

SOUTH ASIA REGIONAL NETWORK OF WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS'

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and its Implementation

SARSWP Technical Paper 4

CENTER FOR GENDER AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

February 2013

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and its Implementation

Marufa Akter
Programme Officer

February, 2013

CENTER FOR GENDER AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Supported by Promoting Democratic Institutions and Practices (PRODIP) program implemented by The Asia Foundation and its partner SUNY/CID and sponsored by USAID and UKaid

Table of Contents

Acronyms

INTRODUCTION.....	1
I. OVERVIEW OF THE RESOLUTION	2
II. IMPLEMENTATION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 1325 RESOLUTION: INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL	
1. At the International and Regional Level.....	4
2. At the National Level.....	8
III. THE PROCESS OF DRAFTING A NATIONAL ACTION PLAN	9
IV. FINANCIAL STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NAP.....	11
V. COUNTRY EXPERIENCES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NAP.....	13
a) South Asia.....	16
VI. POLICY RECOMMENDATION.....	19

ANNEX

- 1 UNSCR 1325 Resolution
2. Global Indicators for Implementation of UNSCR 1325 Resolution
3. Nepal Action Plan for Implementation of UNSCR 1325 Resolution

LIST OF TABLES:

Table 1.	explains the accountability mechanism of the resolution
Table -2	Examples of UN 1325 National Action Plan Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation Mechanisms:
Table 3	National Action Plan Procedure and Role of Women Parliamentarians' in South Asia

List of Acronyms

APG-WPS	Associate Parliamentary Group on Women, Peace and Security
AWAW	Association of War Affected Women
CSO	Civil Society
CSMO	Civil Society Monitoring Observatory
DfID	Department for International Development
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
GAPS	Civil Society Group on Gender, Peace & Security
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
INSTRAW	Institute for Research and training for the Advancement of Women
LNAP	Liberian National Action Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPWA	National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan
NCWPS	National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAPP	Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SDGEA	Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNIFEM	United Nations Fund for Women
UNINSTRAW	United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

UNSCR

United Nations Security Council Resolution

USAID

United States Agency for International Development

WPS

Women, Peace and Security

Introduction

"For generations, women have served as peace educators, both in their families and their societies. They have been instrumental in building bridges rather than walls."

The statement was made by Kofi Anan in an open session held by the United Nations Security Council a week before the adaptation of Resolution 1325 (Haq: 2004). The adaptation of the resolution in 2000 was a milestone achievement in the struggle for greater gender equality. It was the first time that UN had recognised women as constructive agents and acknowledged their right to participate as decision-makers at all levels of peace building, peacekeeping, peacemaking and conflict resolution.

United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 is a landmark international legal framework that addresses not only the inordinate impact of war on women, but also acknowledges the pivotal role of women in conflict management, conflict resolution and sustainable peace. It is an internationally recognised legal framework for promoting gender equality, but not a treaty. There are no mechanisms for ratification, compliance or verification (Susan: 2010). However, the implementation and follow-up of the resolution are limited to: a) development of a code of conduct for peacekeeping forces; b) appointment of a gender advisor to counsel UN peacekeeping operations; c) development of 34 countries' National Action plans to achieve the goal of Resolution 1325 at the country level.

The document is a summary of some key findings of a desk review on Security Council Resolution (SCR) 1325 and its implementation at the national as well as regional level. The first section of the paper provides an overview of resolution 1325 along with brief information on SCR 1820, SCR 1888 and SCR 1889 within the context of the implementation of SCR 1325. The second part examines the implementation of SCR 1325 at the international, regional and national level. The third section outlines the steps of the development process of the National Action Plan (NAP) with a snapshot of the ways in which 'National Action Plans for the implementation of SCR 1325' are being developed in different countries. The fourth part presents some of the possible financial strategies for the implementation of NAP with some of the practical experiences. The fifth part attempts to visualise the strategies that have been adopted by different countries to facilitate the process of NAP development along with some of the good practices. The section also devotes special focus on the South Asia region and what has been done of the implantation of UNSCR 1325. The final section attempts to provide some strategies that would promote development of NAP in South Asian countries and tries to recommend a matrix of possible roles for Women MPs in the process of NAP development.

I. Overview of the Resolution¹

Resolution 1325 is an eighteen-point resolution with an agenda for women, peace and security. It was passed unanimously under Article 25 of the UN Charter which states: “Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with its present Charter.”² The underlying argument of the resolution was that international peace and security can be better ensured with the engagement of women, and therefore, women should be involved in all processes concerning conflict prevention, peace building and post-conflict reconstruction.

Resolution 1325 is a result of prolonged advocacy initiated by a group of NGOs, scholars, academia. The resolution attempted to achieve certain goals in order to address the disproportionate impact of all forms of armed conflict on women. Firstly, this means the inclusion of a gender component in the mandates of a UN peace mission while dealing with a particular country. Secondly, the resolution advocates the reinforcement of existing protection mechanisms and bringing gender perspectives into issues such as disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration programmes and conflict prevention. Finally, the resolution seeks to shift the focus from women as victims to women as effective actors in peace and peace building.³ Therefore, the resolution can be summarised under the three Ps:

1. Conflict Prevention
2. Participation of women in peace and security
3. Protection of civilians with consideration of the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys.

The resolution includes a number of appeals for action to the United Nations in general and the Security Council and its member states in particular, as well as to parties to armed conflict. These actions can be summarised as follows⁴:

UN Secretary-General must:

- Increase the number of women working on all levels of decision-making in national, regional and international institutions as well as in the field.
- Include a gender perspective into conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction; peacekeeping personnel have to be trained accordingly.

