



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality  
and the Empowerment of Women

GLOBAL TECHNICAL REVIEW MEETING  
Building accountability for implementation of Security Council resolutions  
on Women, Peace and Security

FINAL REPORT

5-7 November, 2013  
Glen Cove, New York

*Organized by UN Women in collaboration  
with civil society and with financial support  
from Austria, Finland and the Netherlands*

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<sup>1</sup> The full texts of the background papers can be found on UN Women's website

## I. Introduction

National and regional implementation of the UN Security Council's resolutions on Women Peace and Security (WPS) has progressed, and one focus in recent years has been on the development potential of national action plans (NAPs) and regional action plans (RAPs). These action plans are practical means through which states and regions can translate their commitments into concrete policies and programs.<sup>2</sup> In general, these plans emerge as formal and publically-available policy documents that outline national or regional commitments and policy procedures to comply with and to better implement international standards on women, peace and security. While such important steps have been taken at national and regional levels to build commitments on the resolutions through planning and policy frameworks, there is still a long way to go to achieve implementation of the UN Security Council's resolutions on women, peace and security globally. To date, 43 NAPs have been adopted with 25 in Europe, 12 in Africa, 3 in the Americas and 3 in the Asia Pacific. Regional initiatives have been established in the European Union, the African Union, the Pacific Islands, the Great Lakes Region in Africa, the League of Arab States, as well as in NATO and the OSCE. UN Women provides technical and resource-support to action planning processes from country, regional and global levels, and has established guidance on these processes for Member States.<sup>3</sup>

The content and substance of action plans, as well as the resources that are attributed to implementation of these plans, varies widely. With successive NAPs emerging, and with one third of existing NAPs concluding and requiring review in 2013, an important opportunity is available to examine the effectiveness of action plans in accelerating implementation of the women, peace and security agenda at national and regional levels.

In 2012 the UN Secretary-General called on UN Women, in partnership with Member States, regional organizations, UN entities and civil society, to conduct a review of commitments to national and regional implementation of women, peace and security.<sup>4</sup> In its role of promoting and monitoring national and regional implementation of UNSCRs on women, peace and security, UN Women in close collaboration with civil society organizations and with the financial support of Austria, Finland and the Netherlands organized an international meeting to review the conditions under which NAPs have advanced implementation of the Security Council's women, peace and security resolutions.

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<sup>2</sup> While the original resolution on women, peace and security, 1325, did not mention, much less require, that NAPs or RAPs be developed, the UN Security Council Presidential Statement (2002) and the UN Secretary-Generals Report (2004), invites UN Member States to prepare such plans as another step towards implementation of 1325. Further, UN Security Council Resolution 1889 (2009) welcomed 'the efforts of Member States in implementing...resolution 1325 (2000) at the national level, including the development of national action plans...'

<sup>3</sup> UN Women, 'Women and Peace and Security: Guidelines for National Implementation' in the Sourcebook on Women, Peace and Security, (2012), p. 20.

<sup>4</sup> UN Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security, 2 October, 2012. S/2012/732

The overall aim of the meeting was to review current approaches and to invigorate and generate momentum for scaling up good practices and applying more effective strategies for implementation of the women, peace and security resolutions at national and regional levels.

The specific objectives of the meeting were to:

- Identify and inspire innovative methodologies to advance national and regional implementation strategies;
- Document and share lessons learned and best practice on the development and implementation of strategies such as National Action Plans;
- Identify ways to address existing challenges such as development of monitoring procedures, indicators and sustainable financing mechanisms;
- Develop recommendations for future directions to accelerate national and regional implementation.

## **II. Organization of work**

### **A. Participation and format of the meeting**

UN Women, in collaboration with civil society and with the financial sponsorship of Austria, Finland and the Netherlands, organised this event on 5-7 November 2013 in Glen Cove, New York. The meeting brought together 58 technical level experts from various regions of the world involved in national and regional implementation of women, peace and security agenda, including representatives of Member States, regional organizations, UN and civil society organizations and academics. (Please see the list of participants in Annex II)

The meeting was structured along four topics: (a) Processes of developing national and regional action plans, (b) Approaches to implementing national and regional plans and strategies, (c) Accountability mechanisms, and (d) Financing and resource application. Following an opening plenary panel, the four topics guided a series of expert presentations followed by discussions in the working. These working groups reported back to the larger group and served as the basis for the wider discussion on recommendations that occurred the last day of the meeting. (Please see Annex III).

A fifth cross-cutting theme relevant to all discussions was the role and nature of CSO involvement in national and regional implementation. Concerns about civil society engagement were addressed in all four topics. The nature and scope of CSO involvement cuts across many spheres, from designing programs, to seeking for funding to implement programs through to advocacy, lobbying, monitoring, research and documentation; civil societies continue to play a very significant role in promoting and supporting the

implementation of the WPS agenda at the national and community level. Women have continued to rely on the civil society structure as a means of pushing the agenda forward. Civil societies have employed a combination of many strategies in trying to create an enabling environment for the implementation of the UN SCR on women, peace and security to become a reality. (See Annex I for the programme of work.)

## **B. Documentation**

The documentation of the meeting was comprised of the following documents:

- Background paper on “*National and Regional Implementation of Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace*”, prepared by Natalie Florea Hudson (UN Women consultant);
- Background paper on: “*Implementing Locally, Inspiring Globally: Localizing UNSCR 1325 in Colombia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and Uganda*”, prepared by the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP);
- Background paper on: “*Financing for the Implementation of National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325: Critical for Advancing Women’s Human Rights, Peace and Security*”, prepared by CORDAID and the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP);
- Working paper on: “*National Action Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Toolkit*”, prepared by the Institute for Inclusive Security;
- Twenty-five expert papers submitted by participants that attended the global review meeting. (Please see Annex IV- list of documents))

## **C. Programme of work**

At its opening session on 5 November 2013 the meeting adopted the following programme of work (please see annex I):

- Opening of the meeting – welcoming statements;
- Presentation and discussion on the background papers;
- Three working groups on issues and recommendations;
- Summary of the discussion and recommendations;
- Closing session

#### **D. Opening statements**

In her opening statement Ms. Lakshmi Puri, UN Women Deputy Executive Director, Intergovernmental Support and Strategic Partnerships Bureau, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, emphasized the importance of the global review meeting for generating practical real-life strategies, methods and examples to improve implementation of women peace and security commitments at national and regional levels. Ms. Puri informed the participants about recent and significant advances in promotion of the women, peace and security agenda such as the the adoption of UN Security Council resolution 2122 (2013) on women, peace and security and the adoption of CEDAW General Recommendation #30 on women and conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations. She further noted that despite positive developments, particularly regarding international laws, regional initiatives, and national legislation, the connection to meaningful change in the lives of women and men affected by conflict on the other remains elusive. Actual steps taken by Member States to implement a women, peace and security agenda are still *ad hoc* and hesitant, sporadic, underfunded and often disconnected from important stakeholders in national and international peace and security institutions, she added. In view of this it is important to identify better ways to address existing gaps and challenges.

Noting that UN Women has the mandate to promote and monitor the full implementation of the women peace and security agenda both within the UN system and at national and regional levels, she assured that UN Women will continue to play a leading role and provide the necessary assistance to all stakeholders in such processes. UN Women will use this meeting, she said, to further assist in developing capacity at national and regional levels for the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda. Ms. Puri also stressed the need to enhance and tailor technical assistance to the identified needs at national, regional and international levels. In ending her statement, Ms. Puri stated that the findings and recommendations of the meeting will pave the way for the preparation of a High-level meeting to be held in 2015 to define the WPS agenda in the years to come.

An opening statement was also made by Ms. Ritta Resch, 1325 Ambassador from the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who spoke about Finland's recent experience in developing its second NAP and the need to formalize civil society involvement in the drafting, implementation and review of any national or regional action plans. Such global engagement not only improves the knowledge-base and trust between governments and CSOs, but it also helps CSOs to understand the limits of governments and how to design advocacy strategies to best respond to those limitations.

In his opening statement, Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, Deputy Head of the EU delegation to the UN spoke about the need to increase EU MS state commitment to SCR 1325 and the implementation of NAPS, particularly through application of clear, comparable indicators that can be used by all states, allow for easy reporting, indicate responsible actors and enable monitoring by both governments and civil society.

Sarah Taylor of the NGO Working Group of WPS in her statement emphasized that there is a need to move from policies to consistent and impactful action on the ground focusing on women's lives. She argued that such policy is only effective when it is responsive to and produces results for women.

#### **E. Summary of the meeting evaluation by the participants**

The evaluation of the meeting was conducted on the last day. The participants evaluated the facilitation methodology, the nature of participation, quality of background materials, quality of logistical arrangements and the duration of the meeting on the scale from 1 to 5 where 1 - poor, 2 - fair; 3 - good; 4 - very good; and 5 - excellent.

The overall rating given by participants was 5 - excellent. All the participants highly praised the organization of the meeting and the achieved results; they emphasized that the meeting was extremely useful, timely, inspirational and educational and would have practical implications for their work on national and regional implementation. The utilized methodology allowed participants to discuss national and regional implementation plans and develop concrete and action oriented recommendations with endorsed proposals for follow-up. All participants had the opportunity to provide input and be an active member of the discussion. The meeting brought together a very diverse group of participants with in-depth knowledge and expertise on the issues under discussion that greatly contributed to its success. The meeting provided an opportunity for truly global exchange and peer learning and created many opportunities for further networking, especially between Governments and civil society.

The participants specifically noted the professionalism of UN Women team and their valuable contributions to the discussion. The participants also noted the excellent quality of the background papers that provided a conceptual framework for the discussion and recommended their publication.

The participants praised the logistical and administrative arrangements and the choice of location.

However, the majority of the participants noted that it would be more beneficial to extend the duration of the meeting, as 2.5 days were not enough. Additional time would allow more in-depth discussion, especially on the alternative approaches to the implementation and financing, and would provide more time for networking that is extremely important for promotion of national and regional implementation and exchange of best practices.

