United Nations Development Fund for Women

UNIFEM

From Communities to Global Security Institutions: Engaging Women in Building Peace and Security

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Description: Implementation of SRC 1325 is widely acknowledged to be inadequate as measured by low numbers of women participating in peace negotiations, increasing levels of extreme sexual violence in conflict, a persistent deficit in financing for women's needs in post conflict recovery processes, and the absence of mechanisms for either monitoring or taking action on violations of the resolution. This programme takes the opportunities provided by the tenth anniversary of 1325, as well as by the three recent Security Council women, peace and security resolutions (1820, 1888, and 1889) to address these implementation and accountability problems. It has three main areas of focus:

a) Strengthening **women's security and voice in peacebuilding** at community, national and international levels;

b) Institutionalizing **protection of women** in national security services and in peacekeeping forces;

c) **Building accountability** for 1325 through improved production and population of indicators on 1325/1820.

Pilot Countries: For community-level work: Haiti, Liberia, Timor Leste and Uganda. For support to national planning and implementation of 1325/1820: these same countries plus Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Nepal and Sierra Leone. UNIFEM will also work with troop contributing countries on request to support gender training for uniformed peacekeepers, and will support women's engagement in peace processes wherever opportunities arise.

	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011- 2012	Total
Project Value 2009-2012	$3,792,733	$2,560,457	$2,596,837	**$8,950,026**
Amount committed by UNIFEM:	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$600,000
Amount Funded 2009-2010*:	$800,872			
Additional Funds Expected to be Committed:	$ 1,757,368	$1,917,868	$ 1,492,650	

* USA ($250,000), Ireland ($221,460), Norway ($151,952), Austria ($147,640), Korea ($30,000)

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I. Executive Summary

Implementation of SRC 1325 is widely acknowledged to be inadequate as measured by low numbers of women participating in peace negotiations, increasing levels of extreme sexual violence in conflict, a persistent deficit in financing for women's needs in post conflict recovery processes, and the absence of mechanisms for either monitoring or taking action on violations of the resolution. This programme takes the opportunities provided by the tenth anniversary of 1325, as well as by the three recent Security Council women, peace and security resolutions (1820, 1888, and 1889) to address these implementation and accountability problems.

UN SCR 1325 (passed in 2000) was the first Security Council resolution explicitly to acknowledge that conflict can have a different impact on women and men, requiring, on the part of security institutions, measures to ensure women's participation in peace negotiations, in peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. Since 2000 there has been considerable evolution in the way security actors understand gender and conflict. UNSCR 1820, passed eight years after 1325, addresses the specific protection needs of women in relation to widespread and systematic sexual violence. It represents an innovation in Security Council thinking from seeing conflict-related sexual violence as collateral damage, to understanding it as, in some contexts, a tactic of war, something over which there is command responsibility, and which therefore requires a decisive security response. UNSCR 1888, passed in September 2009, strengthens UNSCR 1820 with specific provisions for strong leadership to prevent sexual violence, for a team of experts to provide judicial response, and for a monitoring and reporting mechanism. Resolution 1889 (2009) is an important recent addition to these resolutions. It calls for the development of a globally relevant set of indicators on the implementation of SCR 1325. It also highlights the need for women's leadership in post-conflict peace building, creating an impetus to strengthen gender-responsiveness in post-conflict transitions. It aims to accelerate the up till now slow implementation of SCR 1325 and to strengthen monitoring and accountability systems for 1325 so that performance gaps are more visible, and so that action can be taken in response to this.

For the purposes of brevity, this body of resolutions will be referred to hereafter as 'the women, peace and security agenda' or as resolutions 1325/1820, as resolutions 1889 and 1888 work as supplements and supports to 1325 and 1820 respectively.

The UNIFEM programme is a strategic response to the opportunities presented by these four resolutions. It targets actions and results in three key deficit areas: women's engagement in decision-making on peacebuilding, gender-responsive security sector reform, and accountability for SCR 1325/1820:

a) **Strengthening women's security and voice in peacebuilding** at community, national and international levels as a means of engendering real change in women's lives in conflict-affected countries, and as a means of building domestic constituencies of women in peacebuilding (pilot countries: Haiti, Liberia, Timor Leste, Uganda);

b) **Institutionalizing protection of women in national security services and in peacekeeping forces** as a means of mainstreaming gender equality to security sector reform and building capacity to prevent conflict-related sexual violence;

c) **Strengthening accountability for SCR 1325** through improved production and population of indicators on the implementation of SCR 1325 as a means of strengthening

national, regional and global accountability for the women peace and security resolutions (pilot countries: Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Uganda).

The programme will address these issues of women's empowerment for peacebuilding, security sector reform, and accountability via the following strategies:

a) **Capacity-building** for women's peacebuilding initiatives through financing local initiatives, technical support for project management and monitoring of these initiatives, and creation of upstream advocacy opportunities to influence national, regional or international peace and recovery initiatives;
b) **Technical support** for security sector reform and for indicator design and monitoring at the national and global levels;
c) **Partnerships** with institutions that can enable women's organizations and UNIFEM to maximize impact with limited resources: Ministries of the Interior, Defense, Foreign Affairs, Finance; regional security institutions notably the AU and EU, UN Agencies and inter-governmental bodies such as the PBC, international and national peace-building NGOs and women's peace coalitions;
d) **Evidence-based advocacy** channeling country-level findings to international policy-making forums such as donor conferences and to national peacebuilding processes such as peace negotiations and post-conflict needs assessments.

Partnerships: While partnering with key UN agencies (UNFPA and OSAGI, DPKO, PBSO, DPA and UNDP BCPR), the proposal builds on partnerships at the global, regional and national levels with expert organizations including International Alert, Institute of Development Studies (Sussex), the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security (NGOWG), Gender Action for Peace and Security UK (GAPS), Boston Consortium On Gender, Security And Human Rights, the Gender crisis Prevention and Recovery Research group, Isis Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE), Mano River Women's Peace Network (MARWOPNET), Femmes Africa Solidarite (FAS) and West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP). It will partner with various academic and research organization based on their functional expertise as well as with Civil Society organizations (CSOs) that are active in the selected pilot countries.