States must:

- Provide training to relevant actors on gender and conflict.
- Address gender dimension in Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration programmes.

Parties to armed Conflict must:

- Respect existing international laws protecting women and girls - especially from gender-based violence. Where violations have been committed, states have to end impunity.

¹ See Annex for the Resolution

² <http://www.womenwarpeace.org> (24 February 2004), accessed in 31 December, 2012

³ Carol Cohn, Helen Kinsella & Sheri Gibbings (2004). 'Women, Peace and Security'. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*. Routledge Taylor and Francis Ltd. Vol. 6:1; pp 130-140

⁴ This part has been taken from a report, Sabina Haq (2004), 'Background: Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security', published by University of British Columbia.

- Respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements.

Security Council must:

- Consider the different needs of women when planning refugee camps, dealing with ex-combatants and taking measures like sanctions which affect the general population.

The resolution recognised women's right to participate in all aspects of conflict prevention, resolution, post-conflict reconstruction and peace building and called for an end to impunity for conflict-related violence against women.

In continuation of the initiative, UN Security Council passed Resolution 1820, 1888⁵, and 1889⁶ (companion resolutions to UN Resolution 1325). The initiatives have been taken to project a political commitment to advancing women and to take concrete steps to protect women from sexual violence in conflict. Moreover, Resolution 1889 addresses women's leadership in peacemaking and conflict prevention, and provides tools to accelerate the implementation of SCR 1325. As with SCR 1820, Resolution 1888 calls for the 'protection' of women and girls from systematic abuse.

UN Resolution 1889 calls for specific implementation methods, including a monitoring system and a set of indicators on UN Resolution 1325.⁷ It mandated the establishment of a set of indicators on SCR 1325 for its use at the global level, which were produced in an inter-agency process led by the United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM, now known as UN Women) in March 2010. In April 2010, the Security Council published 26 global indicators⁸ for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 which are organised into United Nations pillars (prevention, protection, participation, and relief and recovery), the overall strategy for implementation of the policy built on a six-track approach: 1) mainstreaming UNSCR 1325 into policies, programmes and documentation; 2) cooperating with international organisations, NGOs and civil society; 3) operations; 4) education and training; 5) public diplomacy; and 6) national initiatives.

II. Implementation of Resolution 1325: International, Regional and National

The United Nations have been active in developing projects and programmes to implement the resolution since its adoption in 2000. Regional organisations have also likewise developed implementation strategies. Nonetheless, the main responsibility of develop implementation strategies such as National Action Plans (NAPs) lies with the national government.

⁵ UNSC (2009), United Nations Security Council Resolution 1888, UN SC United Nations New York, at <<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/534/46/PDF/N0953446.pdf?OpenElement>>. 5 January, 2013

⁶ UNSC (2009), United Nations Security Council Resolution 1889, UN SC United Nations New York, at <<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/542/55/PDF/N0954255.pdf?OpenElement>>.

⁷ <http://www.peacewomen.org>

⁸ See the Annex for the Comprehensive set of Indicators

1. International and Regional Level:

In order to advance women's security issues, UN agencies (more specifically UN Women, UNFPA, INSTRAW) have programmes with a strong focus on security and access to justice that provide assistance to women in conflict and involved in peace building around the world. Humanitarian aid is only one possible area of intervention to support the implementation of the resolution (Nicola: 2010). Furthermore, the United Nations has adopted a system wide strategy and action plan which were developed by the Inter-Agency Task Force on women, peace and security.

The strategy aims to coordinate the different initiatives implemented by various UN implementing agencies. All the implementing agencies have a major component on women and security issues and they have undertaken variety of activities related to the three dimensions (3Ps) of the resolutions. Furthermore, UN calls for implementation methods that include a monitoring system and a set of indicators on UN Resolution 1325.⁹ It mandated the production of a set of indicators on SCR 1325 for its use at the global level, which were produced in an inter-agency process led by UNIFEM in March 2010.

In April 2010, the Security Council published 26 global indicators¹⁰ for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 which are organised into United Nations pillars (prevention, protection, participation, and relief and recovery), the overall strategy for implementation of the policy built on a six-track approach: 1) mainstreaming UNSCR 1325 into policies, programmes and documentation; 2) cooperating with international organisations, NGOs and civil society; 3) operations; 4) education and training; 5) public diplomacy; and 6) national initiatives.

All those activities are carried out by different actors and at different stages. Effective coordination, collaboration and information sharing between the different actors are important for effective implementation of the resolution. The evaluation of the UN system for implementation and monitoring of Resolution 1325 has not happened in a comprehensive manner. A specific mechanism for all UN member states and regular reporting are still needed. Also, regular, systematic and ethical data collection among UN agencies in implementing and monitoring projects and programmes on Women, Peace and Security still need a lot of improvement. The following table explains the accountability mechanism of the resolution.