In their recommendations the participants underscored the importance of UN Women leading role in the process of promoting national and regional implementation and ensuring the continuation of that work at HQ, regional and country levels. Participants called for a continuation of these kinds of meetings, collecting best practices and for a need of more country studies to bring forward a higher variety of cases and good practices. The need to create a community of practice and to invite all participants of the review meeting to such an online community was also conveyed in the evaluations.

### **III. Executive Summary**

#### **A. Background**

On 31<sup>st</sup> October 2000, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (SCR 1325): a groundbreaking political achievement for women's rights and gender equality. SCR 1325 represents a critical turning point in how the international community understands the role of women, men, girls and boys as well as gender in matters of peace and security. The resolution officially acknowledges women's right to participate in all aspects of conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding and to be included in decision-making bodies at all levels of governance. It also recognizes the special protection needs of women and girls, particularly in conflict-affected countries. Such protections are not just limited to situations of sexual and gender-based violence, but also involve measures to protect the human rights of women and girls, especially as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary. The resolution also mandates all UN Member States to adopt a gender perspective in all UN peace agreements and peace operations. In this ways, SCR 1325 and all the subsequent UN SCRs on women, peace and security resolutions represent a coherent international normative framework that is to be translated by Member States into practical policies and programmes on the ground.

Subsequent resolutions on WPS<sup>5</sup> include SCR 1820 (2008) on sexual violence, in which the Security Council recognizes sexual violence as a weapon of war and emphasizes the need for prosecution of gender-based crimes. In 2009, the Security Council adopted resolution 1888 which calls for the appointment of a Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and established Women Protection Advisors (WPAs) within peacekeeping missions. That same year, the Council also adopted resolution 1889 which focuses on women's participation in peacebuilding and calls upon the Secretary-General to develop a set of global indicators to measure the implementation of SCR 1325 at global and national levels. Resolution 1960, adopted in 2010, refines institutional tools to combat impunity related to

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<sup>5</sup> From this point forward, the term 'WPS resolutions' will be used to represent all seven resolutions: 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) and 2122.

sexual violence and sets up a ‘naming and shaming’ listing mechanism in the Secretary-General’s annual reports. In 2013, the Security Council adopted resolution 2106 which emphasizes the need to better operationalize existing obligations, particularly those related to addressing sexual violence. In October 2013, the Council adopted Resolution 2122 with a renewed focus on women’s leadership and empowerment as central to resolving conflict and promoting peace and put the onus on the Security Council, the UN, regional organizations and member states to build women’s participation through a number of specific calls for regular consultations, funding mechanisms to support women’s civil society organizations, and changes in the Council’s working methods in relation to women peace and security.

These UN Security Council resolutions build upon international and national historical commitments to women’s rights and gender equality, particularly Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and those agreed to in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) in 1995 and the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the UN General Assembly entitled, ‘Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century’ (A/S-23/10/Rev.1).<sup>6</sup>

Of particular note is the most recent CEDAW General Recommendation No. 30 (adopted in October 2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict whereby the committee recommends that States parties:<sup>7</sup>

- (a) Ensure that national action plans and strategies to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions are compliant with the Convention, and that adequate budgets are allocated for their implementation;

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<sup>6</sup> Other key efforts by the international community to protect and strengthen women’s rights and recognize their contribution to peace and security include the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), now ratified by 187 states; the 1982 General Assembly Resolution on the ‘Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Security (37/63); the 1985 Third World Conference on Women in Nairobi recognizing the role of women in peace and development; the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women; and the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing identifying women’s rights as human rights; and the 2000 UN Millennium Declaration committing the international community to eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), all of which target women’s rights and gender equality to varying degrees.

<sup>7</sup> According to the report, ‘The general recommendation covers the application of the Convention to conflict prevention, international and non-international armed conflicts, situations of foreign occupation, as well as other forms of occupation and the post-conflict phase. In addition, the recommendation covers other situations of concern, such as internal disturbances, protracted and low-intensity civil strife, political strife, ethnic and communal violence, states of emergency and suppression of mass uprisings, war against terrorism and organized crime, that may not necessarily be classified as armed conflict under international humanitarian law and which result in serious violations of women’s rights and are of particular concern to the Committee’, p. 2.

- (b) Ensure that the implementation of Security Council commitments reflects a model of substantive equality and takes into account the impact of conflict and post-conflict contexts on all rights enshrined in the Convention, in addition to those violations concerning conflict-related gender-based violence, including sexual violence;
- (c) Cooperate with all United Nations networks, departments, agencies, funds and programmes in relation to the full spectrum of conflict processes, including conflict prevention, conflict, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction to give effect to the provisions of the Convention;
- (d) Enhance collaboration with civil society and non-governmental organizations working on the implementation of the Security Council agenda on women, peace and security.<sup>8</sup>

The SCR resolutions do not envisage the obligatory reporting on their implementation as CEDAW does. Thus, the General Recommendation 30 is a progressive move towards holding state parties to account on their implementation of the WPS agenda through the CEDAW reporting processes because General Recommendations become appendices to the Convention itself and are thereby subject to the same enforcement procedures as the treaty itself.

While all major stakeholders need to take responsibility for the full implementation of SCR 1325 and the subsequent WPS resolutions, Member States in particular must integrate these resolutions into regional and national policies and programmes to ensure that implementation is systematic, sustainable, and results-driven. This integration not only demands coherence in policy and political will, but adequate financial support and other resources as well. In adopting an inclusive concept of security, SCR 1325 call on member states to ensure the full and equal participation of women in decision-making on all peace and security matters at all levels. Specifically, the resolution urges all Member States to strengthen gender equality ‘at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict’ (S/RES/1325). Such implementation of the WPS resolutions depends on varied, progressive and creative implementation strategies by UN Member States at local, national and regional levels. Achieving the goal of gender equality set forth in the UN Charter and resolution 1325 is one of the primary and enduring responsibilities of all Members States, and therefore one of the pre-eminent areas in which UN Women has a key mandate to promote and monitor the full implementation of the WPS agenda both within the UN system and at national and regional levels.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, ‘General Recommendation No. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations’ CEDAW/C/GC/39 (18 October 2013), p. 7.

<sup>9</sup> UN Security Council, ‘Report of the Secretary General on women, peace and security’ (S/2006/770), p. 17.

Despite these resolutions and other legal commitments and policy initiatives, implementation of women, peace and security agenda is still severely lacking, fragmented within regions and even disconnected from women's lived experiences. Bold commitments and innovative policy frameworks continue to be essential to those working to implement the UN SCRS on women, peace and security on-the-ground, every day.

As the global community prepares for the year 2015 and the marking of several key anniversaries, including 1325 +15, Beijing +20, and the Millennium Development Goals, it is a critical time to 'take stock' of national and regional implementation strategies to date, and, more importantly, to seize the momentum of this moment in history to push the WPS agenda forward in innovative and bold ways. The Global Review represented a critical opportunity to analyze current approaches to the WPS agenda and to invigorate and galvanize increased implementation at national, regional and international levels. The focus was on collecting best practices and using the data gathered to contribute to the empirical research needed for the Global Study on the implementation of resolution 1325(2000) mandated by UN SCR 2122

The Global Review was organized at the critical moment right after the Security Council adopted resolution 2122 which commits the Security Council to undertake a dedicated WPS mission in advance of the 2015 high-level meeting, asks Member States to review their targets and revise to push for strengthened implementation of the WPS agenda ahead of 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to undertake a global study of implementation of 1325, analyzing best practices, implementation gaps and challenges, as well as emerging trends and priorities for action. Thus, this Global Review was important for sharing knowledge and engaging in dialogue with UN Member States, regional organizations, CSOs, representatives from the donor community and other UN entities. In this way, the meeting focused on the urgency to integrate the implementation of resolutions on WPS into the broader post-2015 development framework that is currently taking shape and ensure that the functions of human rights mechanisms are utilized. In this way, while the WPS agenda as a normative framework must stay within the peace and security architecture at the UN, at the regional and national level stakeholders must be thinking creatively and acting ambitiously to integrate WPS into existing development and human rights processes and frameworks.

The Global Review was a technical meeting, which means that UN Women invited a diverse array of practitioners to share their on-the-ground experiences, their best practices and the challenges they face. The meeting succeeded in creating a space where practitioners actively interacted with each other, shared best practices and lessons learnt and proposed concrete recommendations to move forward national and regional implementation of WPS agenda.

## **B. Taking Stock: achievements and challenges at regional and national levels**

The year 2013 has been a remarkable year for WPS at the global, regional and national level,<sup>10</sup> and the Global Review took note of these significant achievements. Much of the discussion focused on the increasing attention that UN Member States and civil society organizations are devoting to the development of national and regional action plans. These plans were framed as one among several critical initiatives needed to implement the WPS resolutions at national and regional levels. This aligns with 2004 and 2005 SC Presidential Statements (S/PRST/2004/40 and S/PRST/2005/52) that call on Member States to implement SCR 1325 (2000) including through the development of national action plans or other national level strategies.

To date, 43 Member States have developed national action plans (NAPs) and more countries are developing NAPs or considering developing such plans. For example, representatives of the Japanese government had initiated NAP development process and attended the Global to share their experience and learn more. The action plans are also taking shape or potentially emerging in places, such as South Korea, Iraq, Argentina, South Sudan, Jordan, Kenya and other countries.

At the regional/subregional level, more and more regional/subregional organizations are considering to work on an action plan. The participants agreed that regional and subregional action plans are critical tools for implementing a WPS agenda as they might ensure a necessary common platform for addressing the issues given the cross-border impact of many contemporary armed conflicts today along with providing incentives for developing NAPs and serve as accountability mechanisms. For example, in 2008, the European Union (EU) adopted a regional strategy known as the Comprehensive Approach to the Implementation of SCR 1325 and 1820. Notably, the EU is now reporting on its women, peace and security indicators. The African Union (AU) adopted a gender policy in 2009 which cites commitments to international gender equality instruments, including SCR 1325, as well as regional instruments, including the 1995 Maputo Protocol. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma is now serving as the first female chairperson of the AU. In 2012, the Pacific Regional Action Plan was established; its mandate emanated from the Forum Regional Security Committee and the Pacific Women's Triennial Conference in 2010. Also in 2012, the

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<sup>10</sup> The 2013 year started with the massive protests in Delhi and San Paulo against the public and private violence suffered by women and continued with the adoption by the CEDAW Committee of General Recommendation 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, and the adoption by the General Assembly of the Arms Trade Treaty that linked small arms to violence against women and the G8 meeting in April that concluded with a strong declaration against sexual violence in conflict, and the ended with two new SC resolutions (2106 and 2122) on WPS.