II. Background

United Nations Security Council Resolution (SCR) 1325 was established to address the impact of war on women, and increase women's participation in conflict resolution and peace building. As we approach the 10th year since the passage of UN SCR 1325 on women, peace and security, alarmingly little has changed in terms of women's engagement in peace talks, protection from sexual and gender-based violence during and after conflict, or engagement in post-conflict recovery. UNIFEM's research into numbers of women in Track I peace negotiations has averaged just 7.1% since 1992 with numbers appearing to be going down since 2000.[1] When women are excluded, however, certain key

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[1] In UNIFEM's review of a sample of 24 major peace processes since 1992, only 2.1% percent of signatories were women, and their participation in negotiating delegations averaged 7.1% percent of the 14 cases for which such information was available. Furthermore, no women have been appointed Chief or Lead Mediators in UN-

issues do not get addressed at all, such as women's rights to land, the rights of women IDPs and refugees, and, most strikingly, the need for a judicial and security response to sexual violence during the war. A UNIFEM study shows that just 18 out of 300 peace accord components signed since 1989 mention sexual or gender based violence. Indeed, rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence during conflict appear to be on the rise, with extremely high levels of sexual violence recorded in current fighting in eastern DRC.[2] In Haiti, an increase has been documented in the number of cases of physical and sexual violence[3], while in other contexts; political instability has brought sudden spikes in sexual violence such as in Sierra Leone in March 2009 or Guinea Conakry in September 2009.[4] Prosecution of such cases remain rare. The opportunities presented for women to take on new leadership and nation-building roles in periods of transition and early recovery tend also to be missed because of failures to engage women or address gender issues adequately in post-conflict needs assessments, or to make adequate financial provision for their needs in post-conflict planning and financing systems.[5]

Three recent Security Council resolutions (1820, 1888, and 1889) seek to address these problems by calling for, *inter alia*, peacekeepers and judicial actors to protect women and prevent impunity for sexual violence in conflict, for the production of global indicators on the implementation of 1325, for the development of proposals for a Security Council monitoring, reporting, and review mechanism, and for the production of a report on gender and peacebuilding that would engage the peace Building Commission. Annex A contains a matrix comparing the key elements of all four women peace and security resolutions and assesses their provisions for monitoring implementation and ensuring accountability.

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sponsored peace talks (UNIFEM, "Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connection between Presence and Influence," forthcoming).

[2] Although complete statistics do not exist, it is estimated that hundreds of thousands of women have been raped in eastern Congo over the last years. In South Kivu alone, for example, data provided by local health centres indicates that at least 40 women are raped every day. According to UN statistics, 350 women were being raped every month in North Kivu in 2007, and at least 27,000 were raped in South Kivu in 2006. Most NGOs agree that the overall figure is probably much higher, and the high-prevalence of gang-rape by militia, the age of the victims –from very young to very old- and the sheer brutality of these atrocities, paint a very worrisome picture. Nicholas Kristof has called eastern Congo "the rape capital of the world" and the Enough project deems it "the most dangerous place in the world for women."

[3] According to national findings in Haiti, "there appears to be an increase in the number of documented cases of physical and sexual violence against women and minors (...) compared with the period from 2004 to 2006 (United Nations, Report of the Secretary General on the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti, S/2008/202, para. 47).

[4] Earlier this year, in Sierra Leone, clashes between the two main political parties resulted in an attack against the headquarters of the opposition party, Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP), that allegedly involved the rape and sexual assault of several women despite the presence of the police. A national commission of inquiry set up to investigate these abuses concluded that they did not have enough evidence to ascertain that sexual violence had taken place, but the victims had been subject to outrages upon their personal dignity. For more information, See http://english.aljazeera.net/news/africa/2009/03/200931754444455355.html. In late September, Guinean security forces cracked down a massive pro-democracy protest in Conakry, killing and raping scores of people according to human rights groups. The United Nations has set up an international commission of inquiry and is investigating these events (http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2009/10/27/guinea-september-28-massacre-was-premeditated).

[5] See UNIFEM, "Funding for women's needs within Post-Conflict Needs Assessments (PCNAs), July 2009; UNIFEM, "PCNA-TRF Tool Kit – Note on Integrating Gender Perspectives," January 2009; UNIFEM, "Promoting Gender Equality in Recovery and Peacebuilding: Planning & Financing, Monitoring, and Accountability." Consultation for the UN Secretary-General's Report on Post-Conflict Peacebuilding and Early Recovery, co-hosted by UNIFEM, UNDP, and PBSO, January 28th 2009. For more information about these unpublished papers, contact Anne-Marie Goetz at anne-marie.goetz@unifem.org).

Implementation failures stem from several important problems that this programme will address:

1. ***Women's limited influence in community, national and international peace and security building processes***

All four of the Security Council women peace and security resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) call for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in peace processes. The SG's 2009 report on Mediation notes that Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) explicitly urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives/envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf. Only nine women have ever been appointed as UN SRSGs, and none ever as chief mediators.[6] Resolution 1889 notes this problem and calls for an explicit strategy by the SG to remedy this deficit (OP4).

This deficit in women's leadership of peace making processes at the highly visible international level is matched at all other levels, regional, national and local. Though women's peace coalitions in many countries have made great strides in demanding participation in peace processes, in many countries arrangements for women's participation in peace processes from community to national levels is at best an afterthought. This exclusion compounds capacity problems that women face in knowing how best strategically to influence these decision-making processes. It also undercuts women's' credibility as leaders subsequently seeking to implement peace agreements, for instance through engagement in post-conflict planning, in truth and reconciliation processes, and other efforts to rebuild the rule of law.

A lack of investment in community-level engagement by women in conflict resolution and in building a secure environment for women's economic and social life not only undermines recovery (particularly in environments where post-conflict sexual violence is rampant, as in DRC), it also produces a self-perpetuating cycle that prevents development of domestic constituencies with a stake in the peace. Conflict mediators often explain their failure to include women in peace processes, or to address gender issues in peace accords, by noting the relative **absence of a women's rights domestic constituency** able effectively to engage in dialogues on peace, and to demonstrate that their concerns are a legitimate domestic matter, not a foreign imposition.[7]

2. **Slow institutionalization of women's protection as a part of security sector reform and peacekeeping**

SCR 1325 calls for gender mainstreaming into all activities of UN peacekeeping missions, including provision of gender training to all peacekeeping personnel. Furthermore, SCR 1820 (2008) and SRC 1888 (2009) recognize sexual violence as a tactic of war and call for a

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6The nine women are: Margaret Anstee in Angola (1992-1994), Angela King in South Africa (1992-1994), Elizabeth Rehn in Bosnia-Herzegovina (1997-1999), Ann Hercus in Cyprus (1998-1999), Heidi Tagliavini in Georgia (2002-2006); Caroline McAskie in Burundi (2004-2006); Ellen Margretha Løj in Liberia (2007-present); Karin Landgren in Nepal (2009-present), and Zwede Sahle-Work in CAR (2009 – present). Currently, four DSRSGs in peacekeeping missions are women.

[7] See "Conflict Related Sexual Violence and Peace Negotiations: Implementing Security Council Resolution 1820." Report on the High-level Colloquium organized by DPA, DPKO, OCHA, UNDP, and UNIFEM on behalf of UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, and in partnership with the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (New York, 22-23 June 2009), pp. 5, 10-11. Available at http://www.stoprapenow.org/pdf/JuneColloquium-SummaryReport.pdf.

security response from national, regional and international security institutions. This requires stronger and clearer guidelines for domestic security services and for international peacekeepers to prevent sexual violence, pre-deployment training for troops and police, and performance monitoring.