Table 1

Accountability mechanism	Resolution 1325
Monitoring and reporting mechanism	System-wide action plan lacks agreed indicators for effective monitoring. Focuses on United Nations agency implementations plans, not on violation or on programming results.
Regular procedures for review	Up to 2008, no formal mechanism beyond one annual

⁹ <http://www.peacewomen.org>

¹⁰ See the Annex for the Comprehensive set of Indicators

	open debate, an annual report and oral briefing from the United Nations Secretary-General on request of security Council members, and informal council meetings on the subject
Member states' accountability	National Action plans currently exist for 34 countries. These are not a requirement of parties to armed conflict, nor are they reviewed by a council working group or any United Nations entity.
Focal points/ Leadership within the United Nations	Office of the Special advisor on gender issues plays a coordinating role but without adequate resources or cooperation from an operational counterpart.
Compliance mechanism	None. Support in some contexts for women's peace coalitions, women's access to peace talks and services for survivors provided by a range of United Nations entities are not coordinated. No compliance mechanism.
Answerability mechanism: exposing perpetrators	None

Source: Progress of the World's Women 2008/2009: Who Answers to Women (UN Women)

At the **regional level**, the most visible and continuous efforts to implement Resolution 1325 have been undertaken by the institutions working with or inside the European Union (EU) (Nicola: 2011). The most recent and wide-ranging document is the *EU Comprehensive Approach for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security* (2008) (Barnes: 2009). The document stated that *"The European Union has policy commitments to promote the role of women in peace building and to enhance the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325 in its external actions. Building on these commitments, this document sets out a common EU approach to the implementation of UNSC Resolutions 1325 and 1820. It provides comprehensive guidance to ensure that the Union's external actions are shaped to protect women from violence, that they contribute to increased equality between women and men during and after armed conflict and in situations of fragility."*¹¹

EU now tries to mainstream gender into its policies and activities, as well as integrating women, peace and security issues in its policy and political dialogues with partner governments (European Union, 2008). It has also committed to gender issues in the EU external actions in order to achieve a comprehensive response in its crisis management initiatives and further development and reconstruction work. In addition, the European Council's (2008) document entitled *Implementation of UNSCR 1325 as reinforced by UNSCR 1820* focuses specifically on EU peacekeeping missions (Nicola Popovic:2010). Both documents include a series of specific measures to move forward, which include:

- Measures to gain political support-dialogues, awareness raising and mobilise decision makers, etc.

¹¹ European Union (2008)

- Provide training
- Support third-world countries in their efforts to establish and implement national action plans on 1325 and 1880.
- Integration of women, peace and security consideration in sector activity.
- Cooperation with the UN and other international actors.

In other regions, there is no specific strategy for implementation of Resolution 1325. But there are some existing regional documents that have provisions and also provide space for 1325 implementation strategies. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) has an action plan for the promotion of Gender Equality (2004). The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belem Do Para) contains related provisions and provide space for further 1325 implementation strategies, as do the Gender Policy of the African Union (2009) and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

Furthermore, the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (SDGEA), adopted by the African Union in 2004, has a specific provision that states: *Ensure the full and effective participation and representation of women in peace processes including the prevention, resolution, management of conflicts and post-conflict reconstruction in Africa as stipulated in UN Resolution 1325 (2000)*¹². Under this, member States are expected to report on a regular basis regarding implementation. In Latin America, the strongest legal instrument on the protection of women, especially protection from violence, is the Inter-American Convention on the Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belem Do Para, 1994).

Although the international and regional initiative helps to increase political but the commitment to implementation of Resolution 1325 has seen on the national level.

2. At the National Level:

In a statement in 2005, the Security Council encouraged member states, civil society and other relevant actors to develop strategies and action plans for the implementation of 1325. It called upon member states to continue to implement Resolution 1325 through the development of National Action Plans (NAP) or other national level strategies. The call for action plans was a new approach to the challenges of ensuring the implementation of the resolution at the national level. The NAP is regarded as a practical means through which states can demonstrate steps to implement the resolution.¹³ The resolution does not only refer to countries in conflict, but to all countries who are member states of the United Nations. The purpose of a National Action Plan is to ensure focus on participation, prevention and protection that in turn ensures women's full integration and recognition in peace and security activities.

¹² See www.un.org/womenwatch/ianwge/taskforces/wps/actionplan20082009/pdfs.

¹³ See also 2004 and 2008 annual reports of the Secretary General inviting Member States to develop action plans to implement the resolution (S/2004/814. New York. Women and Peace and Security Report of the Secretary-General, United Nations Security Council). The Chair of the UN Security Council reiterated these calls in 2007 (S/PRST/2007/5. New York, Statement by the President of the United Nations Security Council; United Nations Security Council).

To date, 34 countries have developed and launched National Action Plans¹⁴. The process of a NAP itself is a participatory one between governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. The NAP provides guidance on how civil society organisations, women organisations and governments can jointly coordinate, monitor and facilitate the implementation of Resolution 1325. At present, the development of NAPs is the key strategy for the implementation of Resolution 1325 at the national level. Although national governments carry the main responsibility for the development of NAPs, the civil society serves as a leading force behind its development.

The United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UNINSTRAW) was the first organisation to publish and provide specific guidance to governments in developing action plans on SCR 1325¹⁵. The report emphasises the importance of action plans and a *comprehensive approach* to the implementation of 1325. As per the INSTRAW report, an action plan is defined as *'a written document that describes the efforts and resources required in order to implement a goal, mandate, policy with a specific period of time.'* The NAP also states who the responsible actor is for the implementation of each activity.¹⁶

- **The Process of Drafting a National the Action Plan¹⁷**

As per the INSTRAW guidelines to the implementation of 1325, it recommends a six-stage process for the development of National Action Plans. These stages are:

- a. Building political will: advocacy and awareness raising
- b. Getting organised
- c. Plan for Planning: Terms of Reference
- d. Women, Peace and Security Assessments
- e. Planning Meetings or Workshops
- f. Drafting the action plan

Step a: Building political will: advocacy and awareness raising

One of the objectives of preparing a plan is to educate and inform the policy makers and the public on women, peace and security issues and its importance. The purpose is to build and gain a foundation of support to the process. Different tools can be used for such a campaign - i.e. media campaigns, distribution of leaflets, workshops, consultations, group discussions, etc. which are effective in increasing the level of awareness. The Norwegian government's initiatives is given here as an example of good practices on how to build political will.