League of Arab states approved a regional strategy entitled, ‘Protection of Arab Women: Peace and Security’. The goal of this strategy to guarantee Arab women's right to protection against all forms of gender-based violence in times of war and peace, and to access their full rights without discrimination and, to enhance their role in a society where justice and equality prevail’ and to motivate all relevant regional and national entities and decision makers to develop an Arab plan of action as well as NAPs among its members.<sup>11</sup> The Great Lakes Region in Africa, in partnership with *Femmes Africa Solidarité* (FAS) and the Regional Women Forum (RWF) of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and under the leadership of UN Special Envoy Ms. Mary Robinson, is developing an integrated regional approach for the effective participation of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding through the implementation of a regional initiative on SCR 1325. ASEAN is also very interested to explore this opportunity. The Mano River Union Regional Plans was also being developed in collaboration with FAS in West Africa.

In this way, the meeting revealed a general sense that the WPS agenda, despite all the challenges, is alive and well and stakeholders both at national and regional levels continue to search for new and effective approaches for implementation.

The participants at the meeting started discussion on approaches and strategies to implementation of women, peace and security agenda beyond the development of NAPs and RAPs. The key focus was on analyzing the implementation of women, peace and security agenda through localization programmes. These localization programmes are now underway in eight countries (some with NAPS, some without).

Localization programmes, as designed by the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), constitute a people-based, bottom-up approach to policy making that directly engages local governing authorities, traditional leaders and local women in the implementation of the WPS resolutions in those communities. Localization programs can complement the efforts of national governments, larger CSOs and other national actors, but such programs can also operate effectively in the absence of national activism and even in the absence of a NAP. Localization strategies are increasingly seen as effective means to implement the WPS resolutions in so much as they decentralize the implementation of NAPs and involve local governance structures in the process of developing and implementing WPS policies and practices. These localization programmes are receiving positive feedback, generating local ownership and producing real change on the ground. Many countries, including those represented at the Global Review expressed interest in establishing such programmes in their own countries.

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<sup>11</sup> General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, ‘Regional Strategy: Protection of Arab Women, Peace and Security’ in collaboration with Arab Women Organization and UN Women (2012), p. 9, available at <http://www.arabwomenorg.org/Content/Publications/strpeceng.pdf>.

While the achievements are important, much of the meeting grappled with the challenges in overcoming ongoing obstacles in the implementation of the WPS agenda and discussed effective, new and creative ways to move the agenda forward. Generally, the challenges can be understood also in several dimensions. First, the Global Review reinforced the understanding that the WPS resolutions and their implementation are applicable to all countries, not only those in conflict or post-conflict. Implementation in such areas of the world not directly impacted by armed conflict is particularly important in terms of women's participation in decision-making at all levels dealing with peace and security, including the police, army, etc. and the adoption of gender-sensitive preventive measures.

Relatedly, one of the main challenges to implementing the WPS resolutions continues to be the lack of knowledge about the normative framework on women, peace and security and what it means to mainstream a gender perspective in the area of peace and security. Public awareness campaigns that enhance understanding and encourage the dissemination of best practices continue to be critical at all stages of national and regional implementation of the WPS resolutions.

Political will, coordination and accountability, and lack of financing for implementation of WPS resolutions were also overarching concerns raised at the Global Review. While all major stakeholders need to take responsibility for the full implementation of SCR 1325 and the subsequent WPS resolutions, Member States in particular must integrate these resolutions into regional and national policies and programmes and ensure dedicated financing at the outset to guarantee that implementation is systematic, sustainable, and results-driven. This integration not only demands coherence in policy and political will, but adequate financial support and other resources as well. A major challenge in the effective implementation of action plans continues to be a sustained, collaborative approach among all stakeholders involved.

This long-term engagement is absolutely critical if the implementation of the WPS resolutions is going to address the root causes of gender inequality at the heart of conflict resolution, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding processes. Global Review participants reiterated the need to keep the entire WPS agenda in focus in the development of these action plans. For example, several civil society representatives raised concerns about the lack of attention given to the prevention mandate of the WPS agenda in action plans to date. It was also underscored that preventing the recurrence of sexual violence in a post-conflict situation should not simply be a technical exercise. It is – at its core - a millenary social and cultural change. In view of that there is a need for long term strategies which are at the height of this historical and structural problem. Women's' lives should be put in the center of politics and focus should be on addressing the root causes of sexual violence. Many participants agreed that there should be a shift that includes formal measures but also considers deep social and cultural changes that break up with the

equation of masculinity = power over, access to and ownership on women's body and life. This will create real conditions for equality and peace between men and women, and between cultures. This should be done especially through long term policy of education.'<sup>1</sup>

The issue of time emerged as a concern in national and regional implementation processes. This includes, of course, the timeliness of this Global Review as the international community prepares for 2015 and many significant events of that year. Time also refers to seeing and encouraging national and regional implementation processes that reflect long-term commitments to changing issues that are generational and deeply embedded in cultures, political institutions and social structures. This requires ongoing and adaptive approaches that respond to the impact of the NAP or RAP, rather than the NAP or RAP themselves. It is widely accepted that NAPs and RAPs need periodic review and clearly defined timeframes within which to evaluate progress. Austria, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom have all confronted their first or sometimes second review and are now working with their second or even third NAP. These governments should be consulted in terms of lessons learned in this critical process. Even review mechanisms mid-way through the first time period, like the one just commissioned in Ireland, can serve as extremely useful evaluation tools early on in the implementation phase.

Lastly, the women, peace and security resolutions offer little in terms of accountability mechanisms and an important focus of the meeting was on how to make action plans and other implementation strategies more specific and intentional in addressing who is responsible for varying implementation initiatives. Any policy framework or action plan must improve capacities to address the accountability deficit. Not only do plans need to have clearly specified plan periods to encourage accountability, evaluation and revision of plans, but they must also make these processes and reports publically available. This includes ensuring financing for monitoring and evaluation processes and, more generally, designating specific funding mechanisms and other resources for implementation.

Moving from these broad challenges, the Global Review focused on specific obstacles and concerns related to each of the four topic areas. To begin to examine and address these challenges in more concrete ways, the meeting used critical questions to guide the working groups' discussions and these discussions served as the foundations for the subsequent key findings and recommendations. Before turning to these recommendations, please see below the series of questions below that set the agenda for the working groups, according to each topic.

## Topic 1: Processes of Developing Action Plans

### Processes of Developing Action Plans at National and Regional Levels

- How can Member States use NAPs to develop new and bold policies rather than just take account for what states already do?
- How can NAPs better implement the full women, peace and security agenda, with special attention to the participation of women and the prevention of armed conflict and the protection against non-sexualized forms of violence?
- What is the appropriate balance for an action plan in terms of internal and domestic objectives versus external, outward-looking aims?
- Should states considering NAPs seek out independent audits to conduct context and institutional assessments?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages to different government ministries (i.e. Defense versus Foreign Affairs versus the Women's Ministry) taking the lead on developing and implementing NAP?
- What regional agencies within regional organizations are most appropriate to take the lead on developing and implementing RAPS?

While meeting participants generally found NAPs to be an efficient tool for implementing the WPS resolutions, all agreed that such an approach cannot stand alone and must be part of wider and deeper development and human rights planning processes, such as localization programs. Civil society leaders encouraged participants to ask difficult questions, such as “What is the added value of a NAP or a RAP? Can we really assume there is one?” In this way, participants talked about action plans in incremental terms where bold and creative approaches cannot really be expected until the second or third round of revisions. This makes the review process all the more critical if these action plans are to be living, evolving documents responding to women's basic needs and fundamental rights.

Concern was also expressed about the disconnect between NAPS, RAPS and other ‘top-down’ implementation strategies from women's lives on the ground. One of the aims of this technical meeting was to better understand the lives of women living in conflict or post-conflict affected countries and to make governments, donors and large NGOs aware of their experiences and needs on the ground. Some

participants at the meeting representing local women's organizations lamented that fact that their organizations do not benefit from or utilize the WPS resolutions in the daily work on protecting women, enhancing women's capacity to participate and including women in conflict prevention initiatives. Thus, it is imperative that the international community continues to find ways to promote collaboration between national, sub-national and local actors to maximize impact on the lives of women. This means the continued collection of best practices for the development and implementation of national and regional approaches to fully realizing the WPS resolutions.

The Global Review also focused on the growth of regional action plans and the role of regional organizations supporting such regional collaborations as well as the emergence of national strategies. Regional initiatives among NATO countries and the Pacific Islands were highlighted as among the more progressive approaches to integrating SCR 1325 in structures, procedures and decision-making bodies. Some participants called for regional reviews or summits to assess the current situations at the regional levels and share experiences. These will be replicated at the national levels and stimulate and support national and community implementation of Women Peace and Security agenda in the various regions.

However, valid concerns were raised about elevating planning processes and designing conceptual frameworks over substance and actual results of action plans. The focus on developing NAPs or RAPs can potentially distract donors, government actors and civil society with procedures and planning. This can diminish policy discussion about concrete and radical change regarding state practices towards women's civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights. For example, when the substance of action plans did emerge the conversation was dominated by concerns about donor countries tendencies to derive externally-focused plans and conflict-affected countries to develop internally focused plans. This focus avoids questions, such as "What does it mean to have a NAP in countries that have interventionist foreign policies and current militarized foreign presences?" or "What does it mean to have a NAP in countries that have returned to conflict and have not seen their NAPs activated?" In this way, many participants recognized the need to address the fact that action plans are profoundly political and serve varying agendas and actors differently. Thus, it is critical that the development of action plans is transparent and inclusive.