There are currently 8 UN peacekeeping missions authorized by the Security Council to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence (MINURCAT, MINUSTAH, MONUC, UNAMID, UNIFIL, UNMIL, UNMIS and UNOCI). Sexual violence during conflict requires a response commensurate with its scale and magnitude. There is considerable gap in response to protection of women and sexual violence, in part, because of a failure until recently to interpret mission objectives as mandating a specific tailored response to women and sexual violence. There is considerable variation in training of troops, lack of adequate incentives, and absence of a systematic response. The recent OCHA/DPKO Protection of Civilians study[8] acknowledges that a paradigm shift is needed in the way that UN peacekeeping missions function. Standard operational procedures that indicate means of protecting women need to be codified and institutionalized within the umbrella of the protection of civilian mandate of these peacekeeping missions.

UNIFEM is mandated by SCR 1325 to support gender-sensitive capacity building and training in order to enhance and strengthen the peace and security work of the United Nations and its Member States.

International Mandates for Gender Training in Peace Operations

The Namibia Plan of Action (2000) calls for gender issues to be "mainstreamed throughout all regional and national training curricula and courses for peace support operations, particularly those sponsored directly by the Training Unit of DPKO."

Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000) requested that all peacekeeping personnel – military, police and civilian – receive training 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."

Security Council Resolution 1888 (2009) notes that there is a "lack of mediators and ceasefire monitors with proper training in dealing with sexual violence" and calls for "training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians". In particular it encourages Member States to "provide all military and police personnel with adequate training to carry out their responsibilities (OP 19) and requests the Secretary General to ensure technical support is provided to troop and police contributing countries, in order to include guidance for military and police personnel on addressing sexual violence in pre-deployment and induction training (OP 20); and *urges* troop and police contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including pre-deployment and in-theater awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (OP 21).

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[8] See "Protection of Civilians in the Context of UN Peacekeeping Operations: Successes, Setbacks, and Remaining Challenges," a study commissioned by OCHA and DPKO (November 2009), available at http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/EGUA-7XVSZJ/$file/dpko-ocha-protecting-civilians-nov09.pdf.

3.   *Lack of effective monitoring mechanisms to support accountability for 1325*

SCR 1325 makes it clear which actors responsible for its implementation but provides few means for monitoring performance (refer to Annex 1) and there are virtually no effective tools for enforcing compliance. There has been very little systematic monitoring of SCR 1325 by UN bodies such as the Security Council or the Peacebuilding Commission. This problem has been acknowledged explicitly by resolution 1889, which calls for the urgent production of a consolidated set of indicators that can be used at the global level to monitor implementation of 1325 (OP 17), calls for proposals for a Security Council monitoring and accountability mechanism (OP 18), and calls for a report on gender and peace building that takes into account the perspectives on the matter of the PBC (OP19). The UN's Interagency Task Force on 1325 has assigned UNIFEM the lead role in engaging UN agencies, member states, and international security organizations in generating a global set of indicators for presentation to the council in 2010.[9]

National Action Plans on 1325[10] that have been developed by UN Member States mostly fail to incorporate concrete or explicit provisions for monitoring or regular review. To date, 16 Member States have developed a National Plan of Action for 1325: Denmark (June 2005), Norway (March 2006), the United Kingdom (March 2006), Switzerland (February 2007), Austria (August 2007), Sweden (June 2006), Côte d'Ivoire (January 2008), Iceland (March 2008), Spain (early 2008), Finland (September 2008), Ireland (November 2008), the Netherlands (December 2008), Uganda (December 2008) (March 2009), Belgium (2009), Chile (2009) and Portugal (2009).[11] Of these only 5 (Austria, Liberia, Portugal, Ireland and Uganda) use indicators against which progress can be tracked. Without strong country level action plans with good indicators, systematic efforts at data collection, and regular review to correct for problems, the well-intentioned efforts of many of the major donor countries may not have the intended effect

The lack of effective implementation monitoring is linked to a serious absence of evidence and data related to women's experience in conflict and peace processes which makes it very difficult for gender equality advocates to argue their case for women's involvement in peace and reconstruction processes or advocate for stronger action from national armies or UN peacekeeping missions to address issues of SGBV. Countries are often reluctant to systematize data collection on this topic not least because of lack of knowledge and/or absence of rigorous indicators in this area.

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[9] See Note to the file of the technical meeting on the preparation of the Secretary-General's Report on Global Indicators in response to OP 17 of SCR 1889, chaired by OSAGI (November 18th 2009). For more information, contact Malika Bhandarkar at malika.bhandarkar@unifem.org.

[10] A mechanism mandated by the UN Secretary-General (SG) to advance implementation is the formulation of National Action Plans (NAPs). Countries have been adopting and developing NAPs since 2005, and in the last 4 years, 16 countries have developed NAPS to implement various components under the Resolution under the four pillars of the Resolution: Protection, Prevention, Participation and Empowerment, and Promotion. These Plans are also designed to act as monitoring tools – containing suggested outputs, timelines, progress indicators and an extensive list of multi-stakeholders - for the country's government and its partners to assess the progress of the advancement of women's issues as set forth in the Resolution.

[11] All the National Action Plans can be accessed from
http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ianwge/taskforces/wps/national_level_impl.html
Last accessed on October 5 2009

Currently advocates for an improved security response to women's needs during and after conflict lack the evidence base needed to:

    i.   show whether SGBV is used systematically as a method of conducting warfare, the ways in which it poses a national security threat and exacerbates insecurity, or the degree to which its use has increased in particular contexts;

   ii.   confirm whether women's participation in peace processes make a difference and further qualify this impact;

  iii.   assess the extent to which promises extended to women in peace agreements are honored

  iv.   track the proportion of post conflict funding targeting women's needs and assess its effectiveness;

   v.   Assess the cost to recovery and peace of excluding and neglecting women.

III. Justification

UNIFEM justifies its focus on community-level initiatives, gender-responsive security sector reform, and accountability as representing strategic decisions regarding how most effectively to address lacunae in the women, peace and security agenda. These priority areas have been identified bearing in mind the size and severity of implementation deficits, the mandate and appropriate role for UNIFEM, and the opportunities for building effective partnerships in the specific areas in question. UNIFEM aims to maximize its potential impact given relatively limited resources by focusing on these three areas.

UNIFEM also justifies its intervention as designed to contribute to efforts to accelerate implementation of UNSCR 1325 in anticipation of the tenth anniversary of the passage of SCR 1325. The UN Interagency Taskforce on Women, Peace and Security has identified three major priority areas, as part of a "2010 Agenda for Action":

   I.   Women's **leadership**, participation and gender expertise in peace processes and peace building;

  II.   Increased **resources** for and tracking of women's security, early recovery and peace building needs;

 III.   Improved and consolidated global, regional and national **data and indicators** to measure and provide critical information on women's participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, and how to better protect and respond to their needs.