¹⁴http://www.usip.org/gender_peacebuilding/about_UNSCR_1325#How_is_Resolution_1325_being_implemented.

¹⁵ UNINSTRAW (2006), *Securing Equality, Engendering Peace: A Guide to Policy and Planning on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325)*.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p.1

¹⁷ This part has taken from the UNINSTRAW report (2006)

The following initiatives were behind the decision of announcement by the Norwegian government-

- Lobbying from NGOS - the organisations that are working on gender, development and human rights issues spent years lobbying for the action plan.
- Creation of a civil society organisation - Forum Norway 1325 was established in 2004 and currently comprises eight institutes.
- Collaboration between the government and civil society organisations.
- Individual support from and within the government - There were many within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who put forward the initiatives to increase political interest. Notably, **women parliamentarians from all political parties were actively behind the call to implement SCR 1325 and formulate a national plan of action.**

Step b: Getting Organised:

An important first step towards taking action on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) issues and SCR 1325 is to gather diverse organisations into formal and informal networks. The purpose of these collaborative groups is to build momentum in support of 1325. International and national collaboration groups exist in a range of countries. For example, Operation 1325 is a network of six women organisations based in Sweden which focuses on SCR 1325 implementation through education and capacity building. Often these groups include NGOs working on gender, women, peace or development issues. However, examples exist of committees including representatives from government and academia as well. The Canadian Committee on women, peace and security is composed of parliamentarians' representatives from Canadian government and civil society. Establishment of an inter-ministerial taskforce is also useful as a means of engaging all stakeholders. The task force is to initiate and oversee the process of development.

Step c: Plan for Planning: Terms of Reference

The purpose of the stage is to take concrete steps towards developing the action plan and to distribute tasks accordingly among the different stakeholders. The Terms of Reference for the development of NAP include the following: rationale, objectives, strategy, expected outputs, timeline and budget. The tentative priorities for implementation activities can be sorted out in this stage. A preliminary budget for the preparation and implementation of the action plan is also essential and can be discussed and explored at this stage.

Step d: Women, Peace and Security Assessments

One of the essential steps in the development of a Women, Peace and Security (WPS) action plan is the completion of an assessment or audit of the general context of WPS issues (external) and the government or institution in question (internal). After completion of the assessment, the taskforce can hold a workshop in order to discuss the results and start developing the action plan.

Step e: Planning Meetings or Workshops

The purpose is to involve actors from all different sectors of an institution or government that can help build a sense of collective ownership, teamwork and accountability.

Step f: Drafting the action plan

There are the certain basic parts that are often included in the action plans: Introduction, Rationale, Long-term and Short-term objectives, Specific Initiatives, Timeframe, Monitoring and Evaluation and Budget.

III. Financial Strategy for the implementation of NAP:

The sources of funding in the area of Women, Peace and Security are multiple and come from different sources, such as funds from international non-governmental donors. Resources also come from the government and private sectors. Therefore, there are two sources of public funds for the implementation of Resolution 1325 and its supporting Resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1889; Domestic resources and External resources.

International and regional organisations as well as countries have made efforts to implement WPS policies. European countries as well as Chile have developed their NAPs using existing internal budgets, while developing countries rely on external resources to develop and implement their plans. It is seen that resources have been made available by countries in the global North that already have a NAP, and they dedicate funds to support women, peace and security implementation strategies in different countries (Nicola Popovic:2010). The following are the financial sources that have been used for the implementation of NAP in different countries:

1. **Gender Budgeting** is one of the sources of funding for Resolution 1325. The Philippines is using this tool to promote gender mainstreaming and women empowerment. Since 1996, it has introduced a Gender and Development budget system which stated that every government-rated agency must allocate at least 5% of their budget to gender and development. The fund for the Philippines NAP comes from its mandatory 5% GAD budget and 30% of external development aid which is allocated for GAD purposes.¹⁸ The training workshop, advocacy activities and awareness-raising campaigns have been initiated by civil society organisations, and Non-Governmental Organisations have been supported by external actors and governments. The costs of organising various activities are supported by different members of the Preparatory Committee and different national organisation.
2. **Involving the private sector** can provide an important entry point for gender equality. New investments in the markets of post-crisis and post-conflict countries can help provide opportunities to empower vulnerable groups. Currently, some private sector organisations provide funds and services to initiatives in women's economic empowerment including skills training, and education in business management. In Sri Lanka, a group of business leaders headed by a female president used their marketing,

¹⁸ Nicola Popovic (2010). 'Costing and Financing 1325: Estimating the Resources Needed to Implement Women, Peace and Security Resolutions at the National Level'. The Global Network of Women peace builders (GNWP).

advertising and public relations expertise to create awareness on the economic impact of the war. Nokia, the mobile phone company, has started combining its economic interests with addressing the root causes of gender inequality.¹⁹

- 3. International Development Aid and Funding:** One of the main means of external provision of funding is Official Development Assistance (ODA), mostly in direct funding from donor governments to developing country governments. Most of the NAPs on Resolution 1325 are European and most of their intervention and activities take place outside of their state borders and the countries become the donor for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. The Netherlands is a good example of Government and CSO partnership as a means to facilitate funding for Resolution 1325. Dutch NGOs such as Cordaid support the development of Sierra Leone's NAP, which demonstrates how the development of a 1325 NAP in one country can facilitate the development of a NAP in another (Nicola:2010).
- 4. Local NGOs as well as UN agencies** have been involved in nearly all existing NAPs on Resolution 1325 and provided support by raising awareness, building capacity and evaluating the progress and impact such action plans can have.