## Topic 2: Approaches to Implementation: Alternative Creative Spaces

### Approaches to Implementation: Alternative Creative Spaces

- How can the international community support localized action plans that do not formally qualify as NAPs?
- What are alternative approaches to NAPs when local political will and/or capacity does not exist to support the development of a formal NAP?
- How can dialogue on action plans be aware of making the discussion of ‘what counts’ as an action plan as more inclusive and less limiting?
- What are the best mobilization and awareness-raising strategies currently being utilized in all implementation strategies?

As these questions reflect, experts at the meeting agreed that the international community needs to broaden what counts as “implementation” and to look beyond the development of national and regional action plans as the only promising implementation initiative. Experts were generally enthusiastic, for example, about the work done by the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) on localization programs. Localization programmes, which constitute a people based bottom up approach to policy making, have been implemented in countries with or without NAPS. These programmes bring together local authorities, mayors, local leaders, women peace activists, grassroots WPS leaders, activists, religious leaders and build upon mandates of local authorities and their decision making. Programmes are based on a two-part strategy: workshops where women activists and experts on governance help lead discussions mainly on gender concepts and the root causes of conflict; and guidelines to assist local authorities in mainstreaming provisions of Resolution 1325 (and its close complement, 1820) and the national action plans in community efforts. The goal is to enhance coordination between national and local government authorities in implementing the WPS resolutions, improve cross sectorial cooperation, raise awareness and understanding of the WPS resolutions, facilitate harmonization of the NAP, local development plans, and women or gender policy; and thus, contribute to better implementation of the resolutions. Thus, action plans become at least a two-level process – one at the national level and one at sub-national levels. Conference participants did disagree, however, on whether localization programmes actually present an *alternative to* NAPs or RAPs or more closely resemble an extension of NAPs into a sub-national context. This is a distinction with important implications that merit further consideration and study. In this way, successful implementation requires close collaboration at the local, national, regional

and global levels and coordination between governments, both at local and national levels, and civil society. Further, it is important to expand collaboration with research institutions, using their knowledge to improve practical implementation and capacity development of all stakeholders.

### **Topic 3: Accountability: Monitoring, Reviewing and Reporting**

#### **Accountability: Monitoring, Reviewing and Reporting**

- How can monitoring and evaluation mechanisms engage more results-oriented benchmarks and timetables?
- What role should the UN indicators play in the content and priorities of national action plans as they are developed and revised?
- How can monitoring and evaluation mechanisms be better embedded in and tied to national agendas and laws for gender equality?
- How can monitoring and evaluation mechanisms be enhanced by existing international human rights law and architecture, such as the reporting and review processes of CEDAW and the Human Rights Council?
- How can monitoring and evaluation mechanisms relate to international development goals and tracking, particularly the MDGs and the New Deal on Engagement for Fragile States?
- The only consistency across all 43 NAPs and the numerous RAPs to date is that no one is perfect and all are in need of serious revision and update. Thus, the central questions is how can the international community emphasize the critical and indispensable importance of developing robust revision plans and procedures in every action plan, both those that have been developed and those yet to be developed?

Accountability was a central theme of the meeting and several key ideas for action emerged around this theme. The participants highlighted the continuing lack of accountability for implementation of UN SCRs. The concept of accountability allowed them to more concretely explore the nature and scope of political will needed to really implement the WPS resolutions at national and regional levels. Many experts agreed that accountability should be expanded to include Members of Parliaments (MP), using the oversight function of national parliamentary bodies. Such approaches ought to establish a policy of parliamentary reporting as a requirement of the NAP, include a bi-partisan approach and ensure close collaboration with women's lobbies and CSO's who interact with parliament. Further, regional

organizations should be also kept accountable for national implementation in their respective regions and provide a common platform for implementation.

The participants welcome the adopted CEDAW General Recommendation 30 because it provides an opportunity to use CEDAW as a powerful instrument to ensure accountability for the implementation of the WPS agenda through periodic reporting that is in compliance with CEDAW procedures.

The participants agreed that accountability relies on monitoring and reporting and involves collecting or receiving a lot of data, using standards to objectively assess the situation, utilizing established tools to identify how the situation compares with the standard and usually resulting in a report that can serve as a basis for further action. Almost all of the existing NAPs have references to reporting and feedback, usually involving at least one annual meeting and/or report. For example, Uganda's plan refers to annual reports as well as more frequent reports on certain issues as part of its 'Reporting Framework'. Austria and Norway provide specific dates by which reports must be submitted, and Liberia call for both government reports and 'shadow reports' from civil society. Further, it matters which body reviews the progress reports. Some NAPs note that progress reports will be made to statutory bodies, such as the Council of Ministers in Bosnia-Herzegovina, to the senate in Estonia, and to the National Human Rights Commission in Croatia. NAPs should also commit to making their reports publicly available. Monitoring and evaluation processes need to be ongoing and well-resourced. They also need to be recognized as related, but distinct processes in terms of their purpose and place in national and regional implementation of the WPS resolutions.

The discussion on the accountability specifically focused on the issue of indicators and their use. The Institute of Inclusive Security shared their experience of developing NAP Monitoring and Evaluation Toolkit. The goal of the toolkit is help users better understand what NAPs have accomplished and to demonstrate what impact they've have by enabling stakeholders to collect comprehensive data focused on impact, encouraging participatory monitoring strengthening accountability, and engaging policymakers and other key actors as part of an inclusive approach. The three overarching outcomes for the Toolkit include meaningful participation of women in peace and security processes is attained, women's contribution to peace and security is affirmed and women's human security is achieved. The Toolkit then outlines mid-term outcomes and example activities under each broader outcome.

An important discussion evolved about the numerous sets of indicators that currently exist. There are the 26 UN indicators, the EU has a set of indicators, and several CSOs have developed sets as well. Participants expressed concern about the proliferation of different sets of indicators and supported the more coordinated approach as well as some sort of common list of indicators or guidelines to streamline the process and allow for a more simple exchange of information and for comparative purposes as well –

over time and across countries. The challenge is to find coherence among all these indicators, particularly from national level decision-making to the global framework.

Along these lines, it is important to think about how the international community manages expectations when it comes to measuring and evaluating impact. Impact on long-held practices and beliefs surrounding gender can take many, many years and measuring social change is complex and often non-linear; this long time frame often does not match with donor reporting and evaluation cycles.

While the WPS agenda has been able to advance accountability mechanisms in relation to gender-specific war crimes and notions of individual criminal responsibility, enduring accountability challenges remain in the areas of prevention, participation and peacebuilding. Thus, in order to move forward national and regional implementation of the WPS agenda, the UN, MS, donors, and civil society must work to address this imbalance and the full 1325 mandate.

#### **Topic 4: Financing and Resource Allocation**

##### **Financing and Resource Allocation (Theme 4)**

- How can the UN and donor states who are supporting national and regional implementation of SCR 1325 balance the financial needs of government agencies and the needs of women’s human rights defenders, organizations, networks and movements?
- Why is it important to distinguish between “financing for women, peace and security”, “financing for UNSCR 1325”, “financing for NAP 1325” and “financing of other national gender equality and women’s rights polices”? Which is the most useful approach to talk about financing?
- How can stakeholders balance the need to mainstream implementation of the WPS resolutions in existing institutions, processes and practices against the desire not to mainstream financing, but rather to establish robust multistakeholder financing mechanisms (MFM)?
- What is and should be the role of the private sector in NAP or RAP implementation?

The participants at the meeting all agreed that adequate financing for national implementation remains a pervasive challenge; earmarked funding for NAP development and implementation is the exception rather than the rule. The majority of governments that responded to the survey conducted by Cordaid and GNWP do not earmark funding for either the development or the implementation of NAP on women,

peace and security, posing serious challenges for tracking public funds and accountability. Moreover, mechanisms to monitor and track funds for NAP implementation specifically are often non-existent or inadequate. Furthermore, when financing is available, it is often insufficient to implement the full range of activities outlined in the NAP. Governments finance NAP implementation based on shifting (national) priorities and, as noted above, do not fund all pillars of UN SCR 1325 equally or adequately, with the prevention pillar often the most underfunded. It is further important to note that while gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) is used by some governments with NAPs (and can be a useful tool to uncover gender biases in resource allocation and generate critical funding for women's rights), specific funding for NAP implementation is generally not a priority.

Thus, experts highlighted dedicated resources, from the onset, as critical to the success of NAP implementation, supporting both transparency and accountability. For example, the Philippine government spoke about the use of a 'Gender and Development Budget' in which the Philippines has legislated that all agencies, instrumentalities, local government unites, etc. shall set aside at least five percent of their total budget for Gender and Development Programs. This budget is to be used for NAP-related programs. The government of Bosnia and Herzegovina added that a dedicated NAP-funding mechanism has proven to be a strong financial model to ensure that NAPs are translated from words into meaningful action. Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the only NAP countries that has utilized a pool of related resources to advance implementation. These resources came from a financing agreement with development aid from Sweden, Austria and Switzerland. The Netherlands government allocates Euro 4 million annually for the second Dutch NAP to support collective action by Dutch CSOs and their local NGO partners in Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, DRC, Sudan and South Sudan and the MENA region.

Resources must come from national, regional and global entities and can even include the private sector. While many experts at the Global Review were cautious about exploring private sector funding sources, there was general agreement that this was a financing option that must be investigated further in creative and ethical ways. The UN Global Compact, though currently voluntary, offers a good starting point by, developing binding agreements for private sector actors to ensure that human rights are protected.

This is not surprising given the general consensus on the importance of dedicated financing for implementation of the WPS agenda and the continued need to ensure the integration of the WPS agenda into global financing for development discussions, including within aid effectiveness debates. Part of this financing strategy must focus on better collaboration among donors to assist in finding more effective and long-term solutions, such as the establishment of multi-stakeholder funds devoted to WPS (and NAP implementation, for example) and the development of other financial scenarios and modalities. This process would be assisted by development of an evidence base that highlights the comparative

effectiveness of including a WPS approach in the implementation of national and international development. Research that proves the positive impact of gender inclusive peace building, negotiation and development approaches would prove an effective advocacy tool.