The UNIFEM programme makes a contribution to achievement of each of these priorities. As noted above UNSCR 1889 requires production of indicators as a first step in improving monitoring of performance on implementing 1325, and UNFIEM has been assigned a lead role in the process of producing these indicators. In-country capacity building workshops will also generate a consolidated set of indicators that can be used for monitoring implementation of SCR 1325 across countries. Developing a global list of indicators and thereby a monitoring mechanism, however, is very challenging and requires validation from conflict countries. This project will test these indicators through supporting National Action Plans on SCR 1325 , which will not only increase UNIFEM's capacity (and CSOs capacity as well) to monitor SCR 1325 and SCR 1820 but more importantly will provide evidence necessary for advocacy purposes to improve implementation.

The justification for the programming priorities stems from UNIFEM's experience implementing a DFID-funded programme form 2007 – 2009: '*Supporting women's engagement in peace building and preventing sexual violence in conflict'*. This developed a community-focused approach to building a secure environment and domestic constituencies for peace in six focus countries: Afghanistan, Haiti, Liberia, Rwanda, Timor Leste and Uganda. The present programme builds on this effort and seeks to link it explicitly to broader security and justice reforms, policy advocacy at regional and headquarter levels, and strengthening accountability systems for ensuring implementation of UNSCR 1325.

A recent assessment of this earlier DFID-funded programme confirms the value of the approach proposed in this programme, building women's capacities at the community level to engage in peace making and security, linking this to national security sector reform, and to national and international accountability reforms:

> "UNIFEM is well-placed to engage with the SSR agenda from this more critical "security from below" perspective. In our view, UNIFEM is particularly well-positioned to work simultaneously at the international, national and local levels and to make connections between them. At the international level, UNIFEM HQ has clearly become an increasingly valued partner in the UN system in debates on security and peacekeeping issues through its conceptual and advocacy work on the implementation of 1325. At the national level, UNIFEM is in a good position to work within UN coordinating mechanisms and with gender and other government ministries to support their work to improve the gender balance in security and peace building institutions and make them more gender-responsive. Given its long experience of working with women's networks and machineries at both the national and local level and more recent experience working with women parliamentarians, UNIFEM is also well-placed to support these groups in monitoring and oversight (...) UNIFEM also tends to have excellent knowledge of and linkages with grassroots women's CBOs. This permits UNIFEM to play a (perhaps unique) role in giving voice to the perspectives on insecurity and security of women at the grassroots, grounding SSR approaches in local realities, and stimulating bottom-up demand for the accountability of security sector actors."[12]

The DFID assessment raised a number of concerns and pointed to operational challenges. The design of this follow-on programme seeks to build in remedies to these concerns. Among others, the concerns that are addressed here are:

(i) Need for **capacity-building of partners at the community level** in order to maximize impact, as well as to ensure effective linkages to national and international peace and security processes.
(ii) **Narrower selection of countries** in order to concentrate resources and maximize results: The community-level work will focus upon just four of the original six countries: Haiti, Liberia, Timor Leste and Uganda.
(iii) **Improved programmed coordination, management and monitoring:** more timely initial baseline studies with a stronger emphasis on identifying impact areas for monitoring will enable UNIFEM to present much more robust evidence to demonstrate impact. programme management and monitoring will be strengthened at headquarters and in the pilot countries, including via (i) establishing clear roles and responsibilities among the regional divisions, country offices and the global project run by the Governance Peace and Security team; (ii) ensuring each country

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[12] Mclean Hilker, Lyndsay, and Alice Kerr-Wilson, 2009, *Review of UNIFEM Programme*, Draft Report, 18 November, UK, pp 64.

component has a dedicated DFID programme manager; (iii) organizing periodic workshops for monitoring and evaluation to agree and sustain an M and E framework.

IV. Expected Results

The **overarching goal** for this programme is to ensure that the most marginalized women in conflict contexts (women heading households, IDPs, indigenous women and women survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict situations) are able to shape and benefit from national, regional and global security and peace building plans and policies.

Programme objectives

Goal: Women in conflict and post-conflict contexts are empowered to contribute to the reduction of violent conflict through their involvement in peacebuilding, security sector reform, and increasing accountability for national and international commitments to SCR 1325/1820.

Outcome 1: Women actively engage in peacebuilding initiatives on a community and national level, by engaging in peace negotiations, recovery efforts and strengthening community approaches to preventing SGBV and responding to the needs of survivors.

Outcome 2: Security Sector reforms in conflict-affected contexts create more secure environments for women by way of protection, access to justice and local reforms.

Outcome 3: Stronger planning, monitoring and accountability systems for SCR 1325 ensure improved implementation of SCR 1325 through increases in funding and institutional reforms to address women's needs in conflict situations.

Key stakeholders in this programme are:
- Women affected by conflict, particularly the most vulnerable amongst them (women IDPs, female headed households, ethnic or other minority group women)
- Women International, regional, national and community activists seeking implementation of SCR 1325, SCR 1820, SCR1888 and SCR 1889
- Regional and international security and development policy-makers
- National, regional and inter
- national political decision-makers
- National, regional and international researchers studying human security, gender and conflict, protection of civilians, children and armed conflict
- Security and development planning bodies

Outcome 1: (relates to Outcome 6 of the UNIFEM Strategic Plan 2008-13) – Influence of Gender Equality advocates in post conflict-countries results in better outcomes (including better access to services and greater allocation of resources) for women in peace processes, peace building and other post-conflict recovery processes

Output 1.1
Capacities strengthened of women and women's groups in post conflict countries to enhance their participation in, leadership and monitoring of peace processes and other peace-building/conflict prevention and post-conflict recovery processes.

Activity 1.1.1
In select pilot countries, set up small grants facilities to support women's community-level peacebuilidng and women's protection initiatives.

Activity 1.1.2
Technical assistance and regular monitoring to support capacity of community groups to engage women effectively with peacebuilidng forums and with local police and judicial institutions. These grants can be used for income-generation work linked to amplifying women's voice in local decision-making.

Activity 1.1.3
Technical assistance and South-South exchanges to facilitate capacity building for women's organizations on advocacy, analysis and constructive engagement in peace talks, in national planning bodies on implementation of National Action Plans on SCR 1325 and SCR 1820, as well as to monitor peace agreements and protocols and support national initiatives to address women's needs via PCNAs/CAPs, and the MDTFs set up to finance recovery. This component of the programme focuses on two elements: seeking to improve gender balance in peace negotiations (Track I and Track II processes), and improving the quality and availability of gender expertise available to mediators and their team, negotiation delegations, and peace activists.