IV. Country experiences for the Development of NAP:

In most of the cases, governments developed action plans which involved inter-departmental coordination, although in a majority of the cases civil society organisations and different international organisations were successfully able to influence the process. However, the form of that process has varied from case to case. Different countries have taken different ways for the development and implementation of Resolution 1325. Here, the paper brings some good country examples to give an overview of what works for different countries.

In Fiji, government obligations under Resolution 1325 have been incorporated into the national 'Women's Plan of Action' which includes the establishment of a 'Coordinating Committee on 1325' involving government and non-governmental actors.²⁰ In Israel, women's lobby groups have succeeded in influencing the adoption of a new law mandating the inclusion of women in government peace negotiations and so SCR 1325 was, for the first time, integrated into national law.²¹

The United Kingdom's (UK) was one of the first plans to be adopted in March 2006. In practice, the plan was developed by the inter-departmental Whitehall 1325 Action Plan Working Group

¹⁹ Ibid, pp 43-45

²⁰ UNINSTRW (2006).

²¹ UNIFEM (2005), Facts and Figures on Women, Peace and Security. New York, United Nations Development Fund for Women

with input from NGOs working on Women, Peace and Security.²² As in Canada, the UK established an **all-party Parliamentary Group** on Women, Peace And Security.

In the Netherlands the first step was a coordinated inter-ministerial study of women's roles in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction. This was followed by the appointment of an independent Women, Security and Conflict Task Force. This task force, made up of experts from the public sector, political sphere and civil society, was active from 2003 to 2006, when it produced a report.²³

In Sweden, the process of developing a National Action Plan (NAP) commenced in 2004 and was led by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and with participants from the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministries of Defence, Justice, and Industry, Employment and Communications (Zetlin :2009). The plan was developed in dialogue with civil society organisations through seminars and conferences, thus addressing the dual processes of expediting the implementation of SCR 1325 and developing and gaining acceptance for the plan. The Swedish plan was adopted in 2006.²⁴

In Norway, a NAP was also adopted in 2006. From announcement to finalisation, the Norwegian plan was the fastest. The decision to develop a NAP was announced on October 31, 2005 and the plan was launched on March 8, 2006 (Zetlin :2009). There had been pressure from NGOs prior to this and Norway had already taken steps to implement Resolution 1325. The reality is that this plan demonstrated a high level of political engagement from the newly elected centre left government that came to office in October.

Besides, the countries have also adopted different monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the NAP. The following table gives an overview of some examples of the evaluation, monitoring and reporting mechanism of NAP.

Table -2

Examples of UN 1325 National Action Plan Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation Mechanisms:
25

	Country/Date	Coordinating and Monitoring Mechanisms
1	Finland 2008-2011	Finland established a 1325-Steering Committee to promote the implementation of its NAP. The Steering Committee includes representatives of organisations which participated in the preparation of Finland's NAP, including the civil society group 1325 Network. The Finnish NAP does not include clear M&E mechanisms. However, once a year the Advisory Board on Human Rights is to report on the

²² UNINSTRAW (2006)

²³ Ministry of Foreign Affairs The Netherlands. *Dutch National Action Plan on Resolution 1325: Taking a stand for women, peace and security* (The Hague: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2007), 9.

²⁴ Ministry of Foreign Affairs Sweden, *The Swedish Governments action plan to implement Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security* (Stockholm: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2006), 3.

²⁵ This table is taken from, Sahana Dharmapuri (2011), '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

		implementation of UN 1325. The 1325 Network is trying to monitor the NAP. One approach has been to call Heads of Ministries directly for information on budgeting. An extensive, independent evaluation on how well the implementation of the NAP is carried out in Finland's official foreign aid policies in three countries was published in January 2010.
2	Liberia 2009	Liberia created a Civil Society Monitoring Observatory group (CSMO) based on strict selection criteria. This Observatory will monitor the implementation process from the perspectives of civil society and women's groups. The CSMO will prepare a Shadow Report at the end of the four-year implementation period that will run parallel to the official government report to the UN Security Council and the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues to the UN Secretary-General 10 (OSAGI). A National Steering Committee exists but needs to be strengthened, and a Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force set up to monitor the implementation of the LNAP. Reporting requirements include yearly reports to the President of Liberia and a Final Report to the President and Cabinet at the end of the 48-month implementation period.
3	Nepal 2011-2016	The NAP outlines both the implementation and the institutional arrangement for implementation of the plan in great detail in chapters 8 & 9. Nepal established a Steering Committee for Implementing the NAP comprising 25 members from the various government agencies and civil society groups. The Chair of the Steering Committee is the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The NAP also delineates the functions, duties and powers of the Steering Committee, the Implementation Committee, and a District Coordination Committee .
4	Netherlands 2000	Four ministries are involved in implementing the NAP: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sciences. There are focal points in both the MFA and the MoD, but their mandate is unclear. The Dutch government considers all signatories responsible for implementation. CSOs are consulted 3 times a year on implementation. Parliament introduced a motion in 2010 for mission papers to include progress reports . No M&E mechanisms were included in the NAP, but there is a sub-group formed in 2010 which includes civil society, the MFA and MoD. The M&E group decided not to develop its own indicators, and instead rely on UN and EU indicators. Their work fed into the NAP mid-term review which took place in April 2010.
5	Philippines	The National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security

