



HM Government

UK National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2018-2022: Annual Report to Parliament 2018



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Section One: Ministerial Foreword



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**The Rt Hon Penny
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**The Rt Hon Gavin
Williamson CBE MP**

Secretary of State for Defence

Since the launch of the fourth UK National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security in January 2018, the UK has continued to demonstrate its global leadership of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda through our diplomatic, defence and development efforts.

The award of the 2018 Nobel Peace Prize to Dr Denis Mukwege and Nadia Murad for their commitment, conviction and courage to end sexual violence in conflict was a welcome recognition of a long-neglected problem and demonstrates that there is still much to be done to protect people living in areas affected by conflict. In order to tackle the root causes, we must continue to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, most importantly through women's inclusion in peace processes. We know the positive impact women can have on conflict prevention and peacebuilding: when women meaningfully participate in peace processes the resulting agreement is 35 per cent more likely to last at least 15 years. In recognition of that, in April the UK committed £1.6 million to amplifying the voices of women peacebuilders, including through the launch of the Women Mediators across the Commonwealth (WMC) initiative, working in close coordination with other regional networks. During the UK Presidency of the UN Security Council in August, we welcomed the first female civil society member to brief the Council on Iraq.

Women's political empowerment is a cornerstone of the UK Government's refreshed Strategic Vision for Gender Equality launched in 2018. The Strategic Vision is a Call to Action to drive lasting progress on gender equality, committing the UK to building the foundations of equality, for example by supporting women and girls to continue their education in situations of conflict, protracted crises and humanitarian emergencies. The UK's endorsement of the Safe Schools Declaration in April and commitment to 12 years of quality education for girls through the #LeaveNoGirlBehind campaign reflected this commitment. We continue to lead global efforts to eradicate violence against women and girls in all its forms – be it sexual or inter-personal violence, female genital mutilation or child, early and forced marriage. DFID is supporting over 120 programmes in more than 30 countries to tackle this issue.

Following the launch of the National Action Plan, MOD has made WPS a key priority. This year saw the Secretary of State open the inaugural Military Gender and Protection Advisors Course at the Defence Academy where 30 UK students were trained in understanding gender dynamics in military operations. The FCO also funded the attendance of international students including female officers from NAP focus countries: Afghanistan, Nigeria and Somalia, further supporting MOD overseas training for partner nations and Troop Contributing Countries on preventing and responding

to sexual and gender-based violence. The Secretary of State for Defence welcomed recommendations from civil society groups in London, followed by a second meeting with women's groups in Nigeria. CSSF-funded UK mentoring and advisory support to the Afghan National Army Officer Academy (ANAOA) has included a specific focus on gender, with nearly 190 female cadets graduating as of November 2018. We are leading the WPS Chiefs of Defence Network, encouraging the most senior military leaders to integrate gender perspectives and promote the role of women in armed forces and peacekeeping. Engaging men and boys to help change attitudes and behaviours is vital. Closer to home, the UK has opened up all military roles to women. We are closing in on our target to have women make up 15 per cent of our Armed Forces.

We have worked with partners to maximise the impact of our collective efforts. With Canada, we have worked to jointly deliver WPS objectives in Iraq. We have joined forces with the Nordic, Mediterranean and African Union mediation networks and are delighted to partner with Nigeria through the G7 WPS Partnership Initiative.

We are deepening our understanding of the positive and negative roles gender plays in preventing and countering violent extremism. In April 2018, the Development Secretary announced that DFID would develop new country-level programming focused on specific communities and locations vulnerable to violent extremism. As part of this work, we are developing an analytical framework which aims to better capture the needs and priorities of women and girls and strengthens consultation with women and girls in design and delivery. Throughout the year, civil society has remained a key partner for the UK, given the

vital role civil society plays in conflict resolution and building peace. We have supported civil society women peacebuilders at the grassroots level globally through funding to the UN Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund and to NGOs working in each of our NAP focus countries through the International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN) and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF). In Libya, the UK, through the CSSF, is providing £2.75 million over three years to support 20 civil society organisations on women's empowerment projects, alongside £1 million to train women and men mediators to promote local reconciliation.

To mark the 100th anniversary of the first women in the UK winning the right to stand for election to parliament, the Government and UK Parliament hosted the Women MPs of the World Conference in November, which brought together women MPs from 86 countries and territories to celebrate their achievements, discuss how to strengthen visibility, and further empower women parliamentarians to continue to drive change nationally and internationally.

Looking ahead, the UK will host an international conference on preventing sexual violence in conflict in November 2019, five years on from the Global Summit. The Summit will focus on conflicts past and present and evaluate the progress which has been made by putting survivors at the heart of the event. We will continue to support other countries in their efforts to fully realise the WPS agenda. In the run up to the 20th anniversary of UNSCR 1325, we will consult civil society and partner countries on our collective approach, so that we not only have a high level ambition for 2020 but can ensure that it translates into real progress through implementation on the ground.

Section Two: Introduction

NAP launch

On 16 January, Penny Mordaunt, the Secretary of State for International Development, Lord (Tariq) Ahmad of Wimbledon, Foreign Office Minister for the Commonwealth and the UN and Prime Minister's Special Representative on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict, and Mark Lancaster, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, alongside civil society representatives Professor Christine Chinkin from the London School of Economics Centre for Women, Peace and Security and Brita Fernandez Schmidt, Executive Director of Women for Women International launched the UK's fourth National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2018-2022. Over 150 members of civil society, the diplomatic corps, parliamentarians and the media attended the event in London. Lord (Tariq) Ahmad announced new funding of approximately \$1 million to the UN Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund – to enhance the capacity of local women to prevent conflict, respond to crises and emergencies, and seize peacebuilding opportunities in Iraq.

Local launches

British Embassies and High Commissions in UK NAP focus countries held successful NAP launches in early 2018. Local launch activities included hosting film screenings, roundtable discussions with civil society, photo exhibitions, media briefings and visits by Heads of Post to beneficiaries of HMG programme funding.

In March, Lord (Tariq) Ahmad launched the UK NAP in Turkey and met Syrian politicians and activists to discuss protecting women's rights. Lord Ahmad also launched the NAP in Baghdad during a visit to Iraq, where he met Ministers, parliamentarians and civil society representatives to discuss women's participation, support to survivors of sexual violence and raise the importance of girls' education. The Minister met with Yazidi and Christian religious leaders to learn more about their communities' suffering under Daesh and saw first-hand the devastation on lives and livelihoods in Mosul. Joanna Roper, Foreign Secretary's Special Envoy for Gender Equality launched the NAP in Nigeria and Afghanistan in January, with Baroness Hodgson, Chair of the All Party Parliamentary Group on WPS, accompanying her to Kabul. The NAP was also launched in non-focus countries including Japan, Canada and Sri Lanka.

The strategy

The fourth UK NAP is the UK Government's 5-year strategy that captures how we will deliver our WPS commitments under UNSCR 1325 to protect the human rights of women and girls and promote their meaningful participation in conflict prevention and resolution. It is part of wider efforts to ensure that the UK's foreign policy consciously and consistently delivers for women and girls. The NAP provides a framework to ensure that the provisions of UNSCR 1325 and associated resolutions are incorporated into the

government's defence, diplomacy and development work, centred around seven strategic outcomes that we will work towards over this five year period.

This annual report focuses on the implementation of the NAP since its launch by Ministers in January. Although the NAP is a global strategy, we pay particular attention in the annual report to how the NAP is being implemented in nine focus countries: Afghanistan, Burma, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Iraq, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Syria. This report reflects UK activity across departments and funding mechanisms covering diplomacy, development and defence and is an essential element of how the UK is held accountable for delivery of the NAP. Following publication of the report, Ministers from the FCO, DFID and MOD will meet with the All Party Parliamentary Group on WPS.

Our longstanding international leadership on WPS has been strengthened this year by our engagement on women's participation in peace processes. This included the launch of the UK-funded Women Mediators across the Commonwealth (WMC) network, a commitment made at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in April. We have made good progress on our work on ensuring the participation and leadership of women in developing strategies to prevent and counter violent extremism with several ministerial roundtable discussions on the issue throughout the year and a Wilton Park conference on the gender dynamics of violent extremism in November. The first in a new series of guidance notes to support the NAP will be issued in the New Year, on Strategic Outcome 6: Preventing and countering violent extremism.

“That is why the Plan is important – it is a clear commitment to women and girls and to spend more aid in fragile and conflict-affected countries. And it is stronger than its predecessors: built on solid collaboration between government and civil society, and on consultations with local women's rights organisations. It sets a clear direction for the UK government to work towards, which should enable more effective reporting and, crucially, learning. This is a promising and positive start.”



Figure 1: Brita Fernandez Schmidt, Chair, Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS) and Executive Director, Women for Women International at UK NAP launch, January 2018

Section Three: Strategic Outcomes

UK NAP Strategic Outcomes	
	<p>1: Decision-making: An increase in women’s meaningful and representative participation in decision-making processes, including conflict prevention and peacebuilding at community and national levels</p>
	<p>2: Peacekeeping: A gender perspective is consistently applied in the setting and implementation of international standards and mandates for peace operations</p>
	<p>3: Gender-based violence: An increase in the number and scale of interventions that integrate effective measures to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, particularly violence against women and girls (VAWG) which is the most prevalent form of GBV</p>
	<p>4: Humanitarian response: Women’s and girls’ needs are more effectively met by humanitarian actors and interventions through needs-based responses that promote meaningful participation and leadership</p>
	<p>5: Security and justice: Security and justice actors are increasingly accountable to women and girls, and responsive to their rights and needs</p>
	<p>6: Preventing and countering violent extremism: Ensure the participation and leadership of women in developing strategies to prevent and counter violent extremism</p>
	<p>7: UK capabilities: HMG continues to strengthen its capability, processes and leadership to deliver against WPS commitments</p>

The Strategic Outcomes (SOs) are the UK's direction for our work on WPS. This section reports on progress against each of the Strategic Outcomes. These are linked to the four UN pillars of WPS – Protection, Prevention, Participation and Relief and Recovery – and are areas where the UK can demonstrate a comparative advantage and expect to see real progress over the five-year duration of the strategy.