### **C. Next Steps in Moving National and Regional Implementation Forward**

At the closing session of the Global Review, participants agreed that organization of a global review was vital and judicious to take stock of achievements and challenges at this particular juncture when the global community is preparing for 2015 and the number of critical anniversaries of that year and the policy commitments expected to emerge at that time. It is crucially important to ensure that development agenda post-2015 include the WPS agenda, setting concrete targets for its implementation at the national and regional levels. Further, a global study “on the implementation of UN SCR 1325” mandated by UNSCR 2122 for 2015 should deepen evidence-base for the need of more comprehensive and sustainable implementation of WPS agenda.

Integration with the human rights framework was also a point of discussion for participants. The WPS resolutions provide the legislative and conceptual framework for the implementation of WPS as integral to the overall agenda for gender equality and empowerment of women that has been set up by CEDAW, BPFPA and its Outcome document. Further, the adoption of General Recommendation No. 30 by CEDAW Committee on 18 October 2013 provided the much needed reporting procedure for implementation of the national commitments on women, peace and security and reinforced the synergy between WPS agenda and human rights agenda.

While integration is clearly an important strategy, the WPS agenda must remain within the peace and security architecture at the global level, specifically the Security Council.

That said, the WPS resolutions are not only important for countries on the Security Council agenda or for the current members of the Council. Global Review participants emphasized the need to reinforce understanding that UNSCRs and their implementation is applicable to all countries, not only that are in conflict or post conflict, including through promotion of women’s participation at decision-making levels on peace and security, police, army, etc. and focus on gender-sensitive preventive measures. Concrete steps are required at the national and regional levels to generate specific initiatives for the implementation of substantive aspects of WPS agenda and bridge the gap between policies and practice.

Political will is essential in bridging this gap and building a successful implementation strategy. Global Review participants agreed that political will is best sustained when the following factors are present: personal commitment by a senior-level champion, international pressure and mobilized civil society. Lack of political will remains a defining obstacle in moving the WPS agenda forward.

Successful implementation also requires close collaboration at the local, national, regional and global levels and coordination between governments, both at local and national levels, and civil society. It is important to expand collaboration with research institutions, using their knowledge to improve practical implementation and capacity development of all stakeholders. Global Review participants emphasized the need to further promote and support South-South collaboration to exchange knowledge and experience in developing and implementation of WPS agenda.

At the national level, NAPs were recognized as an efficient tool for implementing the WPS resolutions, but such an approach cannot stand alone and must be part of wider and deeper development and human rights planning process. Alternative approaches to the implementation of women, peace and security agenda, like localization programmes or inclusion of WPS issues in overall gender equality strategy or national action plan on violence should be promoted and supported. Any implementation strategy must be context-specific and must preserve national ownership of the process. While meeting participants called on UN Women to continue strengthen its role in promoting the development of national strategies and providing technical support, it should be done in close collaboration with national and local partners who are supposed to take the lead in such initiatives. UN Women can best support such national and regional implementation through its advocacy, awareness-raising, resource mobilization and capacity development activities.

Concrete recommendations emerged along the lines of the four topics.

### **Topic 1: Developing Action Plans**

Experts agreed that the development of action plans begins with strategic leadership and political will and relies upon intra-government coordination, national strategic alignment and collaboration with civil society. Civil society plays a critical role in these early stages of fostering political will and drafting action plans.

While developing action plans, **governments** should:

- target key government authorities/Ministries who have the capacity to reach across sectors and be part of the leadership in the steering committee
- seek buy-in from senior leaders and global champions, such as special envoys or representatives
- prioritize and balance what is politically achievable with establishing short, medium and long term goals
- work to build bridges across a wide range of civil society groups to create a shared understanding, including them in initial consultations as well as in feedback processes for drafts of action plans

- seek out women's organizations and insight beyond the conventional experts in the capital, identify and engaging WPS initiatives already taking place at the local and regional level
- strategically align action plans with national policies and laws related to violence, gender equality, human rights and development, exploring the possibility of using existing reporting systems at national (i.e. parliamentary review systems) and international (i.e. CEDAW) levels
- focus action plans on the full WPS agenda, including prevention, participation and protection

While developing action plans, **civil society** should:

- work diligently and patiently to convince government actors to see how the WPS agenda is relevant and important to their government positions
- develop education and training on the WPS agenda with various government actors
- reach out to women's organizations outside the capital working on these issues

### **Topic 2: Approaches to Implementation**

Experts agreed that implementation strategies should be broadened and include new and innovative practices like those utilized in the GNWP localization programmes.

The **international community** should:

- recognize the legitimacy of localization as an effective means for implementing the WPS agenda, that can be promoted together with the developing of NAP or separately
- promote the localization process at the national level and provide financial support, for CSOs and local government entities for the implementation of the localization programmes
- support laws and policies that create political will in support of local approaches to 1325, using South-South collaboration to exchange knowledge and experience in developing and implementation of WPS agenda
- ensure political buy-in from the national government to guarantee endorsement of localization strategies and processes including the localization guidelines

Experts discussed the important role of mass media in shaping views in today's societies and agreed about the importance of promoting WPS agenda through improved collaboration with media and effective utilization of all information and communication tools.

**Governments and civil society** should:

- conduct more awareness and knowledge-raising, more IEC (information, education and communication) outreach at local levels.
- use public, community and traditional media strategies to make women visible, empower them and further their agenda
- establish a clear link between the WPS resolutions and other government structures and policies that have women and peace and security components
- use teachers and local education systems to involve all of society in changing ideas about gender roles, violence against women and women's rights
- support and provide incentives for local authorities to promote the implementation of WPS agenda

**Topic 3: Accountability: Monitoring, Reviewing and Reporting**

Experts agreed that the WPS resolutions have weak accountability mechanisms, and while almost all NAPs reference reporting and feedback systems; very few have any concrete, regular and viable monitoring and evaluation systems in place. Consensus emerged around the need to design and implement inclusive and participatory monitoring processes, with agreed upon principles that guide the development of indicators.

Experts agreed that the development of usable and comparable global indicators was essential to the successful implementation of the WPS resolutions at national and regional levels. This means that **indicators** should:

- include data that is both quantitative and qualitative, SADD and diversity reflected, and open to alternative data collection strategies, such as story-telling
- be context specific without moving too far away from recognized global policy
- reflect all three pillars of the WPS agenda
- be simple, limited and focused on impact rather than output

**Governments** should:

- consider how to use national oversight mechanisms to institutionalize and strengthen accountability, e.g. set up oversight mechanisms through use of parliaments

- link monitoring on WPS to regular monitoring processes at national levels, e.g. use work of existing statistical & planning bodies within government as entry point for monitoring on issues related to WPS
- involve the representatives from CSOs to monitor national budgets and ensure that national budgets support the priorities identified in NAP or wider national policy on gender equality
- adopt public and transparent review processes, e.g. mid-term review, that allows for mid-course correction, that can be tied to clear decision-making channels so that findings and recommendations can be acted on

**Civil society** should:

- strategically find entry points to monitor, review actions and hold actors accountable both in terms of quality of actions taken and measured impact of those actions
- be coordinated and cohesive in their approach to monitoring and evaluation

#### **Topic 4: Financing and Resource Allocation**

Experts agreed that the lack of resources for national and regional implementation remains the biggest obstacle for the WPS agenda. This challenge is also detrimental to women's rights organizations that often operate on a smaller scale and simply cannot compete for large (and quick) programming that donors tend to support.

Another key challenge that was specifically underscored during the meeting was the need to determine a balance between financing of mainstream implementation of the WPS resolutions in existing institutions, processes and practices by providing funds into the formal budget and establishing of a robust multistakeholder financing mechanisms (MFM), so called stand-alone approach at global, regional or national levels. An opinion was expressed that MFM's may sometimes be preferable at the short term in order to get things going and build momentum, but integration in formal budget cycles may be preferable at the longer term to increase coherence, sustainability and independence from donor volatility. However, in many cases the best combination of financing modalities can be only determined in the country-specific context.

Experts have agreed to a number of critical action-oriented recommendations on financing and resource allocation for action plans but emphasized the importance to continue the discussion of those issues at various fora among key stakeholders, including representatives from governments, donor community, civil society and UN entities, funds and programmes.

**Governments** should:

- earmark specific funding for action plan development and implementation
- consider establishing a dedicated funding mechanism for the implementation of the WPS agenda, such as a multi-stakeholder financing mechanism (MFM), which can enhance harmonization, coordination, and transparency in financial management
- review budgets from a gender equality perspective and ensure funding for all areas of the WPS agenda, including prevention, participation and protections
- create budget lines that guarantee clear lines of responsibility and accountability for national implementation while also improving coordination and collaboration among different actors involved in the implementation and financing
- ensure coherence across government policies for NAP implementation as well as among funding sources such as The New Deal, Peace Building Fund, etc.

Funding national and regional action plans also depends upon significant support from donor state and intergovernmental agencies. Taking into account the important role the civil society has been playing in advancing a women, peace and security agenda, the financing modalities should include earmarked resources for their activities as well. In addition, the financing should be delivered and evaluated in a manner that supports coherence and collaboration among various civil society groups and promotes complementarity and sustainability.

**Donors** should:

- provide predictable, long-term, and substantial financial and other resources for the implementation of the WPS agenda, and channel this particularly through women's rights groups and cross-regional exchanges
- coordinate the Formation of a WPS Financing Support Group and ultimately organize a Donor Conference, where women are adequately involved and represented in the meeting
- develop, in conjunction with governments and civil society, criteria for private sector involvement and seek to engage private sector, not just a source of funds but also technical expertise
- enhance collaboration among all donors, aiming to find effective solutions, including the establishment of a Global Fund on WPS

- consider allocation of financial resources for national implementation of UN SWCRs on women, peace and security from the various funding sources for peace and reconstruction, for example New Deal or UN multi-donor fund on peacebuilding and recovery, in a coherent and sustainable way.

