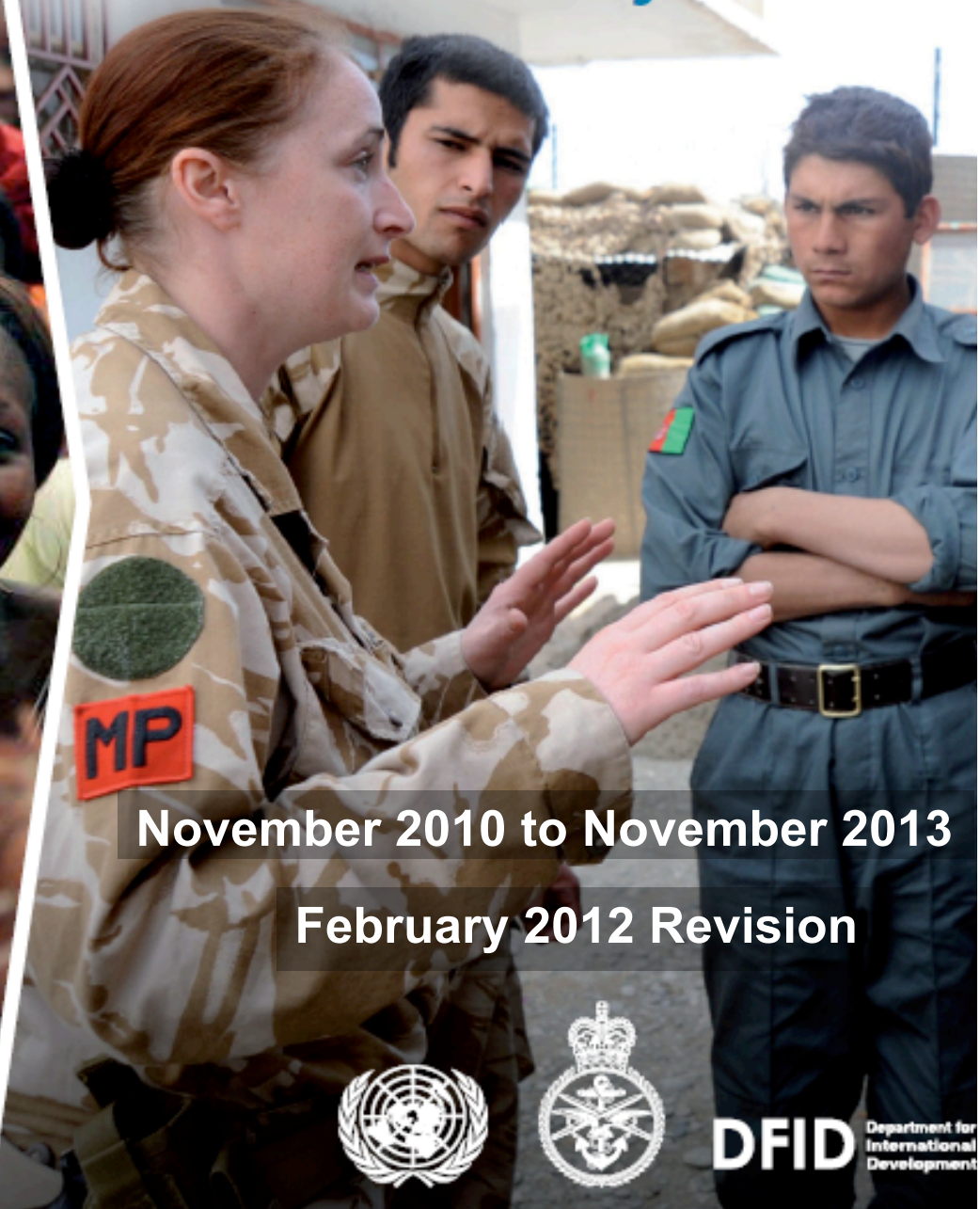


# UK Government National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 Women, Peace & Security



Foreign &  
Commonwealth  
Office



November 2010 to November 2013

February 2012 Revision



**DFID** Department for  
International  
Development

*“No lasting peace can be achieved after conflict unless the needs of women are met – not only justice for the victims of crimes of war, but their active involvement in creating a society in which their rights are respected and their voices are heard.”*