SO1: Decision-making

AFGHANISTAN: The UK is driving gender equality in the government's national service delivery programmes, as the chair of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund's Gender Working Group. Through the CSSF, the UK is the coalition mentoring lead for the Afghan National Army Officer Academy (ANAOA), helping Afghans to develop the next generation of military leaders, which has trained 3,000 graduates, including over 180 women, and the MOD has helped increase capacity to train more than 90 female cadets each year. DFID's £25 million investment climate programme, co-financed by Sweden, will support the government's flagship Women's Economic Empowerment National Priority Programme to implement its commitments in widening women's access to markets and financial services. We have maintained relationships with current women MPs and many of the 417 female candidates in the parliamentary elections, and supported a female MP to attend the Women MPs of the World Conference. We continue to press for peace negotiations to be inclusive and representative of Afghan society, including women's

participation. The UK is committed to laying the foundations for women in decision-making, including through supporting girls' education. The Foreign Secretary visit in June emphasised our commitment to girls' education, and was further illustrated in July by the launch of the £60 million second phase of DFID's Girls Education Challenge launch, which will support 70,000 girls and train 1,000 young women to teach in remote areas.

BURMA: Women are heavily under-represented in decision-making processes throughout Burma. Only 10 per cent of national MPs are women (the second fewest in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and only one woman holds a national Ministerial position, Aung San Suu Kyi. Of the almost 17,000 ward and village tract administrators across the country, about 100 are women. Under the UK NAP, and with CSSF support, the British Embassy in Burma is prioritising women's participation through closer alignment of the on-going support for women's participation in politics, peace and civil society, with a new focus on working at the local and state and regional level. In 2018 the UK started new programmes with Girl Determined - to support the Girls' National Conference, creating 'safe networks' for girls



Figure 2: Gender Equality roundtable on Libya in Tunis, November 2018

and growing their voice in politics, and the Carter Centre to help broaden the participation on women in the peace process (July 2018-March 2019).

DRC: The UK funded work to strengthen women's participation as voters and observers ahead of elections in December 2018. The UK Embassy in Kinshasa allocated £5 million to a civil education project to target female voters nationwide, with further funding to train 50 female electoral observers. Work continues with MPs, political parties and women's movements, training women on successful campaigns, communication skills and confidence in order to stand for election. In the 2018 revision of the International Security and Stabilisation Support Strategy (I4S), the UK has successfully helped broaden the focus from gender-based violence (GBV) to WPS. This should lead to major programme shifts in work with the Government. The Government of DRC presented a revised NAP ahead of the UN General Assembly 2018 (UNGA), aligned with New Deal objectives, UNSCR 2250 – on Youth, Peace and Security, the AU WPS agenda and AU Agenda 2063 – the strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the African continent over a fifty-year period from 2013–2063.

IRAQ: Iraq's constitution requires 25 per cent of MPs to be women but women remain side-lined from political decision-making and peace and security initiatives. The UK has supported ministerial roles for women and the formation of a women's political caucus to strengthen the voice of the 82 female MPs. Visits by Minister Burt and Lord (Tariq) Ahmad emphasised the importance of empowering women. Ahead of regional elections in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq in September, the Kurdish Regional Government announced that one of three senior roles in parliament (Speaker, Deputy and Secretary) will be reserved for a female candidate. The CSSF Iraq Governance and Resilience Programmes includes £3 million to support sub-national governance actors in liberated areas to understand and meet the needs of men, women, girls and boys. The CSSF is also supporting women's civil society and advocacy groups across Iraq.



Figure 3: Lord (Tariq) Ahmad of Wimbledon, Minister of State for the Commonwealth and the UN and Prime Minister's Special Representative for Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict launches UK NAP on WPS in Iraq 2018

LIBYA: While not invited to the main table, our diplomatic lobbying for women's inclusion in the Palermo peace talks secured a parallel civil society track for female civil society leaders to join the discussion. Minister Alistair Birt met and discussed equality with these women. The Gender November campaign by the UK in North Africa, reached over 100,000 Libyans and hosted discussions between international donors, UN agencies, Libyan ministers and civil society. UK lobbying efforts saw the establishment of a Women's Empowerment Unit in the Presidency Council in November. The CSSF Libya Programme is supporting the political, social and economic inclusion of women. This includes £1 million funding to the Institute of War and Peace Reporting, to support 20 civil society groups to advance women's political participation and economic inclusion, and provide legal advice and psychosocial support. A £1 million CSSF grant to Peaceful Change Initiative has funded training for over 300 male and female peace mediators to promote local reconciliation. This increased the space for women to engage at national and local levels through leadership training; economic up-skilling and political empowerment training of nearly 500 women on an online platform. £1 million to BBC Media Action created social media content on gender equality, including a month-long campaign promoting women's empowerment, reaching over one million Libyans. Civil society now look to and approach the British Embassy Tripoli as the leader in the equalities agenda.

NIGERIA: Political engagement is an important strand of the High Commission in Abuja's Women's Empowerment Strategy. In August, the High Commission brought together gender activists and a new gender-focused think tank, established by a British Council Future Leader, to encourage greater female political participation. Barriers remain at the male-dominated National Assembly. The Gender Bill, tabled for discussion after the visit of the Foreign Secretary's Special Envoy for Gender Equality, has stalled again and is unlikely to resurface ahead of the February 2019 elections. The UK supported the inauguration and launch of the Technical Working Group responsible for overseeing implementation of Nigeria's NAP. We have also provided discrete support to civil society-led Women Peace and Security Network learning events. The Secretary of State for Defence met with women's groups from North-East Nigeria to hear their recommendations on protection of civilians and prevention of violence against women and girls. The DFID-funded programme, Mobilising for Development (2012- May 2018), supported Girls' Platforms, promoted inclusion of women in decision-making processes and contributed to legislative reform, leading to improved inclusion and protection of adolescent girls in its focal states.

SOUTH SUDAN: Women are often excluded from decision-making in South Sudan. The UK lobbied for women to be included and their voices heard in the peace negotiations leading to the signing of the revitalised peace agreement in September 2018. The agreement includes a commitment of 35 per cent female representation in the executive and designates key positions for women. The UK continues to push for a better gender balance and for the 35 per cent target to be met. However, relatively few appointments to the pre-transitional institutions that were established to oversee work went to women. This makes our high-level engagement all the more important to ensure

that women's voices are listened to and that women are included in the next phase of appointments, including to the transitional government and legislature. The UK is also providing vital support to the next generation of women growing up in South Sudan, where an adolescent girl is more likely to die in childbirth than complete her education, according to the UN. The Girls' Education South Sudan programme (GESS) is helping to keep nearly 300,000 girls in school, and tackle the negative attitudes to women and girls that lead to early and forced marriage (GESS 2013-2018, £61 million). Minister for Africa, Harriet Baldwin, recently announced an additional £70 million for the next round of the GESS programme (2018-2024).

SOMALIA: In 2018, the UK, through the CSSF, has supported seven country-wide consultations to increase women's voices in the constitutional review process and in the drafting of new elections and political party legislation to ensure that the space for women to participate in public decision-making increases in a formal and sustainable manner. The UK enabled the various Ministries of Women and Human Rights from the different federal member states to come together to discuss practical options for strengthening women's participation in public decision-making and forthcoming elections as well as supporting the creation of a new whole-of-government network on gender equality. The UK also supported WPS consultation meetings in all five federal member state capitals bringing together 360 women leaders to determine new options to enhance women's voices in peace and political processes. Since then, the UK has sought to capitalise on this success to ensure that representation enables women to have an impact by providing learning opportunities for women leaders and political aspirants with, for example, training on political campaigning and media engagement. The UK supports civil society groups who are encouraging women's active participation in elections, legislative debates and wider public decision-making and have provided vocational and technical conflict resolution training for women, from which 40,000 women and girls have benefited directly in 2018. The UK has also politically supported women seeking to ensure a similar 'quota' for women is introduced for parliamentary elections in Somaliland. Somaliland's President Musa Bihi told Minister Baldwin in October that he supports a parliamentary quota of 20 per cent, and the UK is now exploring options for providing additional support to capitalise on this political commitment.

SYRIA: In March 2018, Minister Burt launched the Shared UK Government Approach to Gender in Syria. The Shared Approach sets out how HMG will use the full range of policy, diplomacy and programme tools to place women and girls at the centre of everything we do in Syria. As part of the 2018/19 CSSF Support to a Political Process Programme, an additional £500,000 is supporting Syrian civil society organisations to enhance women's participation in political life. CSSF funding has also assisted grassroots women organisations in Raqqa, and (together with DFID funding) helped support education services for more than 140,000 Syrian girls. In June, we led a successful campaign on women and girls in the run up to the UN Human Rights Council session on Syria, at which a UK-led resolution ensured strengthened language on GBV and women's participation in Syrian political processes. In September the

FCO co-hosted an event at the International Peace Institute to promote the views of women in Syrian political processes and society.



Figure 4: WMC activity, Kenya November 2018

Mediation

In April 2018 at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, the UK Government committed £1.6 million to increase women's participation in peace processes, including through the launch of the network of Women Mediators across the Commonwealth (WMC). Initially developed by the FCO and now coordinated by the international peacebuilding NGO, Conciliation Resources, through the CSSF Commonwealth Fairness Programme, the WMC is a platform for peer-to-peer learning of women mediators. The five founding members will grow to at least 50 women peacebuilders from across the Commonwealth by 2020. More than 140 applicants have applied to join the WMC already. The FCO has worked closely with other regional women mediator networks: the Nordic Women Mediators, the Mediterranean Women Mediators Network and Fem-Wise, and the contact group met in Oslo in March. In New York in October, the FCO supported a regional networks meeting in the margins of the WPS Open Debate, joined by members of the UN High Level Advisory Board on Mediation and representatives from the UN Mediation Support Unit and Department for Political Affairs. August saw a founding member from the WMC brief the UNSC during the Open Debate on Mediation, hosted by the UK. Elsewhere, the FCO supported the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) engagement of civil society at the Feminist Peace Movement in Africa Forum, which highlighted the work being done in communities across Africa to ensure women's participation and rights. The UK also supported the participation of women from Syria and Yemen at a UK co-hosted UNGA event with Norway and Afghanistan on connecting grassroots mediation efforts to formal processes in September.

SO2: Peacekeeping

DRC: The UK secondment of a military Gender Officer to the UN Organisation Stabilisation Mission in DRC (MONUSCO) provides valuable insight and influence over gender issues in MONUSCO, a major player in DRC stability. The officer is working to develop relationships with Troop Contributing Countries and is linking a gendered understanding of the context and engagement with women to operational effectiveness. The role is also raising awareness on security issues and community engagement at the local level.

SOUTH SUDAN: There are around 380 UK personnel deployed in support of UN peacekeeping operations in South Sudan, including a Role 2 Hospital. The UK has deployed a number of female peacekeepers in Operations Trenton and Vogul, funded through the CSSF, including in key positions such as commander of the UK deployment from July 2017 to January 2018, in support of the UN Mission in South Sudan. Operation Trenton personnel receive training on gender to ensure that gender is factored into the planning and conduct of operations.