	2010-2015	(NCWPS) was created by Executive Order (EO) No. 865 and is chaired by the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (PAPP) and the Chair of the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW). Section 4 of EO 865 stipulates that the committee shall partner with civil society organisations, particularly with women and peace groups in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NAP. CSOs that were part of the formulation of the NAP formed their own mechanism in 2010 to implement, monitor and evaluate the NAP. It is the first country to allocate money towards the NAP process from its own governmental funds dedicated to the promotion of gender equality. It used gender budgeting to identify existing resources.
6	United Kingdom (1st NAP in 2006) (2nd NAP in 2010)	The lead departments for the UK NAP are the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Ministry of Defence, and the Department for International Development which form the UK Cross-Whitehall Group on UNSCR 1325 . The 2010 NAP states that the NAP will be reviewed annually, incorporating feedback from civil society focus groups. Progress will be reported to Parliament and civil society through the Associate Parliamentary Group on Women, Peace and Security (APG-WPS) . A full evaluation plan will be carried out in 3 years. To date, the Associate Parliamentary Group on Women, Peace and Security, the parliamentary forum in the UK for discussion and critical analysis of issues relating to UN 1325, has proved the most useful monitoring mechanism and tool for ensuring the government complies with UN 1325 commitments. The Civil Society Group on Gender, Peace & Security (GAPS) provides the secretariat and coordinates the group, which has continued to grow in importance since 2006. The group is considered essential for maintaining productive relationships between the different government ministries, MPs, and the NGO community, as well as encouraging increased awareness in parliamentary debate. The 2010 NAP states one of its lessons learned is that “The NAP cannot be a static document... it needs to reflect developments in national policy, international actions and civil society feedback.”

South Asia (Afghanistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka):

Afghanistan

Afghanistan does not have a National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325). National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) is the main framework for gender mainstreaming in Afghanistan. It is a 10-year strategy adopted in 2006 for achieving women’s equal integration into the Government of Afghanistan (GoA). Some initiatives have already been taken by the national government and donors to promote UNSCR 1325; the country enforces a 25% quota system for the lower house and provincial

council and 50% of seats appointed by the president (33% percent of delegates) to the house of Elders are reserved for women [Gender Action for Peace and Security UK (GAPS) repor²⁶: 2009].

In addition, some bilateral and multilateral actions have been taken to promote UNSCR 1325. Since 2002, bilateral donors UK and the Netherlands have provided funds channelled into women's rights, promoting gender equality and supporting women parliamentarians. UN Women have been working in Afghanistan to promote gender-responsive security sector reform and to support women political leaders.

Nepal:

Nepal is in the process of rebuilding after the 10 years of conflict that ended with the November 2006 Comprehensive Peace Accord. Nepal is the first South Asian country to develop a UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan (NAP)²⁷. The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) has led the process of developing UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan (NAP) with the support of the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)²⁸.

The Secretaries of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) and Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW) pledged their commitment to pursuing the implementation of UNSCR 1325. There have been discussions regarding technical support for a proposed NAP on UNSCR 1325, which would support three strategies: 1) incorporating UNSCR 1325 into the planning guidelines of the National Planning Commission (NPC); 2) having separate programmes on UNSCR 1325; and 3) reviewing existing programmes from the UNSCR 1325 perspective, including most centrally those of the MoPR. UNIFEM have provided technical assistance. A Trust fund was formed and is being used in 76 Districts for the implementation of NAP²⁹. The Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) is administered by the Ministry of Finance. This is said to be the first peace fund in a post-conflict situation and DfID is the lead donor for the NPTF, with Denmark, Finland, Norway and Switzerland also contributing (GAPS Report:2009). DfID Nepal is a member of the UNSCR 1325 Task Group and a steering committee member of the Social Inclusion Action Group, which also works to improve donor and government disaggregating by sex, caste and ethnicity in monitoring systems.

FCO funded women's political inclusion and empowerment projects for the following NGOs in 2007/08: Renaissance Society Nepal, Jagaran Nepal, Beyond Beijing Committee, Rural Women Development Centre and Inter-Party Women's Alliance (GAPS Report: 2009). USAID/Nepal pioneered a programme of assistance for women's empowerment to advance democracy and

²⁶ The Global Monitoring Checklist is a pilot research project designed to contribute towards international understanding on women, peace and security efforts. It highlights relevant activities at the local and national level by women, 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.

²⁷ See Annex-3 for Nepal Action Plan

²⁸ Personal communication with staff of UNIFEM, Nepal on 2nd of January 2013

²⁹ Personal communication with staff of UNIFEM, Nepal on 2nd of January 2013

economic growth. This programme contributed to strengthening Nepali women's participation in politics, advocacy and economic growth.

Sri Lanka

There is no separate NAP for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. According to Sri Lankan civil society, UNSCR 1325 concerns are now being incorporated into the 'Women and Conflict' section in the GoSL five-year NAP for women (GAPS Report: 2009).