**Civil society** should:

- work with donors and governments to prioritize national implementation strategies and ensure proper costing of NAP development or other approaches is carried out
- promote partnerships between international NGOs and local NGOs in fundraising, ensuring such efforts are grounded in genuine collaboration and ownership by and independence of local organizations, including those with smaller budgets
- monitor any conditions attached to external financing to ensure that they do not undermine local ownership, democratic practice, or national/local policy space

#### **D. Follow-up recommendations: critical steps for UN Women**

Experts called on UN Women to continue to lead efforts in national and regional implementation of the UN SCR on WPS. UN Women has a unique position and central role within the UN system and among Member States, as a recognized leader for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. It is important that UN Women's leadership role be more forcefully asserted and first steps be taken to enhance advocacy, awareness-raising and capacity development for translating the normative framework of the WPS resolutions into action and practice on the ground.

Experts agreed that UN Women, both at the HQ level and on the ground, in accordance with the mandate of the Security Council, should continue to exercise strategic leadership in monitoring and evaluation of implementation of national commitments towards women, peace and security agenda and work closely in collaboration with civil society to become the knowledge hub on WPS issues. However, there was some concern among participants about a disconnect between UN Women at the global level and UN Women offices at the local/national level. Often times, the same strategic leadership on these issues is not available at national levels and should be if UN Women is going to take the lead in enhancing accountability.

The participants recognized the vital role played by civil society in promoting the implementation of WPS agenda and emphasized the importance for UN Women to continue working together in a coherent and complementary manner and strengthening this effective partnership.

The experts made the following specific recommendations to UN Women for a combination of inter-related strategies to move national and regional implementation in broader and deeper ways that is beyond Member States' capitals and national level government actors.

**UN Women** should:

- ensure an adequate planning and programming of advocacy, awareness-raising and capacity development activities aimed at the promotion and monitoring of national and regional implementation of UN SCRs, and allocate sufficient human, technical and financial resources (including through earmarking for activities promoting NAP implementation) at the headquarters, regional and country level for their implementation.
- strengthen the interaction and feedback between HQ and regional and country offices in promoting the implementation of WPS agenda on the ground, including through improved communication, joint planning and programming.
- continue to work on becoming an operational technical and knowledge hub for practical implementation of WPS agenda and continue its work on advocacy, awareness raising, training and guidelines materials, including the updating of the existing guidelines to include other innovative approaches to national implementation
- enhance and ensure coordination and collaboration among all key stakeholders at the national, regional and global levels in promoting implementation of UN SCRs on WPS, including through collection and exchange of best practices and policies and innovative financing modalities, in particular in the context of the preparation for a High-level review in 2015 and the preparation of a 2015 Global study.
- provide comprehensive support to the work of civil society in the area of women, peace and security agenda at the global, regional and country level in particular to their work on awareness raising, mobilizing political will and resources for implementation of UN SCRs on women, peace and security.
- encourage and assist the establishing of inclusive women, peace and security regional networks, involving women from all unrepresented nations and people within the given region to raise awareness about the importance of women, peace and security agenda, its efficient implementation at local, national and regional levels and to support full and equal participation of women in all peace processes, reconstruction and reconciliation at the national level.

As these recommendations outline, UN Women clearly has a specific and expanding role to play in working at the inter-governmental level and with governments, but more support and resources are needed for UN Women to take on this role at national levels and international levels. UN Women should work on promoting and supporting national and regional implementation in close collaboration with other UN entities in a coherent way.

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX I

#### Agenda and Programme of work

**Monday, 4 November 2013**

7.00pm – 8.00pm **Registration of participants –Sycamore room**

**DAY I**

**Tuesday, 5 November 2013**

8.30am -9.30 am **Registration of participants - Sycamore room**

**PLENARY**

**Venue: Sycamore room**

10.00am-11.00am **Official opening of the meeting** (moderator Ms. Anne-Marie Goetz, UN Women)

**Opening remarks:**

- Ms. Lakshmi Puri, Assistant Secretary - General, Deputy Executive Director, UN Women
- Ms. Riitta Resch, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland
- Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, Deputy Head of the EU Delegation to the UN
- Ms. Sarah Taylor, NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security

11.00am-11.30am **Introduction of participants “tour de table”**

11.30am-11.45am **Coffee break**

11.45 am-12:00pm **Information on objectives of the meeting; organization of work; working methods and adoption of a programme of work – Ms. Natalia Zakharova, UN W**

12.00pm-12.55 pm **Presentation of a background paper on national and regional implementation of UNSCRs on women, peace and security – Ms. Natalie Hudson, UN Women consultant (30 min)**

- **Q&A – General discussion**

12:55am-1.00pm **Information about working group sessions –Ms. Tilde Berggren, UN Women**

1.00pm-2.00pm **Lunch**

#### **DISCUSSION IN THREE WORKING GROUPS**

2.00pm-4.30pm **Topic I. Processes of developing action plans at national and regional levels. Working-groups:**

- WG I** Moderator Ms. Rosa Emilia Salamanca, Columbia  
Rapporteur: Ms. Joy Onyesoh, Nigeria Colombia.
- WG II** Moderator Ms. Aurora Javate-De Dios, ASEAN  
Rapporteur: Ms. Jacqueline Dow, NATO
- WG III** Moderator Ms. Jasmin Nario-Galace, Philippines  
Rapporteur: Ms. Lee Webster, GAPS UK

**For consideration:**

- Mobilization, incentives and motivation for developing NAPs/RAPs, incl. through advocacy and awareness raising;
- Development and drafting strategies;
- Coordination and collaboration, including with CSOs
- Assessing strategic priorities

4.30pm -4.45pm

**Coffee break**

**PLENARY**

**Venue: Sycamore room**

4.45pm-5.15pm

**Summary of conclusions and draft recommendations on topic I from working groups-** Presented by the rapporteurs of each working group: Ms. Joy Onyesoh, Nigeria, Ms. Jacqueline Dow, NATO and Ms. Lee Webster, GAPS UK

**DAY II**

**Wednesday, 6 November 2013**

**PLENARY**

**Venue: Sycamore room**

8.30am – 10.45am

**Topic II: Approaches to implementation** (moderator: Ms. Aisling Swaine)

**Presentation of a CSO background paper on localization of UNSCR 1325** – Ms. Mavic Cabrera-Balleza, Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) (30 min)

- Interventions from participants :
  1. Ms. Bandana Rana, Nepal
  2. Ms. Charlotte Isaksson, NATO
  3. Ms. Maria Cleofe Gettie C. Sandoval, Philippines
  4. Ms. Sheila Padmanabhan, Norway
  5. Ms. Aurora Javate-De Dios, ASEAN

- **Q & A -General discussion on:**

Integrated vs. standalone strategies and Localization strategies

10.45am-11.15am

**Presentation of monitoring and evaluation toolkit** – Ms. Angelic Young, Institute Inclusive Security (15 min)

- **Q&A- General discussion**

11.15am-11.20am

**Information about working group session** –Ms. Tilde Berggren, UN Women

11.20 am- 11.30am

**Coffee break**

## **DISCUSSION IN THREE WORKING GROUPS**

11.30am-1.15pm **Topic III Accountability: monitoring, reviewing and reporting.**  
**Working groups:**

**WG I** Moderator: Ms. Louise Anten, the Netherlands  
Rapporteur: Ms. Amber Ussery, USA

**WG II** Moderator: Ms. Sonja Stojanovic, Serbia  
Rapporteur: Ms. Philippa Nicholson, Australia

**WG III** Moderator: Ms. Helena Ranta, Finland  
Rapporteur: Ms. Lydia W. Gachoya, Kenya

### **For consideration:**

- Procedures and mechanisms to measure impact
- The development and employment of indicators
- Role of CSO to monitor and evaluate implementation

1.15 pm -2.15am **Lunch**

## **PLENARY**

**Venue: Sycamore room**

2.15pm-3.00 pm **Summary of conclusions and draft recommendations on topic II from working groups** presented by Ms.Mavic Cabrera-Balleza

**Summary of conclusions and draft recommendations on topic III from working groups presented by rapporteurs of each working group:**

Ms. Amber Ussery, USA, Ms. Philippa Nicholson, Australia and Ms. Lydia W. Gachoya, Kenya

3.00pm-3.45pm **Topic IV: Financing and resource allocation** (moderator Ms. Marie-Louise Baricako, Burundi)

**Presentation of CSO paper on financing for national implementation of UNSCRs on women, peace and security** –Ms. Dewi Suralaga, CORDAID (30 min)

- **Q&A -general discussion**

3.45pm-3.50 pm **Information about working group session** Ms. Tilde Berggren, UN W

3.50pm-4.00 pm **Coffee break**

## **DISCUSSION IN THREE WORKING GROUPS**

4.00pm-5.30pm **Topic IV: Financing and resource allocation ,**  
**Working groups:**

**WG I** Moderator: Ms. Edita Tahiri, Kosovo–  
Rapporteur: Mr. Yukihiro Wada, Japan

**WG II-** Moderator Ms. Helena Keleher, Ireland

Rapporteur: Mr. Adnan Kadribasic, Bosnia & Herzegovina  
**WG III** Moderator: Ms. Sarah Douglas, UN Women  
Rapporteur: Ms. Anna Lise Domanski, Canada

**For consideration:**

- Financing modalities at the national and regional levels
- Multi-stakeholders financing mechanisms
- Role of donors

**PLENARY**

**Venue: Sycamore room**

5.30pm-6.00pm Summary of conclusions and draft recommendations on topic IV presented by rapporteurs of each working group: Mr. Yukihiro Wada, Japan, Mr. Adnan Kadribasic, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Ms. Anna Lise Domanski, Canada

**DAY III**

**Thursday, 7 November 2013**

**PLENARY**

**Venue: Sycamore room**

8:30 – 09:15 Brainstorming session on the preparation of a Global Study for 2015(moderator Ms. Anna-Marie Goetz, UN Women)

9.15am-11:15am PPPs of the conclusions and proposed recommendations for each topic -moderator Ms. Natalia Zakharova, UN Women  
Overall conclusions and recommendations- presentation by Natalia Zakharova (20 min)

- Topic I – to be presented by Ms. Natalie Hudson (20 min)
- Topic II – to be presented by Ms. Mavic Cabrera-Balleza (20 min)
- Topic III – to be presented by Ms. Aisling Swaine (20 min)
- Topic IV – to be presented by Ms. Dewi Suralaga (20 min)