On two occasions in 2018 the Stabilisation Unit deployed PSVI experts to train peacekeeping troops on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in collaboration with the Malaysia Peacekeeping Centre and the Vietnam Ministry of Defence.

SO3: Gender-based violence

AFGHANISTAN: DFID bilateral funding of £2.225 million to the United Nations Population Fund has supported GBV response services, including establishing family protection centres in six provincial hospitals and providing GBV services in 12 district hospitals and 62 comprehensive health centres. Since the programme began in October 2016, over 11,000 survivors have been supported to access legal, medical and psychosocial support. 694 healthcare providers (304 male and 390 female) were trained in GBV data collection and standard operating procedures, and 522 (304 male and 218 female) trained in psychosocial support. Our evaluation to deepen and share the learning from this project, commissioned in November, will report in early 2019. FCO programming (Global Britain Fund – £295,000) to counter GBV enabled one implementing partner, Women for Women International, to complete men's engagement training on GBV and women's rights for 1,200 male community leaders. Three Community Protection Committees were established, with a total of 37 participants.

BURMA: Domestic and sexual violence is widespread in Burma and largely unchallenged in a culture of silence and impunity. Through the Global Britain Fund, the UK funds the Women's League of Burma's work on GBV and human rights violations in conflict areas, which provides support to survivors of sexual violence (£70,000 from August 2018 – March 2018). The UK supported the Finnish Refugee Council (£59,970 from July 2017 – March 2018) who, partnering with the Karenni National Women's Organisation (KNWO), raised awareness of GBV among women and girls. Two CSSF Burma Programme projects are working on improving how authorities work together (The Asia Foundation £1,828,614 from November 2016-March 2019) to respond to women's and girls' safety and security needs.

The Action Aid Myanmar project (£708,551 from December 2016 – March 2019) empowers women to identify their safety needs and raise these concerns to authorities.

DRC: DRC rates of GBV are amongst the highest in the world, reflected in the Government of DRC ensuring its NAP focuses on addressing GBV. Supporting this, the British Embassy Kinshasa has funded TRIAL International (around £200,000 this financial year) to provide help for survivors, promoting accountability for sexual violence crimes, building local capacity to effectively document, investigate and litigate sexual violence cases, and provide non-financial assistance to sexual violence survivors. UK support has helped train lawyers and magistrates, expertise which aided the successful conviction in early 2018 of high profile militia commanders for GBV offences. DFID's education programme has provided 820 school-related GBV monitoring committees in four provinces to curb school-based GBV incidents. The health programme is providing survivors of sexual violence post-exposure prophylaxis kits. The Stabilisation Coherence Fund (SCF) has established a legal clinic for victims of GBV, supported 3,350 people through income-generating activities and established 47 micro-credit groups which have benefitted 556 women.

IRAQ: In Iraq, the Magna Carta Fund 18/19 (£150,000) is supporting specific needs of women and girls affected by GBV and wider conflict impacts. We have provided £3 million to UNICEF Child Protection over the last two years for 12,000 of the most vulnerable children, including girls who have experienced and witnessed violence. CSSF 18/19 reconciliation programming (£8.5 million) is supporting women's meaningful participation in community peacebuilding, and a range of psychological support, legal consultation and representation to female survivors of violence, and those vulnerable to domestic abuse. Lord Ahmad's visit with the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG SVC) in March included meetings with Iraqi and Kurdish leaders to discuss embedding WPS values focused on preventing sexual violence in conflict, including in Iraq's own NAP. The UK has shared the Institute for International Criminal Investigations (IICI) guidance on use of the International Protocol with the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government and local and international organisations.

LIBYA: HMG has provided grants of £25,000 to ten Libyan civil society organisations. The Institute of War and Peace Reporting, through the CSSF, has seen the implementation of activities that advocate for women's health and the prevention of GBV. This project has also provided psychosocial support to GBV survivors in Benghazi. A partner of Peaceful Change Initiative opened the first obstetrician-gynaecologist clinic in the small town of Wadi-Albawanees.

NIGERIA: Through the CSSF North East Security and Conflict Stabilisation Programme we have supported conflict-sensitive reintegration, helped Boko Haram survivors return to their families and challenged the stigma attached to women and children, reaching 13,790 beneficiaries since April 2017. The UK has lobbied the Government of Nigeria on full implementation of the Violence against Persons Prohibition Act. In Lagos, the State government has taken an innovative approach,



Figure 5: Meeting with Educating Nigerian Girls in New Enterprises (ENGINE), supporting marginalised girls access economic opportunities, funded through DfID's Girls Education Challenge (GEC), Nigeria January 2018

bringing together the relevant agencies in a single response under a Domestic and Sexual Violence Response Team. UK support has been critical in realising the vision of the first Nigerian Commonwealth Point of Light, Itozo Eze-Anaba, who has established the first Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) in West Africa in 2013. There are now several across Nigeria, some supported by a CSSF Nigeria Policing Programme, and some by the British Council. UK support enables the Nigeria Police Force to engage positively with SARCs to ensure cases are dealt with effectively.

SOMALIA: DFID-funded research found that some 90 per cent of 10-14 year old girls had undergone Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). Support was provided to over 120 civil society organisations to stimulate community discussions on tackling FGM, intimate partner violence and child/early marriage across the country, with over 11,000 people participating. Over 900 religious leaders were reached and encouraged to speak out against GBV in communities and through mosques and 40 counter-GBV taskforces were set-up across the country to help victims of GBV to gain access to appropriate services and support. The UK also provided support for advocacy for the drafting of zero-tolerance legislation towards FGM and other forms of GBV. The CSSF supports UNICEF-led work to strengthen legislative frameworks and referral mechanisms which provide protection and strengthen services provided to those vulnerable to or experiencing GBV. This includes technical

work with Somalia's Federal Government and participatory approaches with communities to build understanding and support for the enforcement of international norms. A Sexual Offences Bill criminalising a wide range of offences and intended to replace outdated and piecemeal laws was endorsed by Somalia's cabinet in May 2018 and now sits with the relevant parliamentary committee. The UK continues to engage on this legislation, in particular to ensure that it reflects international standards on issues such as the age of consent. We are supporting the development of legal provisions to protect children and those vulnerable to GBV.

SOUTH SUDAN: South Sudan has some of the highest rates of violence against women and girls (VAWG) in the world. DFID-funded research suggests that 65 per cent will experience VAWG. Sexual violence in conflict is common; the UN alleges that the army has engaged in the widespread and systematic use of rape as a weapon of war. CSSF funding for a Gender Adviser and Reporting Officer in the ceasefire monitoring body (CTSMM) supports investigation of conflict-related sexual violence. Rates of intimate partner violence are also extremely high and survivors commonly experience stigma and lack of access to justice. The UK is funding the International Medical Corps (IMC) to support survivors of GBV and provide long-term prevention strategies (£14.8 million over 4 years). This includes providing medical and psychosocial support to survivors,



Figure 6: UK Armed Forces deployed to MONUSCO in Democratic Republic of Congo, 2018

training for police on handling GBV cases, and working with men and community groups on addressing negative social attitudes towards women. A Magna Carta Fund project worked with women's groups, youth and faith leaders on changing negative attitudes to gender and reducing stigma experienced by survivors and children born of rape. This year DFID began funding Humanities and Inclusion (£2 million over 2 years) to provide psychosocial support to survivors of GBV in the Equatorias.

SYRIA: In 2018, through DFID and CSSF funding, the UK supported work to address both the causes and consequences of SGBV. For example, between January and June 2018, DFID partners in Syria reached 14,800 people through GBV services. In 2018, the CSSF has also helped support projects that have:

- i) trained doctors to provide expert forensic medical reports for court evidence of sexual violence and torture;
- ii) funded in depth case files on the Daesh slave trade, including expert analysis of the scale, nature, and impact of sexual slavery, which have led to national prosecutors in other states opening investigations;
- iii) mapped and vetted support services for sexual violence survivors, and provided a safe case management service, including vetted child support services;
- iv) provided basic training for first responders across Northern Syria, including for health and community workers, local councils, and the police; and,
- v) provided basic training for specialist first responders for child survivors.

Syria was a particular focus of the PSVI "Fighting Stigma through Film" Festival – we supported the attendance of Syrian filmmakers, with two Syrian films screened. The UK's

Special Representative on Syria pledged at the festival that our support to the Syrian people will continue to prioritise our collective efforts to tackle GBV.

The Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI)

Since launching the Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI) in 2012, the UK has continued to lead global efforts to end the horror of sexual violence in conflict, and 2018 has been no exception. The UK allocated nearly £3.4 million, to tackle sexual violence in conflict in countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burma, Colombia, and Iraq, and has responded to the Rohingya crisis, where the UK has been one of the largest bilateral donors, contributing £129 million to the humanitarian response. Of the latest £70 million of funding committed to the Rohingya crisis response, up to 18 per cent is devoted to rights for refugees, including prevention and monitoring of exploitation and abuse, support to survivors of GBV, and strong safeguarding and referral practices by service providers in camps. The FCO has delivered various milestones as we build towards the UK-hosted PSVI International Conference in November 2019, to galvanise the world into further action, and demonstrate the UK's continued leadership. For example, Lord Ahmad, the Prime Minister's Special Representative on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict, launched UK-funded research on children born of sexual violence at the UN in New York in June to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict. The Minister brought together the international community in September when he chaired a meeting during UNGA on PSVI, alongside Pramila Patten, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. In November we held an international PSVI Film Festival focussed on fighting the stigma associated with sexual violence.

Gender-based violence in emergencies

Britain is proud to be a global leader in efforts to eradicate violence against women and girls in all its forms - be it domestic violence, sexual violence, female genital mutilation or child, early and forced marriage – in both development and emergency contexts. The UK's flagship £25 million What Works to Prevent Violence research and innovation programme is producing rigorous evidence on the prevalence of violence against women and children, and the most effective approaches to prevent it. 2018 saw the dissemination of findings from the first large-scale study to generate robust data on violence against women and girls in conflict. This data from South Sudan found that violence is pervasive with up to 65 per cent of women and girls experiencing physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime. Violence begins early in the lives of adolescent girls in conflict, with 60 per cent of sexual assaults happening to girls aged 18 or under. One of the most significant findings has been that in some places, 75 per cent of women experienced violence at the hands of her partner. This suggests that even during conflict, the most dangerous place for a woman is within her own home. This evidence shows that conflict exacerbates violence, with the chaos and economic insecurity of war increasing the brutality and

frequency of assaults. Experiences of displacement, the breakdown of rule of law, the rise in crime and the normalisation of extreme violence also increase VAWG.