- Soka Ghakai International (SGI) was set up in 2003 and comprised 10 members: five women appointed by the GoSL and five women appointed by the LTTE. The SGI was the first formal attempt to include gender in the peace process in Sri Lanka.
- Examples of bilateral actions taken to promote UNSCR 1325 - Norway funds women's initiatives aimed at implementing UNSCR 1325. It helped establish the SGI, which was an important first step in the process of including gender issues in the formal negotiation process. Norway also supports a centre for traumatised women and projects that support women affected by Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)³⁰.
- Examples of national CSO actions taken to promote UNSCR 1325 - a) Translation of UNSCR 1325: The Social Scientists' Association translated UNSCR 1325 into Sinhala and Tamil as part of one of the Shakti Gender Equity Project sub-projects³¹.
- Raising awareness on UNSCR 1325 - Women's rights organisation Samasevaya broadcasted a radio programme to educate the public and held a workshop on UNSCR 1325 for women leaders on the seventh anniversary of the resolution in 2007³².
- Training - Known as 'Taking 1325 to the village', in 2003 the Association of War Affected Women (AWAW) held workshops in Sri Lanka's 25 districts for urban and rural-level women leaders on the content of UNSCR 1325. AWAW also held 18 workshops for politicians on UNSCR 1325 and is currently training 25 women leaders to train other women to run for political office (GAPS Report: 2009).

V. Policy Recommendations

Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and development of NAP is still an evolving process. Most NAPs have been developed in the past 10 years. The main issues of the action plan are goals, budgets, plans for monitoring and evaluation of performance and reporting. The implementation of NAPs has faced some common challenges such as: a) lack of funding; b) lack of political will; c) lack of capacity; d) lack of coordination; and e) lack of monitoring and evaluation. However, a key finding of this desk review shows that the development of existing NAPs for 34 countries follows certain steps and procedures. The research tries to identify certain steps which are

³⁰ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/responses1325/Norway-E.pdf>.

³¹ PeaceWomen website, 'Resolution 1325 in action: South Asia'. Available at <http://www.peacewomen.org/1325inaction/index.html#SouthAsia>.

³² The Seventh Anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325'. Available at <http://www.iansa.org/women/1325-2007.htm>.

common in most of the cases. It is found that the development of a NAP follows certain preconditions which need to be fulfilled.

First, government and other implementing agencies should have sufficient knowledge about the current state of affairs on gender mainstreaming at the national level. Second, an adequate political will is necessary for the formation of cross-government working groups to promote an atmosphere of cooperation. Third, good coordination and collaboration mechanisms across governmental departments, and between the government and civil society is crucial. Fourth, a clear mechanism for monitoring and accountability across the different implementing partners is needed. Finally, the allocation of sufficient resources to implement the policies is important. The above-mentioned strategies are the first steps that South Asian states can take to implement UNSCR 1325.

As one of the purposes of the paper is to recommend some roles of Women MPs in the process of National Action Plan development, the paper suggests some possible roles for MPs. The following matrix is designed based on the procedure for a NAP, given by the UNINSTRAW, which is mentioned in the earlier section.

Table 3
National Action Plan Procedure and Role of Women Parliamentarians’ in South Asia

National Action Plan Procedure	Role of Women MP’s
Creating Political Will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Initiate discussion in the Parliament in order to sensitise all parliamentarians and to get the support of the majority. ➤ Advocate for the support of Resolution 1325 within their political parties to mobilise the political leaders. ➤ Take part in the awareness-raising initiatives taken by the CSO and grassroots organisations by working on the issue. In order to do so, MPs can be the strategic partners with CSOs. ➤ Build Cross-Party Commitment on the issue. ➤ Mobilise media by participating on talk shows and talk publicly on Resolution 1325 and its importance.
Getting Organised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MPs from different political parties can form alliances/groups in collaboration with CSO and national and international organisations to generate momentum in

	<p>support of 1325. The purpose of the group will be implementation of 1325 through education and capacity building. This group can also include representatives from different ministries, NGOs, CSOs, academic and research groups as well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MPs can take part in the inter-ministerial task force.
Plan for Planning: Terms of Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Working with focal ministries to define process of formulating the plan. ➤ Being part of a steering committee that oversees formulation of the plan.
WPS Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MPs can take part in the dissemination process of the assessment report. ➤ They can be involved in developing the action plan
Planning meetings and workshops	<p>Active participation in the meeting and providing input.</p>

Bibliography

- Barrow, Amy (2009). [It's] like a rubber band._ Assessing UNSCR 1325 as a gender mainstreaming process. *International Journal of Law in Context*, 5,1, Cambridge University Press, pp. 51–68
- Carol Cohn, Helen Kinsella & Sheri Gibbings (2004. 'Women, Peace and Security'. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*. Routledge Taylor and Francis Ltd. Vol. 6:1; pp 130-140
- Cohn, C., Gibbings, S., Kinsella, H. (2004). Women, Peace & Security. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, 6:1, p 130-140
- Dharmapuri, Sahana (2011). A Survey of UN 1325 National Action Plan Mechanisms for Implementation, Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation. A Discussion paper prepared by the U.S. Civil Society Working Group on Women, Peace and Security.
- Dharmapuri, Sahana (2011). Just Add Women and Stir?. *Parameters Quarterly // United States Army War College*.
- Huß, Sabine (April 2004). Backgrounder Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. (University of British Columbia: Canada)
- Lynes, Krista & Torry, Gina (2005). *From Local to Global: Making Peace Work for Women*. A report published by The NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Security Council Resolution 1325 – Five Years On Report.
- National Action Plan on Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 & 1820 (2011/12 – 2016/17). Government of Nepal Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction Singhadurbar, Kathmandu
- Onslow, Charlitte (ed.)(2009). *Global Monitoring Checklist on Women, Peace and Security*. A report published by Gender Action for Peace and Security UK (GAPS), London
- Popovic, Nicola (2010): *Costing and Financing 1325 Estimating the Resources Needed to Implement Women, Peace and Security Resolutions at the National Level*, edited by Balleza. M. Cabrera, Johnson. Tina. & Suralaga. Dewi. A paper published by Cordaid and the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP)
- Progress of the World's Women 2008/2009. Who answers to Women? Gender and Accountability. United Nation Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM))

