1325/1820 National Action Plans

April 24 2009

Developing SC 1325/1820 NAPs: the process

1. Lead Govt department must house the NAP and drive the process forward (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Justice)

2. Consultations with CSOs essential; single government platform for regular consultation useful for transparency

3. Consultations with women who have experienced conflict has been a gap so far.

Developing SC 1325/1820 NAP
The content

- <u>Analysis</u>: the case for addressing SC 1325/1820 (4 Ps).

- <u>Mission</u> statement for the NAP and country priorities (donors/TCCs different from post-conflict contexts)

- <u>Purpose and strategy</u> realistic and achievable objectives (medium & long term)

- <u>Time frame</u>, aligned with resources needed, who does what and when, regular review of progress

- <u>Monitoring & Evaluation</u> framework: indicators and benchmarks, monitoring body, frequency of reporting

- <u>Budget</u> aligned with specific responsibilities

Developing SC 1325/1820 NAP: implementation

1. NAP Working Group becomes a body to support implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

2. NAP requires adequate budget allocation.

3. NAPs must have high Govt status otherwise they will not receive adequate funding or high-level commitment for implementation or accountability.

4. Accountability relies on monitoring, assessing progress, demanding explanations for non-implementation. Very few NAPs have adequate indicators for monitoring; few have generated data.

5. Audits, reviews and substantive inputs enable NAPs to evolve over time.

6. Twinning holds possibility of sustained external support for implementation and monitoring

UNIFEM
United Nations Development Fund for Women

NAPs and IAPs

- NAPs are no substitute for Action Plans on 1325 and 1820 in multilateral security institutions.

- NAPs in post-conflict contexts depend upon effectiveness of Action Plans on 1325/1820 in multilateral security institutions

- NAPs could be more effective if networked so as to permit comparative analysis of data on implementation, and global review of progress

- IAPs therefore need agreed indicators of progress implementing SCR 1325/1820

SC 1325/1820: Challenges with key indicators

Relatively little attention has been paid to the elaboration of indicators to capture the range of issues and objectives within SCR 1325 or 1820.
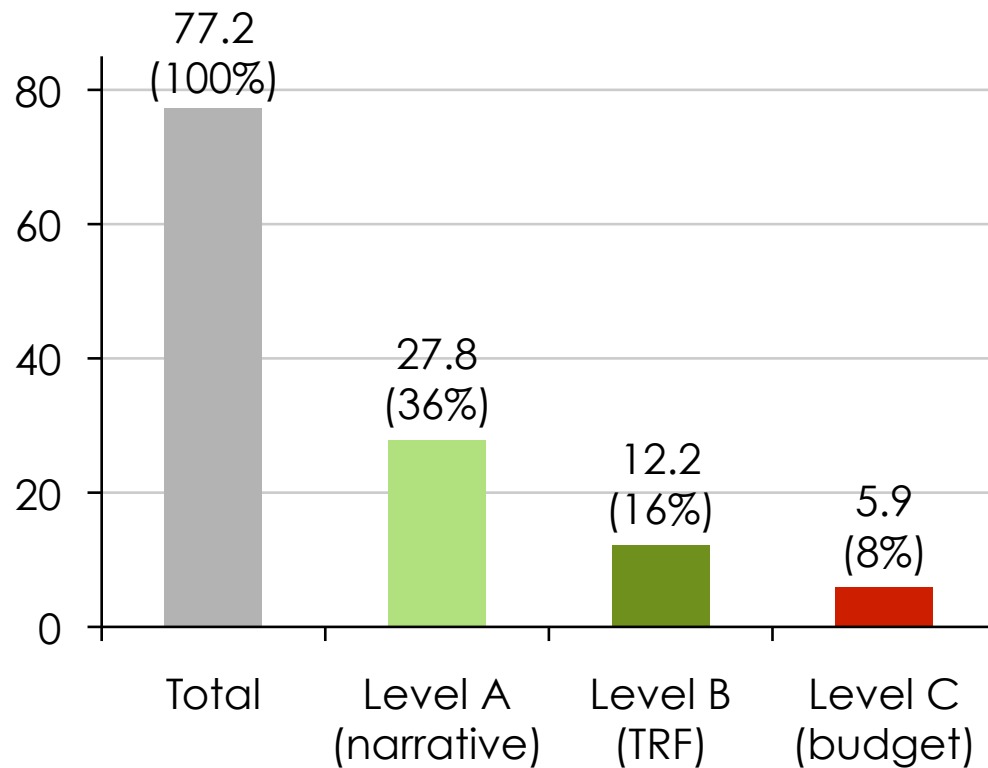
1. Little data on women's participation in peace processes