Sexual exploitation and abuse

The FCO has worked closely with DFID on the UK response to Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (SEA) and wider safeguarding issues. The Foreign Secretary and the Secretary of State for International Development's letter to the UN Secretary General in March setting out five assurances we are seeking from UN entities was co-signed by eight likeminded Member States. The Prime Minister wrote to the UN Secretary General in June to set out action the UK has taken and to make suggestions about strengthening the UN response. The Prime Minister also signed up to the statement issued by the Secretary General's Circle of Leadership on SEA during UNGA. The UK Government has used Ministerial engagement, such as Lord Ahmad's meetings with key UN officials in New York and Geneva to call for action on SEA and safeguarding. SEA was a key UK priority in all bilateral meetings for the FCO when we hosted the UN Chief Executives Board in May. In May, the UK Mission to the UN in New York (UKMis New York) hosted training sessions on SEA for UN Secretariat staff and Heads of Conduct and Discipline Units from peacekeeping missions. UKMis New York also hosted two roundtables on SEA and safeguarding, while the UK Mission to the UN in Geneva hosted a meeting of the Geneva Group of UN agencies to discuss safeguarding. In 2018/19, the CSSF Multilateral Championing our Values Programme continued to support efforts to stamp out SEA

within the UN system continued with a further \$1m during financial year 2018/2019 bringing our total to \$3 million over the last three years. The UK Government is increasingly engaged with other multilaterals on SEA. In November, the FCO deployed a senior policy advisor to provide technical and policy support to the NATO Secretary General's Special Representative on WPS, Claire Hutchinson, to support the development of NATO SEA policy.

Safeguarding summit

At the October Safeguarding Summit "Putting People First: Tackling sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment in the aid sector", the International Development Secretary, Penny Mordaunt, brought together partners from across the aid sector - donors, partner governments, multilateral organisations, civil society organisations, representatives of victims, survivors and whistle-blowers, contractors and research institutions - to commit to a "root to branch" change in the way the sector operates. Several senior representatives from across the sector spoke, including Lord Ahmad who chaired the UN panel discussion featuring the Dutch Foreign Minister and senior UN representatives. The International Development Secretary reported on the outcomes from the Summit in a Written Ministerial Statement to Parliament on 25 October. Announcements included work with Interpol on an international vetting scheme, several measures to stop perpetrators moving around the sector, mechanisms to support victims and survivors, and capability building and capacity support for smaller organisations through a new DFID-funded Resource and Support Hub. The UK also committed to incentivising



Figure 7: Lord (Tariq) Ahmad of Wimbledon, Minister of State for the Commonwealth and the UN and Prime Minister's Special Representative on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict, with Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Pramila Patten, and UNHCR Special Envoy, Angelina Jolie. PSVI Film Festival, London, November 2018

cultural change within the humanitarian sector through strong leadership, organisational accountability and better human resource processes.

SO4: Humanitarian response

AFGHANISTAN: The UK has contributed £18.5 million (DFID bilateral funds) in 2018/2019 to the UNOCHA-Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF), formerly known as the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF). This includes £12.5 million of new funding directed to the drought response. In the last reporting year, 69 per cent of the AHF's total beneficiaries were women and children who received needs-based assistance including food security, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), shelter and non-food items. There are also interventions on child protection in emergencies, GBV and mine action.

BURMA: DFID's Humanitarian and Resilience Programme is exploring new ways to integrate gender into humanitarian responses as part of our handling of protracted crises in Rakhine, Kachin, Shan and elsewhere. In 2019, this support will focus more on responding to the needs of women and will be spearheaded through the Humanitarian and Resilience Programme (HARP £105 million 2015-20). In 2018, the UK reached 280,000 people with humanitarian assistance, including livelihood, food and cash transfers. In some areas, such as food distributions in camps in Rakhine, there is no targeting and women and men are equally reached. In refugee camps in Thailand, the distributions are targeted for three layers of vulnerable groups (extreme and vulnerable), and this includes female-headed households. Through The Border Consortium (TBC) working in the camps, the UK has supported a number of initiatives for women including setting up ethnic women's leadership committees, and women's organisations focusing on education and livelihoods.

DRC: Gender is a key priority of DFID's advocacy for humanitarian reform in DRC. This includes advocating for resources to support broader capacity for gender analysis and integration through a dedicated Gender Standby Capacity Project (GenCap) and strategic funding streams. UK objectives are:

- i) provide an urgent lifesaving humanitarian response;
- ii) ongoing support to reform the international humanitarian response; and,
- iii) reinforce resilience of the response to better manage both chronic and recurring acute crises.

DFID DRC funds GBV response and prevention with gender reform a priority for the humanitarian response. GBV survivors receive medical, psychosocial or economic assistance. DFID has pushed to secure commitment from DRC's Humanitarian Fund to support a Humanity and Inclusion cell to strengthen inclusive programming. The DFID peace and stability programme explores ways to provide land rights to women in eastern DRC. It has national scope but targets areas of humanitarian need (Kasais, North and South Kivu, Tanganyika and neighbouring provinces). In 2017, DFID DRC supported 430 GBV survivors through the Humanitarian Fund and 460 victims of conflict-related trauma with psychosocial care through ICRC, this includes survivors of sexual violence. In 2018 it is estimated that these numbers will increase, with the UK

supporting approximately 1,980 GBV survivors through the Humanitarian Fund and 1,010 victims of conflict-related trauma through ICRC.

IRAQ: The UK is one of the largest donors to the UN Iraq Humanitarian Fund (£74 million in 2018). Support through the Fund includes raising awareness of GBV and distributing dignity kits through Women's Safe Centres. DFID cash programming offers the most vulnerable Iraqis, including female headed households, the opportunity to purchase items to address their most urgent needs. The CSSF Governance and Resilience Programme is working to:

- i) meet immediate stabilisation needs of all Iraqis;
- ii) build sub-national government capability;
- iii) empower women in local governance and civil society;
- iv) support gender transformative peacebuilding;
- v) support women survivors of violence; and
- vi) challenge harmful social norms.

British Council programmes are supporting girls education, the disabled and youth voices. The Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) hosts the majority of post-conflict displaced people, raising significant challenges for women and girls in IDP camps. CSSF programming is working to integrate PSVI and gender perspectives into Peshmerga reform.

LIBYA: Our £2 million Humanitarian Programme works with the World Health Organisation and ICRC to support primary healthcare for women, men, boys and girls. GBV survivors are indirectly benefiting from this programme as they get access to better health services. The programme has three main components to:

- i) improve access to emergency healthcare;
- ii) meet acute and life-saving needs through continued support to ICRC's 2017 and 2018 appeals; and,
- iii) support humanitarian coordination structures to improve the quality of data and analysis of humanitarian needs and strengthen coordination.

NIGERIA: In the North East (NE) conflict zone, UK humanitarian programming includes a significant focus on nutrition support. In 2017/18 more than 92,000 pregnant and nursing mothers were reached through support group activities to promote improved nutrition awareness and child feeding practices. In areas with functioning markets, 32,000 pregnant and nursing mothers received cash transfers in order to empower them to purchase nutritious foods for themselves and their children. In areas with limited or no functioning markets, 60,000 mothers received specialised nutritious foods in order to ensure a healthy pregnancy and increased breastfeeding. Gender is also mainstreamed across the DFID/CSSF peacebuilding programming in the NE.

SOMALIA: The UK has played a leading role in supporting the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia, including over £110 million in financial contributions to the UN's Humanitarian Response Plan in 2018. We have also consistently pressed all functional clusters of the humanitarian emergency system in Somalia to implement protection measures for women and children and to better monitor cases of gender-based violence. Through our support in 2018, over 300 GBV cases were identified and referred for attention to service providers and the Somali authorities. DFID employs a sophisticated monitoring and evaluation platform that enables partners to share data in real time and provides an independent call centre to verify

cash payments are reaching the right people, including female headed households (and to report cases of duress or insecurity). UK humanitarian programmes are deliberately targeting women and girls for cash transfers, nutrition and livelihood support. Whilst this is challenging in the Somali cultural context, implementing partners are able to identify and target the most vulnerable households. DFID also funds independent health centres and clinics in some of the hardest to reach places to check that critical health services, including mother and child care are in place and functioning.

SOUTH SUDAN: UK-funded humanitarian programming in South Sudan ensures gender sensitivity and promotes meaningful participation and leadership. For example, the UK is the lead donor to the Health Pooled Fund (HPF) which supports over 800 frontline health centres across South Sudan to improve access to quality health services. Many of these facilities offer access to family planning choices; however uptake of services is low due to cultural beliefs and social norms. Under the successor programme HPF3 we will aim to further increase access to a wider range of family planning choices as well as conducting more demand creation activities such as community education and awareness raising.

SYRIA: The Syria Humanitarian Programme continues to work on gender equality to ensure women and girls are meaningfully included across all efforts to prevent and respond to the conflict and need in Syria. The Programme has established a gender baseline within the current humanitarian portfolio and within UK policy influencing work

which has established a robust set of guiding documents on responding to sexual violence in Syria; promoting gender considerations in the Syria context, and promoting a regionally coherent approach to gender in Middle East North Africa (MENA) region. It has strengthened the minimum standards for programming in a gender sensitive way and we are working within the political space to ensure women are meaningfully included in the peace process at all levels.

Stepping up UK leadership and increased accountability

In March 2018 DFID launched a new Strategic Vision for Gender Equality. It commits the UK to stepping up our work on protecting and empowering women and girls in humanitarian crises. The UK worked closely with Canada to develop the G7 Whistler Declaration on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in humanitarian crises and on the G7 Charlevoix Declaration on Quality Education for Girls, Adolescent Girls and Women in Developing Countries. Over the next year we will work with G7 counterparts to role model best practice on implementation of the Whistler declaration including in the Rohingya response. The UK has also worked to strengthen coverage of gender equality across the Grand Bargain process. As members of both the informal Friends of Gender group and Facilitation Group we were able to push for the introduction of voluntary reporting on gender in the Grand Bargain annual report, which ensured gender-related actions featured much more prominently in the 2018 self-reports. Going forward we will ensure that gender is



Figure 8: Women officers in ANDSF, British Embassy Kabul, October 2018

mainstreamed across UK priority Grand Bargain workstreams and work with the informal Friends of Gender group to develop a gender equality indicator. In September 2018, DFID joined the Global Steering Committee of the Real Time Accountability Partnership (RTAP) for action on protection from GBV in emergencies. The RTAP aims to enhance system-wide accountability for GBV prevention and response. Over the next year, DFID will undertake an inclusion review of its humanitarian portfolio and explore the intersection of disability, safeguarding, gender and protection needs in sudden onset and protracted crises.

