a mere 5.8 percent of the national parliament.2 In Nepal there are only five female judges in the entire country’s national judiciary.3 Over 87 percent of Afghan women experience domestic violence and live in constant insecurity.4 It is clear women remain marginalised from peacebuilding and reconstruction processes and their security needs are still not prioritised by the international community despite numerous commitments to empower, protect and assist women living in conflict-affected contexts around the world.

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

On 31st October 2000, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. UNSCR 1325 was a groundbreaking political achievement for women. It was a turning point in the understanding of how women are critical to peace and security by acknowledging women’s right to participate in all aspects of conflict prevention and resolution post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding, and for getting an entry point for conflict-related violence against women.

Despite some progress, governments continue to find it difficult to translate the resolution into concrete policy and strategy actions in conflict-affected regions, where it is most critical that peace and reconstruction efforts take women’s needs and capacities into account. Understanding of how to implement UNSCR 1325 is limited and the breach between policy rhetoric and actual progress for women is vast.

About the Global Monitoring Checklist on Women, Peace and Security

The Global Monitoring Checklist is a joint research project designed to contribute to international understanding on women peace and security efforts. It highlights relevant activities at the local and national level by civil society, national governments and the international community. It is not a comprehensive survey of all initiatives relating to women peace and security, rather it is a first step in gathering and collating information that links directly to UNSCR 1325 implementation.

This Checklist provides country-specific information that identifies achievements, good practice and obstacles to UNSCR 1325 implementation. It has been compiled by GACAF members and staff to monitor progress in the women, peace and security agenda in five conflict-affected regions.

This Checklist covers Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nepal, Northern Ireland and Sri Lanka.

Research objectives

To contribute towards a deeper understanding of the substantive issues covered by UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security.

To provide country-specific information that identifies achievements, good practice and obstacles to the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

To present relevant information in a clear, usable format that will be accessible to policymakers, civil society activists and other stakeholders.

Average image quality: 1.6/3.0. Overall average: 3.0/5.0.

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Global findings and recommendations for national / international peace and security policymakers and practitioners

1. UNDERSTANDING OF SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

FINDING: National governments lack broad and deep understanding of substantive issues covered by UNSCR 1325, such as women and security reform, women and governance, women and legal reforms, and women and peace negotiations.

RECOMMENDATION: Policymakers must ensure that gender-sensitive benchmarks and lines of responsibility are integrated into all policies and action plans on peace and security development, gender equality, women’s human rights and UNSCR 1325.

2. NATIONAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES RELATED TO UNSCR 1325

FINDING: Only one in 40 peace agreement signatories over the past 25 years were women.

RECOMMENDATION: The impact of UNSCR 1325 implementation is difficult to establish given the lack of mechanisms to measure, monitor and evaluate progress on women, peace and security.

3. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM AND DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILISATION AND REINTEGRATION

FINDING: Despite some progress, governments continue to find it difficult to translate the resolution into concrete policy and strategic actions in conflict-affected regions, where it is most critical that peace and reconstruction efforts take women’s needs and capacities into account. Understanding of how to implement UNSCR 1325 is limited and the breach between policy rhetoric and actual progress for women is vast.

4. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE AND JUDICIAL REFORM

FINDING: Over 87 percent of Afghan women experience domestic violence and live in constant insecurity. It is clear women remain marginalised from peacebuilding and reconstruction processes and their security needs are still not prioritised by the international community despite numerous commitments to empower, protect and assist women living in conflict-affected contexts around the world.

5. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM AND DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILISATION AND REINTEGRATION

FINDING: There is an absence of political leadership at all levels in advancing the women, peace and security agenda. At the national level, results in responsibility for UNSCR 1325 being marginalised to under-funded gender ministries, rather than being led by ministries working on peace and security issues.

RECOMMENDATION: Governments and donors should: 1) tie adequate financial resources to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and to gender mainstreaming in broader peacebuilding and development strategies; 2) ensure special funds are available in each region for civil society organisations working on gender peace and security-related work.

6. CONSOLIDATION OF DATA

FINDING: Developing clear lines of responsibility at high political levels for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and appoint an ambassador for women and gender equality.

RECOMMENDATION: The impact of UNSCR 1325 implementation is difficult to establish given the lack of mechanisms to measure, monitor and evaluate progress on women, peace and security.

3. MEASUREMENT OF IMPACT

FINDING: There is very little reliable, accessible and official data on women’s human rights, especially on the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence and the number of cases.

RECOMMENDATION: National governments, with the support of international donors, should develop 1) full implementation of violence against women legislation, as well as prosecution and conviction of perpetrators; and 2) provide more and better training to government officials on the judiciary and police on the security and human rights of women and on how to provide support to women survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Gender analysis is integrated across national policies such as the Afghan National Development Strategy. Legal provisions in the Afghan criminal law and penal code criminalise violence against women. Thirteen newly established Family Response Police Units improve national response to violence against women.</td>
<td>Levels of violence against women remain very high and women are discouraged from engaging in public and private life due to threats of violence. Ministry of Women’s Affairs is marginalized through limited financial resources and few female staff. Very few women engaged in peace negotiations. 9 percent of Bonn Agreement signatures were women.</td>
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<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>A progressive sexual violence law, which includes a specific definition of SGBV lived in 2005. Coordination of UNCR 1325 activities across UN agencies is weak. Sexual violence and impunity in eastern Congo at serious levels, but there is little official data.</td>
<td>GOM strategy failed to recognise female ex-combatants as a viable group and to give guidelines on how to identify and include women and girls.</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
<td>A 33 percent quota was adopted for women in parliament.</td>
<td>Women and their needs marginalised from the Nepal peace negotiations. Civil society and UNCR 1325 initiatives concentrated in Kathmandu Valley.</td>
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<td>Women’s political party (Northern Ireland Act). Women’s advisory council on women’s issues during peace talks.</td>
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**Findings and Recommendations**

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- Widows for Peace through Democracy (WFPD)
- Women’s Political Group (WP-G)
- Women’s Engagement in Peace Negotiations (WEPN)
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