Activity 1.1.4
Strengthen UNIFEM and partners' capacity to generate reviews of best-practices, lessons learned, and UNIFEM programme assessments to further develop the knowledge-base in the field of women, peace and security. Gender equality advocates be will provided with a rage of advocacy tools, including guidance notes, case studies, briefing papers, leaflet, posters and innovative media including documentaries, for effective messaging that generates greater pressure for the implementation of SCR 1325 and SCR 1820. Efforts will also be made to disseminate this knowledge on the womenwarpeace.org website to further develop the knowledge base in the field of women, peace and security.

Activity 1.1.5
Support national and regional women's peace coalitions through capacity-building and creation of opportunities to engage internationally with Contact Groups for particular conflicts.

Output 1.2
Capacities strengthened of peace-making and peacebuilding institutions to engage women and address their needs.

Activity 1.2.1
Development of a response capability in UNIFEM and DPA to ensure that when peace negotiation opportunities arise, gender expertise is available to mediators, including through guidance and training for mediators, rosters of gender experts, and technical support to UNIFEM sub-regional offices in transitional countries and in contexts in which peace is being negotiated to enable women's access to or engagement with peace talks at national and local levels.

Activity 1.2.2
Support for stronger gender perspectives in upcoming PCNAs, JAMs, CAPs etc, and more resources allocated to women's needs in Transitional Results Frameworks (TRFs) and Multi-donor Trust Funds (MDTFs) through production of guidance and provision of gender expertise.

Activity 1.2.3
Support for UNIFEM field offices to engage in Consolidated Appeals Processes (CAPs) to generate financing to address women's needs for security, livelihood resources, social services, and employment.

Activity 1.2.4
Build awareness amongst UN agencies, intergovernmental bodies such as the Security Council and the Peace-Building Commission, regional institutions (EU, AU), NGOs, and security sector organizations of women's contribution to peace-building efforts. Advocacy with international and regional security institutions to incorporate women's issues in their planning processes and develop a stronger understanding of SGBV as a national and international security issue. Build UNIFEM's contribution to advocacy work of UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict

Outcome 2: (relates to Outcome 7 of UNIFEM Strategic Plan 2008 – 13) Security Sector reforms in conflict-affected contexts create more secure environments for women by way of protection, access to justice and local reforms.

Output 2.1
In selected communities in Haiti, Liberia, Uganda, and Timor Leste, women's capacity is built to create a protective environment that ends cycles of violence that target women and girls.

Activity 2.1.1
Map current SSR initiatives in pilot countries and identify UNFIEM niche, building on existing programming and UNIFEM strengths in this area.

Activity 2.1.2
Build capacities of women and gender equality advocates in Haiti, Liberia, Uganda and Timor Leste to ensure that national security policy-making and oversight has women's security as a primary aim, through engagement in security sector oversight, community citizen-police liaison, traditional dispute resolution, and through support for gender-responsive security-sector reform.

Output 2.2
Stronger awareness of, commitment to, and effective actions on the part of national, regional and international security institutions to prevent conflict-related sexual violence and remedy its effects.

Activity 2.2.1

Capacity building of policy institutions including line ministries (ministries of defense, ministries of interior) and security sector actors (inter-governmental organizations such as AU, NATO, ECOWAS, EU and troop contributing countries) to internalize 1325/1820 and develop stronger operational guidance for security forces, including peacekeepers.

Activity 2.2.2

Seek and develop co-operation with regional organizations such as the African Union, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, so as to support institutionalization of gender equality in regional security-building work and enforce stronger implementation of SCR 1325 in their partner countries.

Activity 2.2.3

Support UN Action against Sexual Violence, the SRSG on prevention of sexual violence, and the Stop Rape Now campaign to engender system coherence and effectiveness in preventing conflict-related sexual violence.

Outcome 3 (relates to Outcome 2 of UNIFEM Strategic Plan 2008-13) – Stronger planning, monitoring and accountability systems to address women's core needs in conflict situations.

Output 3.1

A relevant body of knowledge on how to produce strong indicators that support implementation of national action plans on SCR 1325 and SCR 1820 is developed and disseminated.

Activity 3.1.1

Mapping of existing indicators and instruments (qualitative and quantitative) for monitoring SCR 1325 and SCR 1820. Particular attention will be paid to the assessment of national or regional instruments and indicators for their global relevance and potential to develop a joint systematic monitoring mechanism.

Activity 3.1.2

Conduct in-country workshops in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Nepal, Cote d'Ivoire and other countries on request, for together government actors (planning bodies, national women's machineries, relevant ministries and gender equality advocates (researchers, UNIFEM and UN staff, women's activists and networks, women's NGOs and CSOs) on how to develop, populate and monitor rigorous indicators on SCR 1325/1820.

Activity 3.1.3

Capture good practices on incorporation of implementation of SCR 1325 & SCR 1820 in various national action plans. This includes documentation of lessons learned and best practices in mainstreaming gender in post conflict recovery, reconstruction and development processes, and guidance material on gender mainstreaming in PCNBAs, MDTFs, etc.

Activity 3.1.4
Convene a global consultation process with key stakeholders (UN agencies, participants from pilot countries, international security agencies, CSOs, academics and practitioners) to disseminate results of in-country workshops, analyze other NAPs on 1325, generate a set of common indicators for tracking implementation of UNSCR 1325 at the global level, and create a platform for improved monitoring of the implementation of SCR 1325

Please see attached document for the log frame

V. Programme Strategies

The programme will address the issues of women's empowerment for peacebuilding, security sector reform, and accountability via the following strategies:

a) **Capacity-building** for women's peacebuilding initiatives through financing local initiatives, technical support for project management and monitoring of these initiatives, and creation of upstream advocacy opportunities to influence national, regional or international peace and recovery initiatives;

b) **Technical support** for security sector reform and for indicator design and monitoring at the national and global levels;

c) **Partnerships** with institutions that can enable women's organizations and UNIFEM to maximize impact with limited resources: Ministries of the Interior, Defense, Foreign Affairs, Finance; regional security institutions notably the AU, OSCE and EU, UN Agencies, inter-governmental bodies such as the PBC, international and national peace-building NGOs and women's peace coalitions;

d) **Evidence-based advocacy** channeling country-level findings to international policy-making forums such as donor conferences and to national peacebuilding processes such as peace negotiations and post-conflict needs assessments. UNIFEM will support a strong advocacy campaign to call attention to evidence gaps, implementation shortfalls, and the need for stronger implementation of SCR 1325.

These strategies cross-cut the geo-physical location of programme activities:

Community:
The programme will work in a select set of countries (Haiti, Uganda, Liberia, Timor Leste), to build women's capacity at the community level to create a protection environment that ends cycles of violence that target women and girls (engagement in policing, dispute resolution, economic or governance activities). The programme will also support women to participate in and influence community reconciliation and peace building initiatives in ways that ensure that women's perspectives on reconciliation and peace are acted upon and generate sustained peace building.