SO5: Security and justice

AFGHANISTAN: In July, a Presidential decree instructed the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior and National Directorate of Security to put in place physical and social protection for women in the civil service. In 2018, the British Embassy Kabul established an informal network for female judges at the anti-corruption, counter narcotics and counter terrorism courts to promote lesson sharing and support for these women who are far outnumbered in their professional lives, and often face daily threats to their security. The CSSF Afghanistan National Defence and Security Force Professionalisation Programme (£2.15 million in 2017/2018) supports cadets at the Afghan National Army Officers Academy (ANAOA). Since September 2014, 188 female cadets have graduated, with 35 graduating in August 2018. A further 77 are currently in training, representing seven per cent of all cadets at ANAOA. In November, a female Afghan officer participated in the UK Military Gender Protection Advisers Course at the Defence Academy, while ANAOA's prestigious 'Sword of Honour' was awarded for best cadet to a female cadet, who has since become the first female Afghan officer to be accepted to train at the UK's Royal Military Academy Sandhurst.

DRC: The UK has supported a large scale multi-donor peace and stability programme to support stabilisation and peacebuilding efforts in Eastern DRC, largely at the local and provincial level. Women are key participants of the community forums for building trust with local security actors. The UK is also working with women's rights organisations to raise awareness of security and justice, human rights advocacy and tackling impunity. In 2018, we contributed an additional £2 million, bringing our total contribution to £11 million since 2015.

IRAQ: The UK led international efforts to prevent the last parliament's attempts to amend the Personal Status Law, which would have permitted child marriage and discriminated against women on divorce, inheritance and the custody of minors. CSSF supported a £0.50 million UNDP project in 17/18-18/19 to make local police more responsive to the needs of women, men, boys and girls. CSSF funded technical assistance is advising government on gender sensitive Security Sector Reform, and capturing lessons from the Peshmerga on women's participation in security forces. The UK is lending political support to the Chief Justice's reform agenda. There are over 100 women judges, an increase from eight in 2003. UK support, including through a CSSF funded transitional justice advisor, was instrumental in the establishment of an Association of Iraqi Women Judges – an important platform to leverage change. The UK MOD has funded military professional development courses in the UK this year.

LIBYA: With scoping around justice sector programming still underway, initial report findings have shown that women are afforded scant protection under the current justice system, and many laws currently fall short of international mandates and requirements. Protection from domestic violence and personal status laws discriminate against women. As UK engagement across the sector increases, we will ensure any future programming support is not only provided to justice actors, but also able to respond to mistreatment of women, men, boys and girls through the creation of gender-focused working groups, encompassing key male and female stakeholders across the justice sector.

NIGERIA: Nigeria joined the Chief of Defence Staff WPS Network this year. The Armed Forces of Nigeria (AFN) appointed a Gender Advisor in early 2018. The CSSF funded British Military Advisory & Training Team (BMATT) Gender Adviser in Nigeria continues to encourage the Nigerian Military to adopt a more positive stance with regards to WPS, and the BMATT works closely with the AFN Gender Advisor to promote engagement on the issue, develop an AFN gender network and a gender perspective, and assist with the design and delivery of AFN Gender Adviser courses in 2019. Gender is included in UK military training delivered to the AFN. In October the BMATT, funded through the CSSF Niger Delta & Maritime Security and Stability Programme, piloted a Civilian-Military Cooperation course as part of a training package for a Nigerian Naval contingent deploying to the North East, which will now form part of a brief on human rights and gender issues for all AFN undergoing UK military training. FCO funding enabled Nigeria to participate in the UK Military Gender and Protection Advisers training course at the Defence Academy in November. Nigeria is the UK's partner under the G7 WPS Partnership Initiative.

The UK is supporting security and justice actors to be increasingly accountable to women and girls, and responsive to their rights and needs. The CSSF Security and Justice Reform Programme (£4.65 million FY17-18, £5.5 million FY18-19) is supporting the Nigerian Police Force and Prison Service to develop and operationalise gender policies. Basic police skills training now includes a gender component, with a special focus on responding to domestic and gender-based violence cases.



Figure 9: Secretary of State for Defence opens the inaugural Military Gender and Protection Advisers Course at Defence Academy, November 2018

UK lobbying efforts have secured more senior leadership of and more meaningful involvement by Gender Units within targeted police divisions. Community Safety Partnerships have begun to consider how they contribute to Women, Peace and Security objectives as set out in Nigeria's National and State Action Plan.

SOMALIA: Women comprise some six per cent of the Somali National Army and a higher proportion of the police, including in UK-trained CT units. UK efforts to reform the Somali security sector is building the capability of Somalia's police, army and intelligence agency to uphold women's rights and better protect civilians, including children. This includes training for Somali security forces, police and the African Union Mission in Somalia on how to respond to the needs of women and girls, including in providing protection against GBV. Strengthening the rule of law is at the heart of the UK's engagement with Somali institutions, and the UK advocates on behalf of justice for disadvantaged groups – including women and girls. This is central to our political engagement in Somalia and with the international community, during the Somali Partnership Forum (Brussels in June) and as penholder of the UN Human Rights Council resolution on Somalia in September.

SYRIA: The UK is increasingly prioritising women and girls in our diplomatic engagement and programming on security and justice, having publicly called for gender-sensitive approaches to accountability and transitional justice at UNGA in 2018; tripled the number of women in the CSSF supported Syrian Civilian Defence (White Helmets) and supported women's centres for both victims of everyday crime and airstrikes.

CHODS network

The UK has chaired the WPS Chiefs of Defence Staff (CHODS) WPS Network in its inaugural year, following the launch of the network by the Vice Chief of Defence Staff, General Sir Gordon Messenger, along with Canada and Bangladesh at the Vancouver UN Peacekeeping Defence Ministerial in November 2017. The focus of the network's first year has been to expand membership whilst delivering an online platform for to enable information-sharing and identification of best practice. Membership of the CHODS Network stands at 38 countries as of November 2018.

ELSIE initiative

In March, the UK became a member of the Canadian-led Elsie Initiative Contact Group. The Elsie Initiative for Women in Peacekeeping Operations aims to galvanise a range of measures to overcome the barriers to women's participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations and to make operations more sensitive to the different needs of women peacekeepers.

The UK provided technical expertise to an early meeting to shape the initiative and has participated in a number of subsequent Elsie Initiative meetings, including at the UNGA and the G7. The UK is looking at how it can provide further support in 2019/2020.

SO6: Preventing/countering violent extremism

IRAQ: The FCO provided \$1 million of CSSF funding to the the UN Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund to support grassroots women's organisations including those working on peacebuilding and countering violent extremism (CVE) in Iraq. This was matched by Canada as part of the UK-Canada bilateral strategic partnership on WPS. A UK representative sits on the local Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund national steering committee in Iraq.

LIBYA: In 2018, the UK launched a new five-year programme, which seeks to improve compliance on the counter-terrorism (CT) detention pathway. This year has primarily focussed on improving understanding of the current pathway and developing training needs. This includes specifically targeting the treatment of women and juveniles, and increasing awareness among prison staff around the different needs and vulnerabilities of these groups. This will inform programme design in 19/20 onwards. Alongside this, the UK is also seeking to improve understanding of identified radicalisation hotspots to inform future programming in building resilience and countering radicalisation.

NIGERIA: BHC Abuja has continued to promote the implementation of the Nigerian National Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism. This action plan recognises the critical role that women and girls play both as survivors and advocates for change. UK support included funding training during the summer which looked at how to ensure government departments incorporate the plan into their policy. The UK will continue to press the government post-election to ensure the plan stimulates progress on the ground.

SOMALIA: Through the CSSF Counter Extremism Programme the UK works with the Federal Government of Somalia including through projects and technical expertise. The UK has recruited a Human Rights and Gender Adviser and commissioned research on the role of women in the processes of joining al-Shabaab, defecting from al-Shabaab, rehabilitation, and reintegration. This will focus on women active in the group, as well as women's effects on men who are active in the group.

SYRIA: Through the CSSF the UK continues to support local Syrian voices, enabling and empowering Syrian women to reclaim and redefine narratives determined by violent extremist groups.

Wider efforts

UK Ministers have been supportive in making progress on this strategic outcome. For example, to explore this issue in depth and to bring often separate policy areas together, Lord Ahmad chaired an academic roundtable in February, hosted a panel discussion at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in April and a stakeholder forum in Washington in August. The FCO conference on CT/CVE "The Road to 2020" in September considered female agency in violent extremism. In April, the Development Secretary announced the development of country-level programming focused on specific communities and locations vulnerable to violent extremism. As part of this work, DFID are developing an analytical framework which

aims to better capture the needs and priorities of women and girls and strengthening consultation with women and girls in design and delivery.

In June, the UK Mission to the UN in New York hosted an event in partnership with UN Women and Finland to launch new research that examines women's realities as victims, perpetrators and preventers of violent extremism. The FCO partnered with UN Women and the UNSG's Gender Advisor on a Wilton Park conference "Gender dynamics of violent extremism", held in November, which brought together CVE/PVE experts alongside WPS experts and practitioners as well as policy makers, strategic communications and development practitioners. The conference helped to deepen UK understanding of how gender concepts can play into violent extremism and shared learning and good practice from innovative and effective responses.

The conference also discussed how CVE efforts avoid risks around securitising and instrumentalising women. Earlier this year, the UK joined the LSE Centre for WPS for the launch of the Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS) paper on P/CVE from a WPS perspective.

The FCO has consciously funded more women's grassroots organisations this year including through contributing £300,000 to multi-donor funding of an NGO working to support women's organisations at the grassroots level who are actively engaged in P/CVE work in the WPS NAP focus countries and Yemen. This funding also supported an NGO-led international forum in November in Sri Lanka on violent extremism and conflict and will enable a multi-donor workshop to explore the challenges of funding small groups engaged in P/CVE work early next year. Through the CSSF, the UK is supporting UN delivery of CVE projects: through the UNDP's Global Programme (£400,000) and building capacity to aid member states in building national action plans on CVE (£250,000).