2. No data on attention to women's needs on emergency and post-conflict funding

3. Weak data on SGBV and on women's access to and benefit from the justice system

4. No agreed set of indicators on peace consolidation (monitoring SC 1325 & 1820)

Women's participation in peace processes

Averages:	2.43%	3.65%	5.57%	5.90%
PCNA	**Signatories**	**Mediators**	**Witnesses**	**Negotiation**
1. El Salvador (1992)	12%	0%	--	13
2. Guatemala (1996)	11%	0%	--	--
3. Northern Ireland (1998)	2%	0%	--	2%
4. Indonesia (1999)	0%	0%	0%	--
5. Sierra Leone (1999)	0%	0%	25%	0%
6. Burundi (2000)	0%	0%	--	2%
7. Papua New Guinea (2001)	7%	0%	--	4%
8. Afghanistan (2001)	9%	0%	--	9%
9. Somalia (2002)	0%	0%	0%	--
10. Cote d'Ivoire (2003)	0%	0%	0%	--
11. DRC (2003)	5%	0%	0%	12%
12. Liberia (2003)	0%	0%	17%	--
13. Sudan (2005)	0%	0%	9%	--
14. Darfur (2006)	0%	0%	7%	8%
15. Nepal (2006)	0%	--	0%	0%
16. The Philippines (2007)	0%	0%	--	--
17. DRC (2008) – North Kivu	5%	20%	0%	--
18. DRC (2008) – South Kivu	0%	20%	0%	--
19. Uganda (2008)	0%	0%	20%	9%
20. Kenya (2008)	0%	33%	0%	--
21. Central African Rep. (2008)	0%	0%	0%	--

Funding for women's needs on PCNAs: less than 8%

PCNA total budget, by extent of inclusion of gender issues
(US$ billion and %)

LEVEL C
The respective sub-sector specifically mentions outputs addressing women's needs within the budget or the estimated costing needs
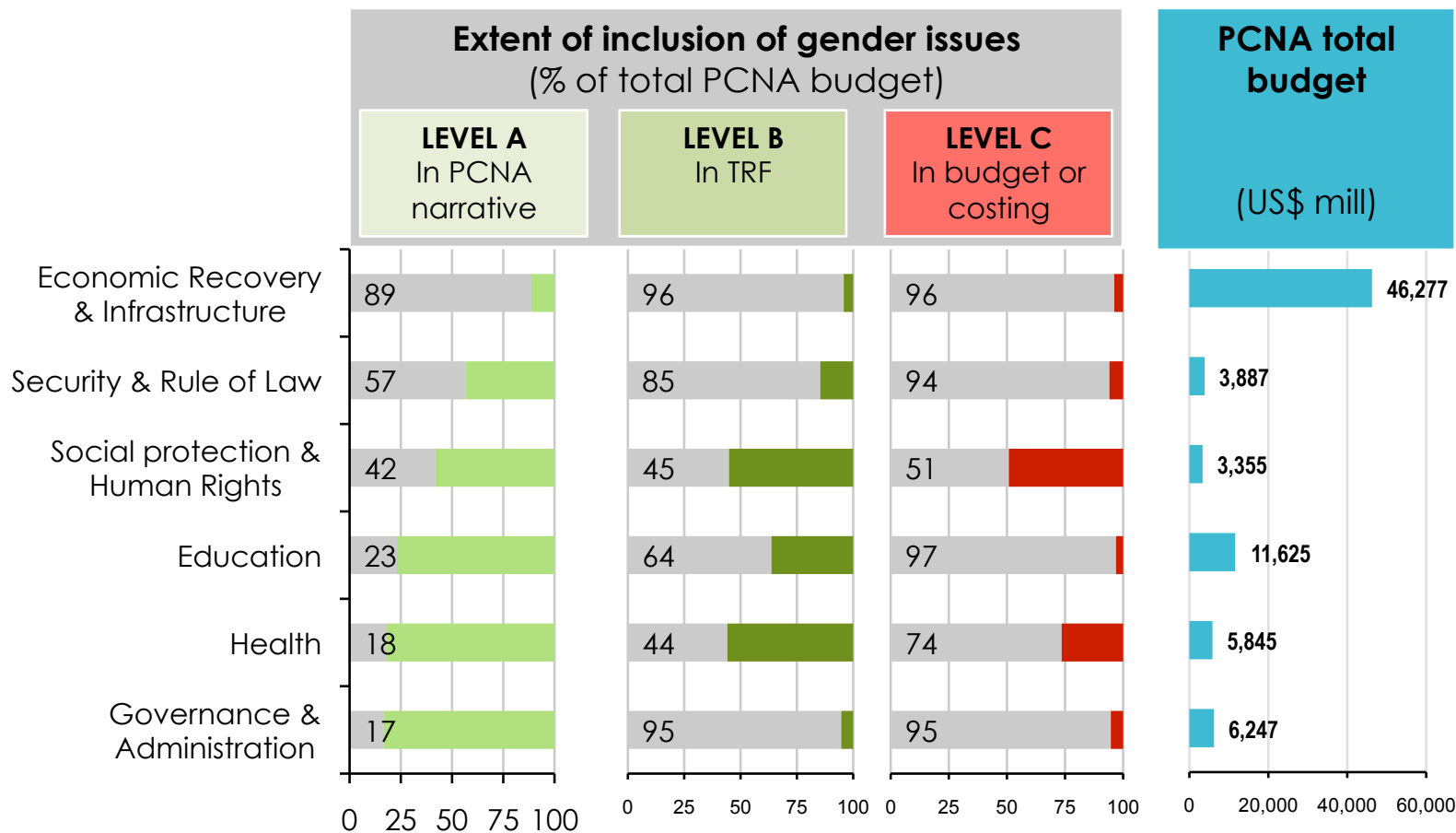
LEVEL B
The respective sub-sector has at least one outcome, indicator or target addressing or considering women's issues within the Transitional Results Framework (TRF)