**General discussion**

11.15-11.30am **Coffee Break**

11.30am- 1.00pm **Closing statements and closing of a meeting**

1.00 pm -2 pm **Lunch**

## ANNEX II

### List of Participants

Total No	No	Government	Name	Title and affiliation
1	1	Australia	Ms. Philippa Nicholson	Humanitarian Manager Australian Civil-Military Centre <a href="mailto:philippa.nicholson@acmc.gov.au">philippa.nicholson@acmc.gov.au</a>
2	2	Burundi	Ms. Catherine Mabobori	Senior Advisor in charge of press and communication in the Office of the First Vice President of the Republic of Burundi mabobori@yahoo.com
3	3	Chile	Ms. Carolina Contreras	Lawyer, Ministry of Defense <a href="mailto:ccb.abogado@gmail.com">ccb.abogado@gmail.com</a>
4	4	Colombia	Ms. Alma Viviana Pérez	Director of the Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Presidential Program within the office of Vice President <a href="mailto:lmaperez@presidencia.gov.co">lmaperez@presidencia.gov.co</a>
5	5	Canada	Ms. Anna Lise Domanski	Policy Officer - Women, Peace and Security Peace Operations and Fragile States Policy Division, Stabilization and Reconstruction Task Force Secretariat Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada <a href="mailto:AnnaLise.Domanski@international.gc.ca">AnnaLise.Domanski@international.gc.ca</a>
6	6	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Mr. Adnan Kadribasic	Expert advisor for harmonization of domestic legislation with the international and European human rights standards at the Gender Equality Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina <a href="mailto:a.kadribasic@arsbih.gov.ba">a.kadribasic@arsbih.gov.ba</a>
7	7	Finland	Ms. Riitta Resch	Ambassador for 1325 (Women, Peace and Security) in the Political Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland <a href="mailto:Riitta.resch@formin.fi">Riitta.resch@formin.fi</a>
8	8	Germany	Ms. Janina Hasse-Mohsine	Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations, New York, USA <a href="mailto:pol-3-2-vn@newy.auswaertiges-amt.de">pol-3-2-vn@newy.auswaertiges-amt.de</a>
9	9	Ireland	Ms. Helena Keleher	Deputy Director in the Conflict Resolution and UN Co-ordination Unit of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland <a href="mailto:Helena.keleher@dfa.ie">Helena.keleher@dfa.ie</a>
10	10	Japan	Mr. Yukihiro Wada	Principal Senior Foreign Policy Coordinator Policy Coordination Division Foreign Policy Bureau Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan <a href="mailto:yukihiro.wada@mofa.go.jp">yukihiro.wada@mofa.go.jp</a>
11	11	Japan	Mr. Oshima Dai	Policy Coordination Division, Foreign Policy Bureau Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan <a href="mailto:dai.oshima@mofa.go.jp">dai.oshima@mofa.go.jp</a>
12	12	Kenya	Ms. Lydia W. Gachoya	Chairperson -National Council of Women of Kenya (NCWK) Vice President, Regional Women Forum (RWF) of International conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) in Africa <a href="mailto:lgachoya@yahoo.com">lgachoya@yahoo.com</a>
13	13	Kosovo	Ms. Edita Tahiri	Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic

				of Kosovo and Chair of the Regional Women's Lobby <a href="mailto:Edita.Tahiri@rks-gov.net">Edita.Tahiri@rks-gov.net</a>
14	14	Netherlands	Ms. Louise Anten	Head Education and Research Division DSO-OO/Acting Head Emancipation Division DSO-EM Social Development Department Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs <a href="mailto:lm.anten@minbuza.nl">lm.anten@minbuza.nl</a>
15	15	Norway	Ms. Sheila Padmanabhan	Higher Executive Officer Department for Economic Development, Gender and Governance, The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) <a href="mailto:Sheila.Padmanabhan@norad.no">Sheila.Padmanabhan@norad.no</a>
16	16	Philippines	Ms. Maria Cleofe Gettie C. Sandoval	Undersecretary, Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, Pasig City, Philippines <a href="mailto:gettiesandoval@yahoo.com">gettiesandoval@yahoo.com</a>
17	17	Sierra Leone	P. C. Foday Jalloh III	Paramount Chief, Nieni chiefdom, Sierra Leone <a href="mailto:pcjalloh_nieni@yahoo.com">pcjalloh_nieni@yahoo.com</a>
18	18	Sierra Leone	Mr. Charles Vandi	Director, Gender Policy and Advocacy Affairs, Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs <a href="mailto:bondofele@gmail.com">bondofele@gmail.com</a> or <a href="mailto:cvandi@mswgca.gov.sl">cvandi@mswgca.gov.sl</a>
19	19	USA	Ms. Amber Ussery	Program Specialist Office of Program, Policy, and Management (PPM) Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) <a href="mailto:aussery@usaid.gov">aussery@usaid.gov</a>
	<b>No</b>	<b>CSOs</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title and affiliation</b>
20	1	Colombia	Ms. Rosa Emilia Salamanca	Executive President. Corporación de Investigación y Acción Social y Económica – CIASE, Colombia <a href="mailto:rosaesalamanca@gmail.com">rosaesalamanca@gmail.com</a>
21	2	Bosnia & Hertzevovina	Ms. Irma Siljak	Medica“ Zenica“, Bosnia and Herzegovina <a href="mailto:irma.siljak@gmail.com">irma.siljak@gmail.com</a>
22	3	Finland	Ms. Helena Ranta	CSO Group WPS Finland -Finnish Forensic Expert Team, Department of Forensic Medicine Hjelt Institute, University of Helsinki, Finland <a href="mailto:helena.ranta@helsinki.fi">helena.ranta@helsinki.fi</a>
23	4	Georgia	Ms. Julia Kharashvili	Chair person, IDP Women Asociation "Consent" <a href="mailto:Julia.kharashvili@yahoo.com">Julia.kharashvili@yahoo.com</a>
24	5	Guatemala	Ms. Amandine Fulchiron	Researcher <a href="mailto:amandine.fulchiron@gmail.com">amandine.fulchiron@gmail.com</a>
25	6	Liberia	Ms. Ruth Caesar	Mano River Women's Peace Network <a href="mailto:ruth1847@yahoo.com">ruth1847@yahoo.com</a>
26	7	Nepal	Ms. Bandana Rana	President, Saathi, Ekantakuna, Kathmandu, Nepal <a href="mailto:bandanarana@gmail.com">bandanarana@gmail.com</a>
27	8	Nigeria	Ms. Joy Onyesoh	President Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Nigeria <a href="mailto:dzoious@yahoo.com">dzoious@yahoo.com</a>
28	9	Philippines	Jasmin Nario-Galace	Executive Director of the Center for Peace Education in the Philippines and National Coordinator of the Women Engaged in Action on 1325 (WE Act 1325)

				<a href="mailto:jnariogalace@yahoo.com">jnariogalace@yahoo.com</a>
29	10	Serbia	Ms.Sonja Stojanovic	Director of the Belgrade Centre for Security Policy <a href="mailto:sonja.stojanovic@bezbednost.org">sonja.stojanovic@bezbednost.org</a>
30	11	Sweden	Ms. Eva Zillén	Senior Advisor at the Kvinna till Kvinna foundation <a href="mailto:eva.zillen@kvinnatillkvinna.se">eva.zillen@kvinnatillkvinna.se</a>
31	12	Uganda	Ms. Robinah Rubimbwa	Executive Director, Center for Women in Governance <a href="mailto:rrubimbwa@gmail.com">rrubimbwa@gmail.com</a>
32	13	Great Lakes Region	Ms. Marie Louise Baricako	Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS) <a href="mailto:mblouise2000@yahoo.com">mblouise2000@yahoo.com</a>
	<b>No</b>	<b>Regional Organization</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title and affiliation</b>
33	1	ASEAN	Ms. Aurora Javate-De Dios	Executive Director of the Women and. Gender Institute at Miriam College, in the Philippines <a href="mailto:aurorajavatededios@yahoo.com">aurorajavatededios@yahoo.com</a>
34	2	European Union	Mr. Ioannis Vrailas	Ambassador, Deputy Head of the Delegation, European Union Delegation to the United Nations Headquarters in New York; <a href="mailto:Ioannis.vrailas@eeas.europa.eu">Ioannis.vrailas@eeas.europa.eu</a>
35	3	NATO	Ms. Jacqueline Dow	Political Affairs and Security Division from NATO HQ <a href="mailto:dow.jacqueline@hq.nato.int">dow.jacqueline@hq.nato.int</a>
36	4	NATO	Ms. Charlotte Isaksson	Gender Advisor to Allied Command Operations <a href="mailto:charlotte.isaksson@gmail.com">charlotte.isaksson@gmail.com</a>
	<b>No</b>	<b>International Non-Governmental Organization</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title and affiliation</b>
37	1	CORDAID	Ms. Dewi Suralaga	Policy Advisor Women's Leadership for Peace and Security CORDAID <a href="mailto:Dewi.Suralaga@cordaid.nl">Dewi.Suralaga@cordaid.nl</a>
38	2	FemLINKPACIFIC	Ms. Sharon Bhagwan Rolls	Executive Director FemLINKPACIFIC <a href="mailto:sharon@femlinkpacific.org.fj">sharon@femlinkpacific.org.fj</a>
39	3	GAPS UK	Ms. Lee Webster	Head of Policy and Influencing at Womankind Worldwide in the UK <a href="mailto:lee@womankind.org.uk">lee@womankind.org.uk</a>
40	4	Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP)	Ms. Mavic Cabrera Balleza	International Coordinator, Global Network of Women Peacebuilders, a program partner of the International Civil society Action Network, 43New York, USA <a href="mailto:maviccabreraballeza@gmail.com">maviccabreraballeza@gmail.com</a>
41	5	Institute for Inclusive Security	Ms. Angelic Young	Senior Coordinator – resolution to act initiative <a href="mailto:angelic_young@inclusivesecurity.org">angelic_young@inclusivesecurity.org</a>
42	6	NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security	Ms. Sarah Taylor	Executive Coordinator of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security (NGOWG) <a href="mailto:staylor@womenpeacesecurity.org">staylor@womenpeacesecurity.org</a>
43	7	WILPF New York Office	Ms. Maria Butler	Director , WILPF Peace WomenProject <a href="mailto:maria@peacewomen.org">maria@peacewomen.org</a>
	<b>No</b>	<b>Consultants</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title and affiliation</b>