Figure 10: FCO Special Envoy for Gender Equality, Joanna Roper with the Suffrage Flag in Nigeria, January 2018

SO7: UK capabilities

Many of our focus country posts have developed cross-mission plans for gender, merging the priorities of the NAP with other high-level frameworks that promote positive change for women and girls to ensure that addressing these challenges remains an integral part of our work. In Libya, the Embassy released a public-facing version of the

internal plan for Libyan officials, local civil society and international partners. In Nigeria, BHC Abuja's work to implement the NAP was driven by a cross-HMG team focused on increasing women's political empowerment, reducing and responding to GBV, and targeting humanitarian, security and justice and violent extremism interventions. In Iraq, the UK's CSSF Gender Focal Point led a refresh of the Embassy's gender approach and narrative to mainstream gender across policy, programmes and working culture. In the UK, the Stabilisation Unit trained 101 government officials at the quarterly HMG Gender, Conflict and Stability courses run in January, April, July and October.

Defence Academy training

The MOD ran the first UK Military Gender and Protection Advisor Course in November. The FCO funded the participation of officers from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Kenya. In total, 30 UK and 12 international students received in-depth training from experts across HMG and civil society, learning how to conduct gender analysis and how to build a gender perspective in to military planning. In 2019 the MOD will seek to train at least 80 further personnel. Women now make up around seven per cent of those the UK deploys on UN peacekeeping missions, more than twice the UN average (approximately three per cent).

Monitoring, evaluating and learning

During the first year of the new NAP there has been a focus on getting systems in place for the broader and more streamlined approach to NAP implementation in the nine NAP focus countries as well as the monitoring, evaluation and learning from the implementation the NAP. Non-governmental organisations played a crucial part in the development of the NAP and the UK is keen that they remain part of the process as we monitor, evaluate and learn from the implementation of the strategy. In July, Lord Ahmad chaired the inaugural WPS Steering Board Meeting, a new high level mechanism for evaluating progress against the level of ambition set out in the NAP.

The cross-Whitehall WPS Working Group continued to coordinate HMG's WPS efforts and to facilitate the continuous learning across the FCO, DFID and MOD, supported by the Stabilisation Unit. The group met monthly throughout the year, and held quarterly meetings with GAPS. It revised Terms of Reference for the Working Group and for WPS focal points in the nine focus countries. The Working Group held video teleconferences with focus country focal points in June and December. The process which will lead to the procurement and commissioning of an independent external process evaluation has begun. It will examine the extent to which the NAP's strategic outcomes have been integrated through HMG planning and delivery processes. To support the delivery of the NAP, the WPS Working Group is commissioning a series of six guidance notes for use by HMG staff in policy and programme teams to design, commission, implement, and monitor WPS programming. The first guidance note on SO6 is underway. These will complement new humanitarian technical guidance produced by DFID, including on Violence Against Women and Girls (September 2018), Gender Equality, and Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (due 2019).

Section Four: Multilateral Work

The UN

The United Nations remains the primary global platform for advancing UK objectives on WPS, as a global leader and the penholder on the agenda at the Security Council. This year we influenced on the WPS agenda at the UN in New York through:

- Leadership of the Informal Experts Group (IEG), alongside elected Council member co-chairs, where the UK has worked to ensure WPS standards and commitments are more systematically applied during the design and renewal of UN Mission mandates and integrated into Security Council statements where appropriate, and have held regular briefings with senior UN stakeholders on Lake Chad Basin, DRC, Iraq, Mali, CAR, Libya, South Sudan and Yemen.
- The UK Presidency of the Security Council in August brought women's voices into Security Council meetings by inviting women civil society briefers to speak at sessions on Iraq; DRC; Threats to International Peace and Security; Guinea-Bissau; and an Open Debate on Mediation.
- Project funding: The UK funded several New York-based WPS projects and organisations. These included the NGO Working Group on WPS, which conducted monitoring and analysis of WPS issues and circulated Monthly Action Points. CSSF multilateral strategy

programming helped UN grassroots efforts to empower women in local governance and civil society; support gender transformative peacebuilding; support women survivors of violence and sexual exploitation and abuse; and challenge harmful social norms. The UK continues to be one of the biggest donors to the UN's Women, Peace and Humanitarian Fund, contributing to projects to enhance the capacity of local women to prevent and respond to conflict and crisis. The UK has continued funding the Senior Women's Talent Pipeline (SWTP), including its expansion to focus on mid-career talent pipelines for mediation roles this financial year. In 2018 there were 30 British women on the SWTP, one of whom was appointed as Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General in Mali in November 2018. The Global Call for Nominations will resume in February 2019, with the UK as the main donor for the project.

- Leveraging key moments during the rest of the year to highlight issues under the WPS agenda. In August, the UK launched work with the UN's Department of Political Affairs, Department of Peacekeeping Operations and NGO Working Group on WPS to address the risk of reprisals against women civil society speakers who come to brief the Council. Some briefers had faced threats after participating in Council sessions and the UK initiative helped identify steps to mitigate the risks in future.



Figure 11: Mossarat Qadeem Co-Founder of PAIMAN Alumni Trust and founding member of the Women Mediators across the Commonwealth (WMC) initiative, briefing the Security Council during an Open Debate on Mediation, August 2018

NATO

The NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg declared in January that 2018 would be NATO's Year of 1325 and appointed a new Special Representative for WPS, Clare Hutchinson, a dual UK-Canadian national. A revitalised policy and action plan was adopted by NATO's Leaders at the July Summit. The UK is in the leading group of Allies pushing for change and funding development of a policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The UK has actively promoted the WPS agenda, ensuring that gender is referenced in all committees and that WPS features prominently in North Atlantic Council (NAC) direction to initiate planning for the NATO Mission in Iraq. The UK has supported the Special Representative for WPS in pushing through the action plan and policy, hosted events with fellow 1325 Ambassadors and taken a lead on SEA policy in NATO in line with UK WPS NAP, committing £45,000 and deploying a temporary Voluntary National Contribution to the Special Representative's office to develop an SEA policy. As part of this work, the UK facilitated a visit by UNHCR Special Envoy/PSVI co-Founder, Angelina Jolie, to NATO in January. The Special Envoy addressed the NAC and the Military Committee in January and has agreed a joint strategic workplan with Stoltenberg to work together on training, monitoring and evaluation and awareness. The former Chief of Defence Staff, now Chair of NATO's Military Committee, Chief Air Marshal Sir Stuart Peach, is pursuing this and is encouraging other Allies to join.

African Union

UK work with the African Union Commission (AUC) in support of its African Peace & Security Architecture translates into political lobbying of the AUC and our military training effort. Lobbying efforts focus largely on ensuring the AU's peacekeeping doctrine is sufficiently sensitive to SEA, PSVI, and GBV, especially in terms of conduct and discipline frameworks. This is important to the African Union and for African Troop Contributing Countries to be able to demonstrate their credentials when looking to deploy in future to UN Peacekeeping Operations. Progress has been slow but there has been positive movement, for example, the production of new SEA policy guidance. In addition, the UK is part of the 'Friends of FemWise' group: a group of donors actively supportive of AUC efforts to promote greater female mediation efforts. The CSSF-funded British Peace Support Team, on behalf of the Africa Peace & Security Strategy has delivered SGBV course training this year. The UK has recruited an adviser to work with AUC's Peace Support Operations Division, focused on doctrine on conduct and discipline including SEA and PSVI. Looking ahead the UK hopes to engage more with FemWise, linking it up with similar Commonwealth efforts, while also considering how the UK might support Madame Diop, the African Union Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security's team on the implementation of WPS NAPs on the continent.

The European Union

The UK has been one of the strongest advocates on the WPS agenda in the EU.

The UK has worked with the European External Action Service (EEAS) Principle Advisor on Gender and on UNSCR 1325/WPS through the EU Informal Task Force on Women, Peace and Security, which has met quarterly during 2018. The UK's focus has been to support and strengthen the revision of the EU Strategic Approach on WPS, which members of the cross-Whitehall Working Group have reviewed and offered amendments to. The UK worked closely with the European Commission in implementing its Gender Action Plan II (GAP). This has included negotiating robust Council Conclusions on the Implementation of the GAP and defending carefully honed wording on sensitive areas such as Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).

The UK has joined other Member States to recognise WPS issues in ongoing areas of conflict around the world. The EU has supported women's participation in the political process in Syria, for example. This was recognised in the 2017 EU Syria strategy, endorsed by the Council in 2017 and re-endorsed by Syria Council Conclusions in April 2018. On Africa, the UK joined others to call for more inclusion of women in democratic processes (particularly in Zimbabwe, DRC, Mali and Burundi) and in peace processes (including Mali). In Eastern Europe, the UK worked with Sweden to include language on gender and opportunities for women into the Azerbaijan Partnership Priorities. As a result, the text agreed between the EU and Azerbaijan refers to mainstreaming gender issues into relevant policy areas and enhancing opportunities for women. The UK was a strong advocate for deploying gender advisors in all Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations to mainstream a gender perspective and encourage adoption of gender equality policies. As a result a gender advisor was deployed to EUNAVFOR MED Operation Sophia, which supports efforts to disrupt human trafficking networks in the Mediterranean.

The UK has worked with the European Commission on the Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Violence against Women and Girls, which is a joint UN-EU initiative. The UK has encouraged the European Commission to link up better with civil society and to ensure funds are allocated where the needs are greatest. The UK has engaged the European Commission to improve standards on safeguarding against SEA in the aid sector, including in preparation for the London Safeguarding Summit. The International Development Secretary also referenced the prevalence of rape and sexual violence in Syria in her speech at the EU/UN hosted Syria Conference in April 2018.

OSCE

Sustained UK engagement across the OSCE's three dimensions (Security, Economic and Environmental and Human) has helped shape OSCE work on the WPS agenda. The OSCE Men Engage Network, established by a former UK Military Adviser, promotes the role of men and boys in delivering WPS objectives. In June, the UK Military Adviser led a Men Engage initiative to stage the

documentary play ‘Seven’ with Ambassadors and Military Advisers representing the powerful real life stories of seven female activists.

Backed by likeminded states, the UK secured greater profile and influence for the Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) senior gender advisor. The UK continues to work with her to increase the number of female monitors in the Mission and to showcase the work of the Mission’s Gender Focal Points. UK determination also secured much needed additional resources for the OSCE Gender Unit in Vienna. The UK worked with OSCE chairs Austria and then Italy to ensure the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all draft Ministerial decisions.

To mark the 18th anniversary of UNSCR 1325, Brigadier David Eastman delivered a keynote address at the Forum for Security and Cooperation on the UK Armed Forces commitment to UNSCR 1325.