National:
The programme will support women and gender equality advocates to ensure that national peacemaking and peacebuilding initiatives address women's concerns. It will support women's engagement in conflict resolution efforts as and when new opportunities arise, including through engagement in Track I and II peace processes. It will engage women in security policy-making and oversight so that security sector reform has women's security as a primary aim. In close collaboration with troop contributing countries and the UN DPKO, the programme will support pre-deployment training for troops to prevent sexual violence in countries where the UN peacekeeping missions have a protection of civilian's mandate. It will also support national planning for the implementation of UN SCR 1325 through technical support for indicators development, population, and tracking. The

countries for piloting the development of indicators are - Sierra Leone, Liberia, Uganda, Nepal, and Cote d'Ivoire.

International

An international consultative process will produce a globally relevant and agreed set of indicators of progress in implementing 1325. This will be verified by the Security Council in 2010, responsibilities will be assigned to various UN Agencies to populate these indicators with data, and rigorous tracking of performance on 1325 will begin. An institutionalized and sustained response to promoting women's security and engaging them in peace making, peacekeeping and peace building will be promoted at the UN, AU, OSCE and EU through advocacy and capacity building for key security sector actors.

Advocacy

These capacity building efforts will be complemented by efforts of the Governance, Peace and Security section at headquarters to target key policy makers, such as permanent and elected members of the Security Council. This will include tailored briefings on the Women, Peace and Security agenda for new SC members as well as input to SG's reports on related issues (report on women, peace and security, report on mediation, report on humanitarian situations and violence against women, report on peace building, report on new and restored democracies) including advocacy for clear suggestions for strong accountability mechanisms to ensure tracking of serious national situation will continue to be a priority.

VI. Pilot Country Selection

Though there are currently quite a few countries globally that have National Action Plans (NAPs) and that are in various phases of conflict, conflict prevention, early recovery, relief and peace building, the selection of the countries proposed for inclusion in the pilot stage is based on a number of criteria, and in particular, the following:

- post-conflict countries, especially those that are in various stages of recovery, relief and peace building efforts;
- limited in-country capacities of countries to refine/design indicators; and,
- the evidence of existing substantial efforts to address SCR 1325 components at the national level, including the presence of NAPs and/or a commitment to initiate the process of developing a NAP.

Based on the above criteria, the following five pilot countries[13] are proposed for participation in the pilot effort:
- Uganda
- Cote' d'Ivoire
- Nepal
- Sierra Leon
- Liberia

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[13] More countries will be added based on country level interest

All of these countries are in various stages of developing NAPs. For example, while Liberia already has a National Action Plan, it was selected to develop in-country capacities to refine indicators currently existing in her NAP. Sierra Leone on the other hand is currently in the process of drafting the NAP. This offers an opportunity to have a concrete impact and viable impact on the final version of the NAP, both in terms of designing a concrete set of indicators and in developing in-country capacities to use and report on such indicators. Two other countries (potentially one from Latin America and one from CEE region) are being considered for further pilots.

For the community led work on addressing security sector reform and engaging women in peace-building, UNIFEM would like to build on its previous programme on "Supporting Women's Engagement in Peacebuilding and Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict: Community-led approaches" which was supported by DfID. UNIFEM, therefore, proposes to continue to work in the following four countries: Haiti, Timor Leste, Uganda and Liberia.

VII. Partners

This programme is grounded in existing strong partnerships between UNIFEM and UN entities such as DPA, DPKO, UNFPA, OSAGI, UNDP/BCPR (in particular the UNDP-supported Global Initiative for Research on Gender and Crisis Prevention and Recovery (G-CPR), UNHCR, OHCHR, UNAIDS. A core partner for some of this activity will be SRSG for prevention of sexual violence in conflict, and his or her support office, UN Action against Sexual Violence in conflict, a 12-UN Agency coalition of which UNIFEM is a founder member.

Government and Inter-governmental organizations:
In each country we will partner with a lead Ministry/ies and/or lead CSO, identified by UNIFEM Country Offices. Upstream advocacy based on the community-led peacebuilidng and on the national action plan work will require development of partnerships with regional international security institutions such as the African Union (AU), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), European Union (EU), and the International Conference on the Great Lakes region (ICGLR).

UNIFEM will continue to engage with the Security Council to advocate for stronger implementation of SCR 1325 and SCR 1820 and highlight implementation gaps to other member states. UNIFEM will continue to generate information material and advocacy messages for Council members on women's situation in countries coming up for review or mandate renewals. UNIFEM will also deepen its engagement with TCCs to advocate for stronger institutionalization of gender-responsive procedures in peacekeeping troops.

Non-Governmental Organizations/Civil Society Organizations/Academic Institutions:
Joint work with national women's organizations will be a key element to the success of the advocacy campaigns. Collaborative links with organizations (research institutions, government bodies, networks, women's NGOs and CSOs) in country pilots, and, in the later phases of the project, in other countries experiencing or emerging from conflict, are essential. These links will be established initially through the workshops on developing National Action Plans, and deepened through regular communications

Key international NGO and research partners include the International Alert, Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, Initiative for Inclusive Security, the Centre for Conflict Resolution (Cape Town), the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, the Open Society Institute (OSI), Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace, ISIS Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE), West Africa Network for Building Peace (WANEP), Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Centre, Institute of Development Studies (RPC- Research Programme Consortium), Norwegian Refugee Council, the International Centre for Ethnic Studies, Social Science Research Council, MIT Center for International Studies; academic institutions in pilot countries, such as the University of Sierra Leone, Council on the Development of Economic and Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), Universidade National of Timor Leste (UNTL) ; CSOs involved in peace building and gender-equality in the various countries, such as: for HABURAS Foundation, Peace and Democracy Foundation (PDF), Asia-Pacific Support Collective of Timor Leste (APSCTL) HAK Association, Men's Association against Violence (AMKV) and Rede Feto of Timor Leste, Solidarité Fanm Ayisyen (SOFA), FANM DESIDE, Asosyasyon des Hommes Dévoués du Sud-Est (ADHESE), Foyer des Vodouisants-es pour l'Intégration Sociale (FOVIS), Center for Conflict Resolution (CECORE) , UWONET (Ugandan Women's Network) and Isis Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE) and Federecion International De Abogadas (FIDA) in Uganda, Women NGOs Secretariat of Liberia (WONGOSOL), Mano River Women's Peace Network (MARWOPNET), Women in Peacebuilding Network (WIPNET), African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN); media organizations such as the WNET, Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), Inter Press Service (IPS).