LEVEL A
Women's situation and needs are addressed and explained in the respective sub-sector, in the narrative section of the PCNA

Chart values:
- Total: 77.2 (100%)
- Level A (narrative): 27.8 (36%)
- Level B (TRF): 12.2 (16%)
- Level C (budget): 5.9 (8%)

UNIFEM
United Nations Development Fund for Women

More attention needed to women needs in the sector of economic recovery & infrastructure in PCNAs

	Extent of inclusion of gender issues (% of total PCNA budget)			PCNA total budget
	LEVEL A In PCNA narrative	**LEVEL B** In TRF	**LEVEL C** In budget or costing	(US$ mill)
Economic Recovery & Infrastructure	89	96	96	46,277
Security & Rule of Law	57	85	94	3,887
Social protection & Human Rights	42	45	51	3,355
Education	23	64	97	11,625
Health	18	44	74	5,845
Governance & Administration	17	95	95	6,247

UNIFEM
United Nations Development Fund for Women

Why the focus on indicators?

- A set of simple, agreed indicators of progress in meeting planned actions is one of the most powerful ways of making sure that people pay attention.

- Indicators are not neutral tools: they indicate priorities. They are influenced by political values and contexts. For this reason, it is important that they have clear definitions and classifications, refer to a space and time, indicate realistically achievable targets and are closely linked with policy goals and priorities.

No agreed set of indicators on peace consolidation

AREAS FOR DESIGN OF INDICATORS (wish list)

I. Mainstreaming of SCR 1325/1820 in the work of the SC

II. Women peace keepers and peace builders

III. Number of peace agreements signed with the UN assistance since 2000

IV. Post-conflict assessments needs since 2000

V. Donor conferences for post-conflict reconstruction since 2000

VI. Constitutional and Legislative reform processes since 2000

VII. Elections since 2000

VIII. Institution-building – State capacity to respond to women's needs

IX. Security Sector Reform

X. Transitional justice

I. Mainstreaming of SCR 1325/1820 in the work of the SC

- Mention of SGBV as a security issue, and women as peace builders in SC resolutions

- Meetings with women's groups during the SC missions to conflict areas

- SC mission reports have a section dedicated to 1325 or 1820. Qualitative analysis of issues addressed

- Ceasefire arrangements ensure monitoring of persistent sexual violence

II. Women peacekeepers and peace builders

- Staff and funding (not focal points nor mainstreaming) of complex PKO dedicated to gender (at least at budget level)

- Number of women SRSGs out of total

- Number of deputy SRSGs and heads of units out of total

- Number of senior female staff in DPA and DPKO, PBSO out of total

III. Number of peace agreements signed with the UN assistance since 2000

- Number of women members of official delegations at the peace negotiations
- Number of female mediators/envoys from the UN and other international actors
- Number of peace agreements that have specific provisions on gender issues and SCR 1325.1820/1674
- Detailed breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements (including, for example, if temporary measures to ensure gender equality have been agreed upon or the gender mechanisms that will be created)
- Number of women or gender equality representatives as observers
- Number of senior gender advisors to mediation teams

IV. Post conflict assessment needs since 2000

- Number of gender equality provisions in each report by cluster

- Actual spending allocations for gender-related post-conflict recovery and response in TRMs and in MDTFs or other early recovery funding mechanisms