Looking ahead to the 20th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 the UK worked with the OSCE Gender Unit to design a major project to accelerate implementation of the WPS Agenda within the OSCE and its participating States. The UK is also assisting Gender Unit and the SMM with the design of a pilot project to raise awareness of and prevent sexual exploitation and abuse.

Over the last two years, with Global Britain Fund funding, the UK supported the OSCE “National Action Plan Academy” for development and implementation of UNSCR 1325 National Action Plans in 25 participating States. Following participation in this project, Moldova and Albania launched their own WPS National Action Plans this year and the UK has commissioned a detailed evaluation of project outcomes and impact in Central Asia and the

Western Balkans. The UK project “Empowering women through mentoring networks in the OSCE region” trained 213 people from 16 countries and supported the creation of new women’s networks promoting UNSCR 1325 in Tajikistan, FYRoM, Serbia, Armenia, Ukraine, Moldova, and Kosovo. Recognising the UK Delegation’s activism the UK Ambassador was the first woman OSCE Ambassador to receive a White Ribbon Award for promoting gender equality last year.

G7

A key outcome from the G7 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in April was the G7 WPS Partnerships Initiative. This aims to promote the implementation of the WPS agenda on the ground through enhanced G7 coordination, support and engagement in partner countries. Each G7 member and the EU will lead this initiative in a partner nation. The UK’s partner nation is Nigeria – a Commonwealth country that is one of nine focus countries in the NAP, a priority country for the PSVI and the girls’ education campaign. The partnership initiative is based on mutual learning, providing an opportunity for the UK and other G7 members to share experiences and to learn from each partner country. This is an opportunity to build on the UK’s existing defence, diplomacy and development work on WPS in Nigeria, including through supporting the implementation of Nigeria’s National and State Action Plans. A report on progress will be made at the G7 Foreign Ministers Ministerial in 2019. The G7 WPS Partnership Initiative formed part of a wider emphasis on gender equality throughout Canada’s G7 Presidency which the UK hopes will continue during the French G7 Presidency next year.

Section Five: Working With Partners

During 2018 the UK Government has continued to work closely with international partners including sharing learning on the development of the UK NAP to support the development and implementation of NAPs in other countries. The UK has also provided support and encouraged the active participation of civil society in WPS forums.

Some focus country posts have developed a WPS coordination mechanism in country with other donor countries. In Afghanistan, the UK has supported Sweden, the current co-chair of Afghanistan's WPS working group, which brings together government, international community and civil society members to monitor and provide advice on the implementation of Afghanistan's WPS NAP. The UK spoke on the panel together with the First Lady of Afghanistan at the Women's Economic Empowerment event at the Geneva Conference on Afghanistan in November, and supported a delegation of civil society activists to attend the conference, of which almost half came from organisations working on gender issues. The UK also co-chairs the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund Gender Working Group and provided technical advice to Canada as they start up an empowerment fund for civil society in Afghanistan.

In 2019, the UK will engage with G7 partners, civil society and the Government of Nigeria as we take forward the G7 WPS Partnership initiative. Officials have worked with counterparts from Norway, and the Nordic Women Mediators, as well as the Mediterranean Women Mediators Network, and Fem-Wise Africa, to ensure the design of the Women Mediators across the Commonwealth initiative is complimentary and a value add to the existing networks. We have shared the learning from the development of the UK NAP at the UN WPS Focal Point Network meeting in Berlin in April and at

the EEAS Informal Working Group meeting in June and at a WPS NAP forum in Lithuania in November, where we funded civil society participation from the region and from the UK. The UK has supported the development and implementation of the Jordanian NAP. Canada has been a key partner for the UK throughout the year with joint initiatives in countries such as Iraq, which the UK will seek to build on further in 2019, including through the Elsie Initiative. The WPS Working Group engaged throughout the year in the revision of the EEAS WPS policy, adopted by the Foreign Affairs Committee in December.

Ongoing engagement with academia included officials presenting at a Reading University Gender Roundtable at the UN, and participating in an LSE Centre for Middle East studies workshop in Jordan on displacement and WPS. By working in concert with Sweden and others, the UK supported the EU's inclusion of a gender adviser in all Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) posts.

The UK has supported the active participation of civil society members in international and regional events, including women human rights defenders at the Commonwealth Summit Women's Forum, the ICAN International Forum in Sri Lanka in November and the WILPF regional women mediators forum in Nigeria in December. The UK has also supported a project by Femme Africa Solidarité, on mainstreaming gender issues within the Senegalese armed forces. Looking ahead, the UK will seek to build on this including by engaging civil society on consultations in the New Year on the 20th anniversary of UNSCR 1325.



Figure 12: Regional Women Mediators Network meeting, New York, October 2018

Annex: Indicators

Indicator Monitoring

The UK committed in the National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) to track internationally recognised indicators, to maintain a situational awareness of WPS issues in the nine focus countries, to better support our analysis, plans and activities to deliver the seven strategic outcomes. We do not expect to report against every indicator in each focus country but we have prioritised indicators for which data is already gathered. Where it is not we will seek to integrate these indicators into new programmes and activities. We recognise that data gathering is particularly challenging in some contexts, and that availability of the data will change over time. In this first Annual Report on the UK NAP 2018-2020 the data presented below provides a baseline, which we hope to see change and improve over the duration of the NAP. There are instances where data is not yet available, or not available for 2017 or 2018, or not collected for all the focus countries. In some instances the data source used varies from that listed in the NAP. This is to ensure the most credible and useful data is collected. Indicator 3.4 has also been slightly amended for the same reason. We expect the amount of data recorded across these strategic outcomes to increase, and will continue to place a priority on more data gathering, and better analysis of our projects and programmes. We have rounded figures to the nearest percentage, and have marked the following: Not yet collected (NYC) Not available (NA). For the raw data, please follow the data source. Alternatively, contact us by email GEU@fco.gov.uk

Strategic Outcome 1: Decision-making

An increase in women's meaningful and representative participation and leadership in decision-making processes, including conflict prevention and peace building at community and national levels.

Indicator and source	Afghanistan	Burma	DRC	Libya	Iraq	Nigeria	Somalia	South Sudan	Syria
1.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments Source: The World Bank (2017). <i>Data: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)</i> . Available at: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/sg.gen.parl.zs?end=2017&start=2017	28% (2017)	10% (2017)	9% (2017)	16% (2017)	25% (2017)	6% (2017)	24% (2017)	29% (2017)	13% (2017)
1.2 Percentage of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, disaggregated by sex, age, disability and population group Source: SDG indicator 16.7.2 ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<p>1.3 Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations. Source: Council on Foreign Relations (2018). <i>Women's Participation in Peace Processes</i>. Updated November 13 2018. Available at: https://www.cfr.org/interactive/womens-participation-in-peace-processes</p>	6% of Negotiators (June 2017 peace talks)	17% of Negotiators (May 2017 peace talks)	NA for 2017-18 (2002 peace talks: 12% of Negotiators and 5% of Signatories)	NA	NA	NA	NA	25% of Negotiators and 1% of Mediators (2018 peace talks)	16% of Negotiators (October 2017 peace talks)
<p>Notes on the data</p> <p>¹ Data not yet available for 2017/18 and no further information on when this will be collected.</p>									

<p>Strategic Outcome 2: Peacekeeping A gender perspective is consistently applied in the setting and implementation of international standards and mandates for peace operations.</p>									
Indicator and source	Afghanistan ²	Burma	DRC	Libya	Iraq	Nigeria	Somalia	South Sudan	Syria
<p>2.1 Percentage of UN Security Council mandates that include women, peace and security language Source: NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security</p>	WPS is in the mandate (but is not cross-cutting across the mandate) (2018)	NA ³	WPS is in the mandate (and is cross-cutting across the mandate) (2018)	WPS is in the mandate (and is cross-cutting across the mandate) (2018)	WPS is in the mandate (and is cross-cutting across the mandate) (2018)	NA	WPS is in the mandate (but is not cross-cutting across the mandate) (2018)	WPS is in the mandate (and is cross-cutting across the mandate) (2018)	NA
<p>2.2 Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed or civilian peacekeepers and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon, out of the total number of referred cases⁴ Source: The United Nations (2018). <i>Conduct in UN Field Missions: Sexual Exploitation and Abuse</i>. Available at: https://conduct.unmissions.org/sea-actions</p>	No allegations in 2018	NA	6% in 2018 (18 allegations: 1 substantiated, the UN repatriated the accused; 17 still pending investigation and action, with interim action in 5 cases)	No allegations in 2018	No allegations in 2018	NA	No allegations in 2018	25% in 2018 (4 allegations, of which 1 was partially substantiated and 3 are pending investigation and action)	NA

<p>2.3 Percentage of UN peacekeeping troops who are female (in focus country missions)</p> <p>Source: United Nations Peacekeeping (2018). <i>Data: Gender</i>. Last updated 31 October 2018. Available at: https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/gender</p>	<p>0%: 0 female, 1 male (October 2018)</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>4%: 554 female, 13,711 male (October 2018)</p>	<p>5%: 12 female, 222 male (October 2018)</p>	<p>6%: 14 female, 228 male (October 2018)</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>12%: 66 female, 473 male (October 2018)</p>	<p>4%: 558 female, 14,119 male (October 2018)</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p><i>Notes on the data</i></p> <p>² Afghanistan, Libya, Iraq and Somalia have Special Political Missions rather than Peacekeeping Missions.</p> <p>³ There are no missions in Burma, Nigeria, or Syria.</p> <p>⁴ 'Acted upon' is here treated as those moved beyond the pending stage.</p>									

Strategic Outcome 3: Gender-based Violence

An increase in the number and scale of interventions that integrate effective measures to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, particularly violence against women and girls which is the most prevalent form of gender-based violence

<i>Indicator and source</i>	Afghanistan	Burma	DRC	Libya	Iraq	Nigeria	Somalia	South Sudan	Syria
<p>3.1 Proportion of ever-partnered/ married women and girls aged 15-49 years who report being subjected to physical or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months</p> <p>Source: STATcompiler: The DHS Program (2016). <i>Demographic and Health (DHS) STATCompiler</i>. Last updated 2 November 2018. Available at: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/</p>	<p>NA for 2017-18. (2015: 46%)</p>	<p>NA for 2017-18. (2015-16: 11%)</p>	<p>NA for 2017-18. (2013-14: 37%)</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA for 2017-18. (2013: 11%)</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>3.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years who record being subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the last 12 months</p> <p>Source: STATcompiler: The DHS Program (2016). <i>Demographic and Health (DHS) STATCompiler</i>. Last updated 2 November 2018. Available at: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA for 2017-18. (2015-16: 12%)</p>	<p>NA for 2017-18. (2013-14: 18%)</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA for 2017-18. (2013: 34%)</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>