Swaine, Aisling (2009). Assessing the Potential of National Action Plans to Advance Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. *Yearbook of International Humanitarian Law* Volume 12. pp. 403-433

UNINSTRAW (2006), *Securing Equality, Engendering Peace: A Guide to Policy and Planning on Women, Peace and Security* (UNSCR 1325).

Willett, S. (2010). Introduction: Security Council Resolution 1325: Assessing the Impact on Women, Peace and Security. *International Peacekeeping*, Vol.17, No.2. pp.142–158

Zetlin, Di. (2009). *Developing a National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325*. A discussion paper prepared by Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Important websites:

www.un.org/womenwatch

<http://www.peacewomen.org>

Annex-1

United Nations S/RES/1325 (2000)
Security Council Distr.: General
31 October 2000
00-72018 (E)



Resolution 1325 (2000)
Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on
31 October 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President, and recalling also the statement of its President to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816),

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and recognizing the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,² S/RES/1325 (2000)

Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls, Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard noting the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),

Recognizing also the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Noting the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decisionmaking levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;
4. Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;

5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;
7. Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;³ S/RES/1325 (2000)
8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:
 - (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;
 - (b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;
 - (c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;
9. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
10. Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;
11. Emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those

relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;

12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;

13. Encourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;

14. Reaffirms its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

15. Expresses its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;

16. Invites the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and further invites him to⁴ S/RES/1325 (2000) submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;

17. Requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex-2

INDICATORS

TO TRACK IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL

This proposed set of indicators was developed at the request of Security Council resolution 1889 (2009, paragraph 17) by an interagency working group established specifically for this purpose, and presented to the Security Council in October 2010 as an annex to the Secretary-General report on women and peace and security (S/20120/498).²⁶ The Security Council, in its presidential statement S/PRST/2010/22, supported taking forward the indicators and encouraged Member States to take the indicators into account, as appropriate, in implementing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security. The set of indicators is organized in four goals, aligning therefore with the proposed UN Strategic Results Framework.

GOAL 1: Prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations

- 1a Prevalence of sexual violence
- 1b Patterns of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations
- 2 Extent to which UN peacekeeping and special political missions include information on violations of women's and girls' human rights in their periodic reporting to the Security Council
- 3a Extent to which violations of women's and girls' human rights are reported, referred and investigated by human rights bodies
- 3b Number and percentage share of women in governance bodies of national human right bodies
- 4 Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeepers and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases
- 5a Extent to which measures to protect women's and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions
- 5b Extent to which measures to protect women's and girls' human rights are included in national security policy frameworks
- 6 Number and type of actions taken by the Security Council related to resolution 1325 (2000)
- 7 Number and percentage share of women in executive positions of relevant regional and sub-regional organizations involved in preventing conflict

GOAL 2: Women participate equally with men and gender equality is promoted in decision-making processes for conflict prevention, management and resolution at national, local, regional and international levels

- 8 Percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls
- 9 Women's share of senior positions in UN field missions
- 10 Percentage of field missions with senior gender experts

- 11a Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations
- 11b Women's participation in official observer status, at the beginning and the end of formal peace negotiations
- 12a Women's political participation in parliaments and ministerial positions
- 12b Women's political participation as voters and candidates
- 13 Extent to which Security Council missions address specific issues affecting women and girls in the terms of reference and mission reports

GOAL 3: Women and girls' are protected in conflict-affected situations

- 14 Index of women's and girls' physical security
- 15 Extent to which national laws to protect women's and girls' human rights are in line with international standards
- 16 Level of women's participation in the justice, security and foreign service sectors
- 17 Existence of national mechanisms for control of illicit small arms and light weapons
- 18 Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programs received by women and girls
- 19 Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported, investigated and sentenced
- 20 Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence

GOAL 4: 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.

- 21a Maternal mortality rate
- 21b Net primary and secondary education enrolment rates, by sex
- 22a Proportion of budget related to indicators that address gender equality issues in strategic planning frameworks
- 22b Proportion of budget related to targets that address gender equality issues in strategic planning frameworks
- 23a Proportion of total disbursed funding to civil society organizations that is allocated to address gender equality issues
- 23b Proportion of total disbursed funding to support gender equality issues that is allocated to civil society organizations
- 24a Proportion of disbursed Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs) used to address gender equality issues
- 24b Proportion of total spending of the UN system used to support gender equality issues
- 25 Extent to which Truth and Reconciliation Commissions include provisions to address the rights and participation of women and girls
- 26a Percentage of benefits from reparation programmes received by women and girls
- 26b Percentage of benefits from DDR programmes received by women and girls