44	1	Consultant	Ms. Aisling Swaine	Global Research Fellow, New York University (NYU) Law School <a href="mailto:aisling.swaine@gmail.com">aisling.swaine@gmail.com</a>
45	2	Consultant	Ms. Eleonore Veillet Chowdhury	Program Officer GNWP <a href="mailto:eleonore.gnwp@gmail.com">eleonore.gnwp@gmail.com</a>
46	3	Consultant	Ms. Natalie Hudson	Director, Human Rights Studies Program and Associate Professor, Political Science Department, University of Dayton <a href="mailto:nhudson1@udayton.edu">nhudson1@udayton.edu</a>
47	4	Consultant	Ms. Natalie Raaber	Research Consultant, Cordaid and GNWP <a href="mailto:nraaber@gmail.com">nraaber@gmail.com</a>
	<b>No</b>	<b>UN Women staff</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title and affiliation</b>
48	1	UN Women	Ms. Lakshmi Puri	Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and Deputy Executive Director of UN Women
49	2	UN Women	Ms. Anne Marie Goetz	Chief Advisor, Peace and Security <a href="mailto:anne-marie.goetz@unwomen.org">anne-marie.goetz@unwomen.org</a>
50	3	UN Women	Ms. Natalia Zakharova	Lead Specialist, Peace and Security <a href="mailto:natalia.zakharova@unwomen.org">natalia.zakharova@unwomen.org</a>
51	4	UN Women	Ms. Sarah Douglas	Policy Specialist, Peace and Security Section <a href="mailto:sarah.douglas@unwomen.org">sarah.douglas@unwomen.org</a>
52	5	UN Women	Ms. Anna Tilde Berggren	Policy Analyst, Peace and Security Section <a href="mailto:anna.tilde.berggren@unwomen.org">anna.tilde.berggren@unwomen.org</a>
53	6	UN Women	Ms. Alison Davidian	Justice Specialist, Peace and Security Section <a href="mailto:alison.davidian@unwomen.org">alison.davidian@unwomen.org</a>
54	7	UN Women	Ms. Sara Duerto Valero	Specialist, Peace and security Section <a href="mailto:sara.duerto.valero@unwomen.org">sara.duerto.valero@unwomen.org</a>
55	8	UN Women	Mr. Peter Osunde	Intern <a href="mailto:peter.osunde@unwomen.org">peter.osunde@unwomen.org</a>
56	9	UN Women	Ms. Gaella Mortel	Programme Associate <a href="mailto:gaella.mortel@unwomen.org">gaella.mortel@unwomen.org</a>
57	10	UN Women	Ms. Anabelle Lugo	Admin. Assistant <a href="mailto:anabelle.lugo@unwomen.org">anabelle.lugo@unwomen.org</a>
58	11	UN Women	Ms. Sharon Fleming	Consultant <a href="mailto:sharon.fleming@unwomen.org">sharon.fleming@unwomen.org</a>

## ANNEX III

### Topics for discussion and composition of working groups

#### Topics

- **Topic I: Processes of developing action plans at national and regional levels**
- **Topic II: Approaches to implementation**
- **Topic III: Accountability: monitoring, reviewing and reporting**
- **Topic IV: Financing and resource allocation**
- **Topic V: Crosscutting topic: Nature and scope of CSO involvement**

#### Composition of working-groups<sup>12</sup>

##### Working Group I

1. Mr. Charles Vandi, Sierra Leone
2. Ms. Amber Ussery, USA
3. Ms. Mavic Cabrera Balleza, GNWP
4. Ms. Loise Anten, the Netherlands
5. Ms. Riitta Resch , Finland
6. Ms. Sharon Bhagwan Rolls, FEMLINK
7. Ms. Joy Onyesoh, Nigeria
8. Ms. Eva Zillén, Sweden
9. Mr. Yukihiro Wada and Mr. Dai Oshima, Japan
10. Ms. Rosa Emilia Salamanca, Colombia
11. Ms. Charlotte Isaksson, NATO
12. Ms. Robinah Rubimbwa, Uganda
13. Ms. Edita Tahiri, Kosovo, Chair of the Regional Women's Lobby
14. Ms. Aisling Swaine, consultant
15. Ms. Eleonore Veillet Chowdhury, consultant

##### Working group II

1. Ms. Carolina Contreras, Chile
2. Ms. Janina Hasse-Mohsine, Germany
3. Ms. Maria Cleofe Gettie C. Sandoval, Philippines
4. Mr. Foday Alimamy Umaro Jalloh III, Sierra Leone
5. Ms. Jacqueline Dow, NATO
6. Ms. Ruth Caesar, Liberia
7. Ms. Julia Kharashvili, Georgia
8. Ms. Marie Louise Baricako, Great Lakes Region, Burundi
9. Ms. Sarah Taylor and Ms. Maria Butler, NGO Working Group on WPS
10. Ms. Helena Keleher, Ireland
11. Mr. Adnan Kadribasic, Bosnia & Herzegovina
12. Ms. Sonja Stojanovic, Serbia
13. Ms. Philippa Nicholson, Australia
14. Ms. Natalie Hudson, Consultant

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<sup>12</sup> The composition of the working groups remained the same throughout the meeting

### **Working group III**

1. Ms. Lydia W. Gachoya , Kenya
2. Ms. Helena Ranta, Finland
3. Ms. Amandine Fulchiron, Guatemala
4. Ms. Jasmin Nario Galace, Philippines
5. Ms. Alma Viviana Pérez, Columbia
6. Ms. Anna Lise Domanski, Canada
7. Ms. Catherine Mabobori, Burundi
8. Ms. Irma Siljak, Bosnia & Herzegovina
9. Ms. Angelic Young, Institute for Inclusive Security
10. Ms. Dewi Suralaga, CORDAID
11. Ms. Lee Webster, GAPS UK
12. Ms. Natalie Raaber, consultant

## **ANNEX IV**

### **List of documents**

#### **A. BACKGROUND PAPERS (BP)**

1. “National and Regional Implementation of Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security .Background paper prepared by Natalie Hudson for UN Women
2. “Implementing Locally, Inspiring Globally: Localizing UNSCR 1325 in Colombia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and Uganda”, Background paper prepared by the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP)
3. “Financing for the Implementation of National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325: Critical for Advancing Women’s Human Rights, Peace, and Security”. Background paper prepared by CORDAID and GNWP
4. “National Action Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Toolkit”, working paper prepared by the Institute for Inclusive Security

#### **B. PAPERS BY EXPERTS**

##### **Topic I: Processes of developing action plans at national and regional levels**

1. “Developing Action Plans at National and regional levels in the Great Lake region”, prepared by Ms. Baricako, Marie Louise
2. “Implementation process for resolution 1325”, prepared by Ms. Contreras, Carolina, Chile
3. “Processes of developing action plans at national and regional levels”, prepared by Ms. Resch, Riitta, Finland
4. “Empowerment of women in Kosovo and process of development of action plan”, prepared by Ms. Tahiri, Edita, Kosovo
5. ”Process of developing action plan at national and Regional levels with focus on Kenya and the 12 Great lakes Countries of Africa”, prepared by Ms. W. Gachoya , Lydia, Kenya

##### **Topic II: Approaches to implementation**

6. “The Philippine National Action Plan”, prepared by Ms. Cleofe Gettie C.Sandoval, Maria, Philippines
7. “Building peace for women in Guatemala: Preventing and deterring sexual violence”, prepared by Ms. Fulchiron, Amandine, Guatemala
8. “The ACO/NATO approach to Implementation of UNSCR 1325”, prepared by Ms. Isaksson, Charlotte, NATO
9. “Approaches to Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Nepal”, prepared by Ms. Rana, Bandana, Nepal

10. Approaches to the implementation prepared by Ms. Sheila Padmanabhan, Norway

11. ASEAN- approaches to implementation, prepared by Ms. Aurora Javate-De Dios, ASEAN

**Topic III: Accountability: monitoring, reviewing and reporting**

12. “Accountability: Monitoring, Reviewing and Reporting”, prepared by Ms. Caesar, Ruth, Liberia

13. “Ireland’s National Action plan”, prepared by Ms. Keleher, Helena, Ireland

14. “Accountability: Monitoring, Reviewing and Reporting in Uganda prepared by Ms. Rubimbwa, Robinah, Uganda

15. “Accountability: monitoring, reviewing and reporting”, prepared by Ms. Siljak, Irma, Bosnia & Herzegovina

16. Accountability monitoring, reviewing and reporting, prepared by Mr. Wada, Yukihiro, (and Mr. Oshima, Dai), Japan

**Topic IV: Financing and resource allocation**

17. “Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Bosnia and Herzegovina”, prepared by Mr. Kadribasic, Adnan, Bosnia & Herzegovina

18. “Developing Action Plans at national and regional levels in the Great Lakes region”, prepared by Ms. Mabobori, Catherine, Burundi

19. Lessons from the Gender Action for Peace and Security Network (GAPS) UK, October 2013”, prepared by Ms. Webster, Lee, GAPS UK

20 “Financing and resource allocation: Funding women’s organizations as a tool for implementation of the Women, peace and security agenda”, prepared by. Ms. Zillén, Eva, Sweden

**Croscutting topic: Nature and scope of CSO involvement**

21. “Promoting regional implementation of the women, peace and security agenda: Recommendations to enhance women’s peace and security–The Pacific Island Experience “prepared by Ms. Bhagwan Rolls, Sharon, FEMLINK

22. “Preparation and implementation of NAP on Women, Peace and Security – Georgia case”, prepared by Ms. Kharashvili, Julia, Georgia

23. “CSOs in the Philippines: Supporting Government in advancing the NAP on 1325”, prepared by Ms. Nario Galace, Jasmin, Philippines

24. “Nature and Scope of CSO involvement”, prepared by Ms. Onyesoh, Joy, Nigeria

25. “Nature and scope of civil society participation in the implementation of the agenda for women, peace and security”, prepared by Ms. Pérez, Alma Viviana, Columbia