<p>3.3 Proportion of women and men aged 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under at least one specified circumstance</p> <p>Source: STATcompiler: The DHS Program (2016). <i>Demographic and Health (DHS) STATCompiler</i>. Last updated 2 November 2018. Available at: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/</p>	NA for 2017-18. (2015: 80% of women and 72% of men)	NA for 2017-18. (2015-16: 51% of women and 49% of men)	NA for 2017-18. (2013-14: 74% of women and N/A for men)	NA	NA	NA for 2017-18. (2013: 35% of women and 25% of men)	NA	NA	NA
<p>3.4 Proportion of VAWG survivors who accessed response services (e.g. Police, justice/courts, health/medical, shelter, psychosocial support, socio-economic re-integration) who were satisfied that the service met their needs (new)⁵</p>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<p><i>Notes on the data</i></p> <p>⁵ There are no existing and widely used global indicators that are meaningful for this outcome. We plan to work towards operationalising this indicator by seeking to incorporate it into new programmes in the coming years. More broadly, data gathered on the prevalence of gender-based violence and measures to prevent and respond to it is inadequate. Data gathering on these issues is challenging, particularly in fragile contexts. The indicators for this strategic outcome are ones which the UK will seek to gather data against where possible in the focus countries where it works on these issues. The UK also continues to advocate for, and fund initiatives working on, better data gathering internationally on this issue, including through the Sustainable Development Goals.</p>									

Strategic Outcome 4: Humanitarian Response

Women's and girls' needs are more effectively met by humanitarian actors and interventions through needs-based responses that increase women's leadership and meaningful participation

<i>Indicator and source</i>	Afghanistan	Burma	DRC	Libya	Iraq	Nigeria	Somalia	South Sudan	Syria
<p>4.1 Percentage of UNHCR refugee and IDP operations that provide comprehensive support to GBV survivors</p> <p>Source: UNHCR⁶</p>	NA ⁷	0%: 0 out of 1 (2017)	67%: 2 out of 3 (2017)	100%: 1 out of 1 (2017)	100%: 3 out of 3 (2017)	50%: 1 out of 2 (2017)	50%: 1 out of 2 (2017)	100%: 1 out of 1 (2017)	50%: 1 out of 2 (2017)
<p>4.2 Number of countries that have budgeted emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk reduction plans which integrate sexual reproductive health</p> <p>Source: UNFPA⁸</p>	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC

4.3 Number of health service providers and managers trained on the minimum initial service package with support from UNFPA Source: UNFPA ⁹	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC
4.4 Percentage of UNHCR refugee and IDP operations with at least 35% women's participation in leadership and management structures Source: UNHCR	NA (did not select this indicator in 2017)	50% (2017)	33.3% (2017)	NA (did not select this indicator in 2017)	100% (2017)	NA (did not select this indicator in 2017)	NA (did not select this indicator in 2017)	100% (2017)	100% (2017)	100% (2017)	100% (2017)	100% (2017)
4.5 Number of countries that have applied the minimum standards for the prevention and response to gender-based violence in emergencies Source: UNFPA ¹⁰	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC	NYC
<i>Notes on the data</i>	<p>⁶ This data measures 'satisfactory' rather than 'comprehensive' support, as this is the measurement used by UNFPA, based on coverage and quality of support. The data for 2018 will become available in early 2019.</p> <p>⁷ Afghanistan did not select this indicator in 2017.</p> <p>⁸ This is a new indicator that UNFPA will monitor for 2018-2021. The 2018 figures will be available in the first quarter of 2019.</p> <p>⁹ This is a new indicator that UNFPA will monitor for 2018-2021. The 2018 figures will be available in the first quarter of 2019.</p> <p>¹⁰ This is a new indicator that UNFPA will monitor for 2018-2021. The 2018 figures will be available in the first quarter of 2019.</p>											

Strategic Outcome 5: Security and Justice

Security and Justice actors are increasingly accountable to women and girls, and responsive to their rights and needs

<i>Indicator and source</i>	Afghanistan	Burma	DRC	Libya	Iraq	Nigeria	Somalia	South Sudan	Syria
5.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimisation to competent authorities or other officially recognised conflict resolution mechanisms (disaggregated by sex) Source: SDG, indicator 16.3.1 ¹¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

5.2 Percentage of women who say they have confidence in the judicial system and courts in their country Source: Gallup World Poll ¹²	30% (2017)	68% (2017)	45% (2017, Kinshasa)	Not collected	53% (2017)	55% (2018)	NA for 2017-18. (Last available for 2016: 67%)	38% (2017)	NA for 2017-18. (Last available for 2015: 19%).
5.3 Proportion of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures), public service and judiciary compared to national distributions Source: SDG, indicator 16.7.1 ¹³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Notes on the data</i>	<p>¹¹ The focal point for SDG 16.3.1 has confirmed that these countries have not reported on this data, because the population sample surveys on crime victimization necessary for this indicator are infrequent in these countries.</p> <p>¹² Gallup do not collect this information for Libya.</p> <p>¹³ UN Statistics Division has confirmed that this data is not yet available disaggregated by sex. No further information on when this will be collected.</p>								

Strategic Outcome 6: Violent Extremism

Ensure the participation and leadership of women in developing strategies to prevent and counter violent extremism

<i>Indicator and source</i>	Afghanistan	Burma	DRC	Libya	Iraq	Nigeria	Somalia	South Sudan	Syria
NA ¹⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Notes on the data</i>	<p>¹⁴ The links between women, peace and security and preventing and countering violent extremism are an emerging concern for the international community. As such, meaningful indicators have not yet been developed and data is not gathered systematically. We will work to develop meaningful measures over the course of the NAP period. Insights from a November 2018 conference on gender dynamics in violent extremism, hosted by the FCO at Wilton Park will be used to develop these indicators.</p>								

Strategic Outcome 7: UK Capabilities

HMG continues to strengthen its capability, processes and leadership to deliver against WPS commitments

<i>Indicator and source</i>	Afghanistan	Burma	DRC	Libya	Iraq	Nigeria	Somalia	South Sudan	Syria
7.1 Mainstreaming of gender in National Security Council country strategies Source: Monitoring from WPS Focus Countries, 2018	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

<p>7.2 Integration of WPS into cross departmental operational plans and programmes at the country level Source: Monitoring from WPS Focus Countries, 2018</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No¹⁵</p>	<p>No¹⁶</p>	<p>No¹⁷</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>No¹⁸</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>7.3 Mainstreaming of gender where appropriate and applicable in military doctrine¹⁹ and training materials²⁰, and appointment of military gender advisers²¹ Source: Ministry of Defence, 2018</p>	<p>The UK trains women officers at ANAOA and has trained the Afghan officer leading on human rights and gender within the Afghan military.</p>	<p>There is no UK Military presence in Burma. UK sanctions prevent Burmese attendance on UK programmes for the military</p>	<p>MOD deploys a Military Gender and Child Protection Adviser every nine months to work with UN HQ in Goma. No host nation women personnel have attended UK training courses in 2018.</p>	<p>There is no UK Military presence in Libya</p>	<p>All UK troops deploying to Iraq receive training in how to prevent and respond to incidents of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV).</p>	<p>The British Military Advisory Training Team has 1 Military Gender Adviser based in Nigeria.</p>	<p>The UK provides training on how to prevent and respond to CRSV to Ugandan and Kenyan troops serving in AMISOM. The UK has trained a Somali officer as a Military Gender and Protection Adviser.</p>	<p>Each UK rotation with UNMISS deploys with at least one officer who has been trained by the Nordic Centre for Gender in Military Operations and who acts as the military Gender Focal Point. No South Sudanese military are allowed to attend UK training courses.</p>	<p>No data recorded</p>
<p>7.4 Integration of gender analysis into conflict analysis and research Source: Stabilisation Unit, 2018²²</p>	<p>0 JACS with gender analysis integrated</p>	<p>1 JACS with gender analysis integrated (on-going)</p>	<p>0 JACS with gender analysis integrated</p>	<p>0 JACS with gender analysis integrated</p>	<p>0 JACS with gender analysis integrated</p>	<p>1 JACS with gender analysis integrated (completed)</p>	<p>1 JACS with gender analysis integrated (ongoing)</p>	<p>1 JACS with gender analysis integrated (completed)</p>	<p>0 JACS with gender analysis integrated</p>
<p>7.5 Training and capacity building of HMG staff to implement the WPS commitments Source: Stabilisation Unit, 2018²³</p>	<p>No training sessions</p>	<p>No training sessions</p>	<p>No training sessions</p>	<p>No training sessions</p>	<p>No training sessions</p>	<p>No training sessions</p>	<p>No training sessions</p>	<p>No training sessions</p>	<p>1 training session for the UK South Syria Network</p>

Notes on the data

- ¹⁵ Not explicitly, but it is implied within their objectives to uphold human rights, inclusive political participation and society, and support to civil society (which is currently our gender intervention).
- ¹⁶ It is an upcoming priority to integrate gender into refreshed narrative, with a Business Plan review currently underway.
- ¹⁷ It will be included when the strategy is refreshed. Work on this will begin in December 2018.
- ¹⁸ Not explicitly, but the British Embassy South Sudan is developing a cross-HMG gender / WPS strategy.
- ¹⁹ All relevant military doctrine that has been refreshed in 2018 has included a gender perspective.
- ²⁰ All Defence personnel deploying on operations receive a presentation on the prevention and response to sexual violence in conflict. The Army Career, Leadership and Management course for LCpl – Cpl, and SNCO – WO include a presentation on WPS more broadly (including preventing and responding to sexual violence in conflict). The Royal Military Academy Sandhurst has developed scenarios for its officer cadets which make them consider how they can increase the participation between civilian women and military personnel.
- ²¹ UK Defence has provided a Military Gender and Child Protection Adviser to the UN since 2015. The UK will train 42 officers in 2018 on integrating gender and protection dynamics in to military planning and operational staff work. 77 Bde has a pool of trained military Gender Advisers and Trainer who are officers and senior non-commissioned officers. These officers and SNCOs are attached to units and exercising troops to ensure a gender perspective is included in the planning and execution of operations. The British Peace Support Training Centre has a civilian Gender and Human Rights Adviser.
- ²² The unit of analysis is stand-alone pieces of conflict analysis and research such as the Joint Assessment of Conflict and Stability (JACS) carried out in 2018.
- ²³ This only captures training undertaken by the UK Stabilisation Unit. There were also 4 training sessions in London (for HMG staff based worldwide).



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