VIII. Programme Management/ Institutional Arrangements

To ensure maximum impact of this pilot project and so that lessons learned through the initiative can be shared as far as possible with other countries a global component will be put in place which will be managed by UNIFEM HQ. A global coordinator will oversee the roll-out of project activities as well as on-going monitoring, communications, and lessons learning processes, while in-country programme managers will be responsible for building partnerships and implementing the country-specific work. The global coordinator will implement the global and regional advocacy programmes. A Schedule of programme activities will be produced and revised quarterly.

The functions of the global programme secretariat will be:

- Manage global activities;
- Establish, test, and facilitate M&E frameworks for the global activities but also for the country programmes;
- Support country offices in engaging Programme Managers for this work
- Provide a secondary line of supervision and support to country level programme managers;
- Facilitate periodic workshop for relevant UNIFEM staff and partners on M&E, lessons-learned, mid-term and final review;
- Support activities for all country case studies, including preparation of toolkits, organizing meetings and learning exchanges and systematizing lessons learned and best practices; and,
- Overview the activities at the national and regional level.

In all of these cases, UNIFEM HQ will seek partnerships, including with the organizations mentioned in the previous section.

At the regional level, UNIFEM offices will be the main focal point for activities. UNIFEM regional offices will also work together with the Global Programme Secretariat to organize and monitor country implementation activities. Each Country office is expected to hire a Programme Manager to implement activities. Country offices will be crucial in the dissemination of knowledge products and tools to gender equality advocates and build capacities of national planning bodies to implement SCR 1325 and SCR 1820.

The implementation strategy specific to each country will be developed case by case, in coordination with the relevant UNIFEM regional office and relevant partners.

In the first six months of the programme (i.e. first part of 2010) an initial 'write shop' will be convened in which the four pilot countries for the community-level work will draft the fully detailed country programme component of the broader cross-regional programme. On the basis of this meeting, the global log frame will be revised to reflect the outcomes and outputs of the country and community-level work.

IX.   Programme Work Plan

Timeline of activities, October 2009 - March 2012

	October 2009 - March 2010	April 2010- March 2011	April 2011- March 2012
Phase 1			
In country workshops for 3 countries (Liberia, Sierra Leone and Uganda completed)	▉		
Workshop with troop contributing countries on indicators as called on by SC 1889	▉		
Draft list of indicators to track SCr 1325 and SCr 1820 developed.	▉		
Advocacy and training with member states for developing stronger indicators for NAPS on SCr1325	▉		
Phase 2			
Inception workshop/write shop for fine-tuning programme plans for Haiti, Liberia, Timor Leste and Uganda		▉	
In-country NAP 1325 indicators workshops (Cote d'Ivoire and Nepal)		▉	
In-country NAP 1325 indicators workshops (on request)		▉	
Validation of a global list of indicators and processes to track SCR 1325 and 1820		▉	
Global, regional and national advocacy campaign for stronger implementation of SCR 1325		▉	
In-country community activities start, disbursement of small grants, MOUs with partners, security sector reform efforts		▉	
Ad hoc support for women in peace talks or recovery processes		▉	
Phase 3			
In country community activities continue, continued support to women's engagement in peace processes			▉
Training Manual for Peacekeeping troops and other security sector actors developed			▉
Rolling out of training manual in select countries			▉
Advocacy with TCC and EU/AU security sector actors for institutionalizing response to SGBV			▉
Monitoring and assessment of impact			▉

X. Monitoring and Evaluation

A monitoring system to ensure that results are captured and lessons shared will be set in place from the start, through an inception workshop with all key stakeholders. This will be supported through sustained support for regular and effective monitoring of programme activities at both global and country levels, through provision of technical assistance. Particular attention will be devoted to strengthening M&E given the stress put on this issue in the assessment of past DFID-funded programming.

Evaluations will be handled by external evaluators under the supervision and guidance of the evaluation units of UNIFEM and UNDP and independence of evaluation will be ensured. UNIFEM will ensure the application of a common framework on evaluation, but will not conduct the evaluation itself. Local institutions, including CSO and universities, will be identified and evaluations will be conducted in accordance with United Nations Evaluation Guidelines (UNEG).

XI.   Risks and Assumptions

All four of the pilot countries for community-led work have recently emerged from conflict into a fragile peace, and each faces a fragile security situation. A regional conflict in one of the countries – Uganda – is yet to be resolved. Low-level conflict brews unresolved in each country, manifested inter alia by high on-going levels of SGBV. Each of the countries that are the focus of this programme faces a genuine risk of a resumption of violent conflict. While this shows the relevance of the proposed programme's proposals to build local resources for conflict prevention and protection of women, it also poses significant risks. Region-specific instability in some of the programming countries requires investment in safety systems for staff such as radios and secure vehicles. Should violent conflict erupt in any of the programming countries, programme activities are likely to be interrupted. UNIFEM is committed to continuing its programming activities even in conditions of instability; nevertheless, this can pose risks for staff and programme partners. If conflict does break out, UNIFEM will trigger staff safety measures (conforming to UN MOSS standards), but will continue wherever possible to channel support to its partners.

Conflict prevention and peace-building can entail risks for the women who engage in it, particularly in contexts in which this is a socially proscribed activity. UNIFEM's efforts to promote women's engagement in peace building will be guided by a 'do no harm' principle that endeavors never to put women participants at risk. In all cases, high-level government commitment to the programme activities has already been obtained, as well as the buy-in of prominent local leaders. This will serve as a form of insurance against social backlash.

There are significant risks associated with working with survivors of sexual violence, or with addressing issues of SGBV at the community level. Deeply embedded prejudices against women who are the victims of sexual violence usually mean that once identified, victims are subject to ostracism and suffer severe stigmatization. Any programme aiming to support survivors of SGBV must be governed by a strict code of ethics that puts the protection of the human rights of survivors at the center, and that seeks to do no harm to them. Above all, people who have experienced this form of violence should not in any way experience an exacerbation of their vulnerability because of external interventions.

Efforts to change attitudes to SGBV are in some contexts seen as profoundly counter-cultural. There is a risk that this programme may arouse backlash reactions or other forms of resistance. Every effort will be taken to work with institutions that have demonstrated a willingness and commitment to support women's engagement in peacebuilding and to prevent SGBV. As a risk management (if not mitigation) strategy for understanding the challenges of programming on women's' rights in conceit countries, UNIFEM is organizing a global internal staff consultation on how to address the many challenges involved in working with women in conflict. A working Group on this matter has been formed and allow programme partners will be asked to participate. Guidance on how safely to engage on women's rights in conflict contexts will be produced.

XII. Budget

Please see attached Excel sheet for the budget.