United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIFEM

V. Donor conferences for post-conflict reconstruction since 2000

- Number of women as part of official delegations

- Number of women in CSO representation

- Funding pledged and earmarked for gender equality provisions

VI. Constitutional and legislative reform processes since 2000

- Quotas for women's participation

- Number of women (and percentage out of total participants) in each type of constitutional or legislative review process

- Number of newly developed or modified constitutions that include provisions for gender equality and non-discrimination

- Special provisions in the constitutions and legislation that deal with gender equality (social, economic and cultural rights) in each country

United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIFEM

VII. Elections since 2000

- Voter turnout by sex and country
- Number of female candidates in presidential elections
- Number of female candidates in parliamentary elections
- Number of female *elected* officials at presidential and parliamentary levels
- - Analysis (and monitoring) of gender issues in political party platforms
- Proportion of women members of political parties and especially decision-making positions in political party
- Media analysis of (a) exposure and (b) topics addressed with candidates

VIII. Institution-building – State capacity to respond to women's needs

- Number of women (and proportion of total) at ministerial and sub-ministerial levels in each country
- Funding and political location of national machineries dealing with gender equality
- Budgets of NWMs as portion of total govt spend
- Number of women (and proportion of total) in the judiciary in each country
- Number of women (and proportion of total) in the public sector (by decision-making or non- decision-making levels)
- Ratification of CEDAW and regular submission of reports
- Ratification of Optional Protocol (one-off benchmark)
- Submission of National action plan on gender equality or GBV (with a budget) (one-off benchmark)
- Extent to which gender equality (discourse & funds allocated) is included in MDGs/PRSPs reports, plans, etc

IX. Security Sector Reform

- Number of women (and proportion of total) in DDR processes
- Number and proportion of women in police and military (and other security forces) – and their seniority levels
- Extent to which security sector supports female participation through training, changes in infrastructure (housing, transport, vulnerable persons units, etc)
- Extent to which security forces respond to women's security needs (special response units, patrolling for domestic violence, training, etc)
- Increased reporting to police on GBV and other abuses of women's rights such as property capture
- Increased investigation and development of cases of GBV for prosecution.
- Increased number of indictments and sentencing for SGBV crimes, proportional to reports and cases registered.

X. Transitional justice

- Number (and proportion of total) of women commissioners in each TRC

- Extent to which procedures and facilities are adapted to encourage testimony from women for SGBV

- Number (and proportion of total) of women who testify by type of violation

- Number of provisions/recommendations in the final reports on women and women's rights by country

- Extent to which recommendations on women's rights are implemented

- Funding earmarked to address SGBV violations in conflicts where this is known to have been a massive problem

UNIFEM
United Nations Development Fund for Women

Liberia National Action Plan

- **Post-conflict country**

- **Pillars**: protection, prevention, participation & empowerment, promotion

- 10 strategic areas and <u>197 indicators</u>

- The workshop aimed at setting high priority indicators (specific, measurable, realistic, achievable, and time bound), as a starting point for developing the implementation plan.

- Defining high priority indicators implicitly defines priorities

United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIFEM

Liberia National Action Plan

Pillar 1: Protection

1. Provide psycho-social and trauma counseling to women and girls

2. Protect the rights and strengthen security for women and girls

3. Increase access to quality health education for women and girls with a specific emphasis on HIV/AIDS

Pillar 2: Prevention

4. Prevent all types of violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence

United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIFEM

Liberia National Action Plan

Pillar 3: Participation & Empowerment

5. Promote women's full participation in all conflict prevention, peace-building and post-conflict recovery processes

6. Empower women through increased access to housing and natural resources and strengthen their participation in the management of the environment

Liberia National Action Plan

Pillar 4: Promotion

7. Promote the involvement of women's groups in the implementation of the LNAP and advocate for increased access to resources for both the Government and women's groups

8. Promote the participation of girls in conflict prevention, early warning, peace security and post-conflict recovery issues through education and training

9. Enhance the technical and institutional capacities of governmental and civil society actors, including women's groups to effectively implement the LNAP

10. Promote the full involvement of governmental and civil society actors, including women's groups in the monitoring and evaluation of the LNAP

Resources

- Irish joint consortium on GBV

- SC 1325 National Action Plans (i.e. Austria, Finland)

- PBSO paper on benchmarking & UNIFEM wish-list of peace consolidation indicators

- UNIFEM studies on women's participation in peace processes and post-conflict funding for women's needs

- Liberia National Action Plan & draft list of priority indicators

- EU/AU paper from gender cluster of the initiative for peacebuilding