United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIFEM

1325+10 *Women Count for Peace*
Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security:
Gender-Sensitive Peace*making*, Peace*keeping* & Peace*building*

Resolution elements	Women's Leadership in Peacemaking and Conflict Prevention		Prevention of and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence	
	1325	**1889**	**1820**	**1888**
Description	First SCR to **link women's experiences of conflict to the international peace and security agenda**: addresses the impact of war on women and their contribution to conflict resolution and sustainable peace *Presented by Namibia, 2000*	Addresses **women's exclusion from peacebuilding** planning and institutions and consequent **lack of adequate funding** for their needs *Presented by Viet Nam, 2009*	First SCR to recognize **conflict-related sexual violence as a tactic of warfare and a critical component of the maintenance of international peace and security**, requiring a peacekeeping, justice, and peace negotiation response *Presented by the USA, 2008*	Strengthens tools for implementing 1820 through assigning **leadership, building judicial response expertise, and reporting mechanisms** *Presented by USA, 2009*
Key elements	• Women must **participate** in all elements of peacemaking particularly peace negotiations • Placement of **gender advisors in** missions • **Training** humanitarian and peacekeeping personnel on protection, rights and needs of women [OP 6] • Need to maintain **civilian character** of refugee/IDP camps and design them in a way that helps **prevent** sexual violence [OP 12] • "Special measures" to **protect** women	• Women to **participate** in peacemaking and post-conflict recovery institutions • SG must develop a **strategy** to increase numbers of female peacemaking and peacekeeping personnel [OP4] • Placement of gender advisors AND **women protection advisors** • Basic **services** for women and adequate **funding** for them (gender marker) [OP 8- 10] • **Civilian character** of IDP/refugee	• Specific **training** of troops on categorical prohibition of sexual violence [OP 3; 6; 7] • Develops mechanism for **protecting** women and girls in/around UN-managed camps [OP 10] • Welcomes coordination efforts of **UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict** [pp xiv] • Scope for addressing **root causes**: "debunking myths that fuel sexual violence" [OP 3] • **PBC** to advise on ways to address	• Calls for appointment of **SRSG** to provide leadership and coordination of UN response to SV [OP 4] • Supports **UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict** as host for SRSG and **coordination** tool • **Women protection advisors** (mix of military and gender skills) in contexts with high levels of SV [OP 12] • **Rapid response team** of judicial

Resolution elements	1325	1889	1820	1888
	and girls from SGBV [OP 10]	camps [OP 12] • Takes into account the particular needs of women and girls associated with armed forces in the planning of DDR programmes and ensures their full access (OP13) • Engages **PBC** to address gender in peacebuilding [OP 14 and 19] • Global indicators for 1325 within 6 months [OP 17] • Recommendations invited for a Council mechanism for monitoring [OP 18]	sexual violence [OP11] • Effective protection from violence against women and girls in DDR processes (OP10)	experts to address impunity. [OP 8] • Report within 3 months with proposals on improved **monitoring** and reporting on conflict-related SV [OP 24] • Annual Report on trends, situations, and providing **details on parties to armed conflict** credibly suspected of perpetrating patterns of rape. [OP 26]
Focal Point/Leadership within the UN	• **Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues** coordinates Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, Peace and Security, and is mandated to advise the SG on 1325 matters • No designated operational counterpart to OSAGI at country level.	• Introduction of possible new focal point for gender and peacebuilding issues: the **PBC** • Mentions Inter-Agency Standing Committee IASC (on Humanitarian Assistance), sub-Working Group on Gender	• **DPKO** best practices unit produced 1820 +1 report. • **UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict** indicated as coordination resource	• **SRSG** to build coherence and coordination in the UN's response on conflict-related SV. • Linked to **UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict** for coordination support

Resolution elements	Women's Leadership in Peace Making and Conflict Prevention		Prevention of and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence	
	1325	**1889**	**1820**	**1888**
Monitoring and reporting mechanism	• **The System-wide Action Plan** currently lacks agreed indicators for effective progress monitoring. Focuses on UN system-wide agency implementation plans rather than on 'violation' of resolution.	• Call for global indicators [OP17] will create foundation for effective monitoring tool. Will need commitment of UN entities to populate with data and monitor, and commitment from	• Annual report (but no clear monitoring and reporting parameters) • Monthly consideration by the Security Council expert group on Protection of Civilians [which is	• Invites a proposal within 3 months on monitoring and reporting mechanism. • Annual report to provide details on perpetrators, i.e.: a **name and shame** mechanism

	• Informal reviews: Open Debate every October, and informal Council meetings on the subject	Member States to monitor indicators relevant at the country level. • No formal mechanism but invites proposals for review procedure and mechanism [OP 18]	briefed by OCHA]	• Links to the Monitoring and Review mechanism for the Children and Armed Conflict resolutions (1612 and 1882)
Accountability mechanism [what consequences for violating the resolution]	• None. No reference to sanctions for perpetrators; (only mentions impact of sanctions on women [OP 14]) • Tentative on amnesty – parties urged to avoid giving amnesty for war crimes against women "where feasible" [OP 11]	• None – but calls for recommendations in 2010 on how Council will receive, analyze, and act upon information on 1325; in short, invites reflection on what kind of accountability mechanism could be set up [OP18]	• Sexual violence relevant to country-specific **sanctions** regimes [OP 5] • SG to develop a **strategy for addressing SV in dialogue** with parties to armed conflict [OP3] • Categorical **exclusion** of sexual violence crimes from **amnesty** provisions [OP 4]	• **Sanctions** committees must add criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence [OP 10]; • Report **naming perpetrators** to be reviewed in Council [OP 26] • National and local leaders, including traditional/religious authorities, to combat marginalization and stigmatization of survivors [OP 15]
Member State accountability	• Security Council Presidential Statement of October 2004 encourages formulation **of National Action Plans on SCR 1325** (as of 2009 there are 16 NAPS on 1325)	• Request for **gender marker**/tracking of funds for post-conflict recovery. This is not a formal requirement.	• Member states accountable for upholding international humanitarian law standards in national judicial institutions and processes.	• Member state accountability for legal response to be bolstered by technical input from a Team of Experts on judicial response.
Implementation responsibilities	• UN entities responsible for peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding are expected to mainstream gender equality to their work. This takes the form of support for women's peace coalitions, women's access to peace talks, services for survivors, and gender-sensitive peacekeeping. However,	• Appeals to the UN's architecture for **early recovery, transitions and peacebuilding** (UNDG-ECHA, PBSO, World Bank) and to UN/World Bank post-conflict needs assessment and financing tools in early recovery (PCNAs and MDTFs)	• Not indicated but by implication the 12 agencies of **UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict** and UN Action itself will implement. • Links directly to the UN's architecture on protection of civilians with strong implications for coordination between OCHA, DPKO, DPA, OHCHR	• Implementation mechanisms to be proposed and likely to be coordinated through **UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict** under the leadership of the SRSG on prevention of sexual violence. • **Team of Experts** on judicial response /rule of law will have

	there is no single UN operational entity charged with coordination on the ground.			responsibilities to implement elements of 1888 relevant to justice system/rule of law responses.