*Foreign Secretary William Hague, speaking at the launch of the ‘No Women No Peace’ campaign, October 2010*

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# UK National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2012 revision)

## Executive Summary

### Purpose

The UK National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) on Women, Peace and Security and associated UN Resolutions, is intended to strengthen our ability to reduce the impact of conflict on women and girls, and to promote their inclusion in conflict resolution. It provides a framework to ensure that the provisions of UN resolutions on Women, Peace and Security are incorporated into the Government's work on conflict in our defence, diplomatic and development activity

The NAP draws together the work undertaken across government. It is jointly owned by the MOD, DFID and the FCO and is also fully integrated into the work undertaken by Lynne Featherstone MP as Ministerial Champion for Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Overseas.

### Objectives

A Revised NAP was published in November 2010 which put in place a clear framework for our work on Women, Peace and Security covering the period November 2010 – November 2013. The NAP aims are; to maximise the impact of UK efforts by focusing on where we have the most influence; to ensure cross-departmental working; to ensure that UK action covers the four UN pillars of UNSCR 1325 (prevention, protection, participation, and relief and recovery); to strengthen our annual reporting and monitoring process; and to work more closely with civil society to improve the plan on an ongoing basis.

Following a review of the NAP in October 2011, this Government committed to making a further revision of the NAP at the start of 2012. The 2012 NAP revision contains existing commitments from the 2010 Revised NAP which are still relevant or which have been updated, and new commitments in response to the Arab awakening, and following consultation with Parliament and civil society.

## Commitments

The 2012 NAP revision makes commitments to further implementation of UNSCR 1325 and associated resolutions in four main areas of our activity:

**National Action** sets out how the FCO, MOD and DFID will integrate 'Women, Peace and Security' into our conflict policy. The main commitments are:

- **Training** Gender considerations will be incorporated into our training on conflict in the FCO, DfID, Stabilisation Unit and MOD.
- **Programmes** Our programmes to address conflict will consider the needs of women and girls.
- **Operations** We will work to mainstream gender considerations into core working practices (e.g. the deployment of Female Engagement Officers in support of UK battle groups, to improve military engagement with female Afghan civilians)

**Bilateral Action** sets out actions being taken on the ground in priority conflict or post-conflict countries, by means of individual country plans delivered by our network of embassies and country offices. Country plans have been developed for three countries initially and we aim to increase this during the life of the NAP. Initial plans have been developed by Posts in:

- **Afghanistan** Includes actions to support Afghan women's civil society organisations, the influence of Afghan women in public life and to enhance their protection through support to legal reforms and SSR programmes.
- **The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** Includes actions to improve protection of women protection through programmes that support reforms in security and legal services; increase the influence of women in public life and help survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.
- **Nepal** Includes actions to support the Government's attempts to strengthen implementation of UNSCR 1325, programmes to increase women's participation in public life and assistance for survivors of sexual or gender-based violence.

**Regional Action** sets out actions being taken on the ground in regions affected by conflict, starting with a regional plan for the Middle East and North Africa Region. This is the first Regional Plan and the aim is to maximise regional working and engagement on the women, peace and security agenda.

**Multilateral Action** sets out how our actions in multilateral and regional organisations such as the UN, EU and NATO will strengthen implementation of UNSCR 1325 at a global level. The main commitments are:

- To provide political support, through the UN Security Council, for measures to enhance the UN's institutional approach to UNSCR 1325, including through UN peacekeeping mission mandates, its ability to measure progress and ensuring a prominent profile for UNSCR 1325 in the Security Council.
- To provide political support for measures to incorporate UNSCR 1325 into the political and operational activities of the EU and NATO.

## **Monitoring and Accountability**

The NAP will continue to be reviewed annually, incorporating feedback from civil society focus groups. Progress will be reported to Parliament and civil society through the Associate Parliamentary Group on Women, Peace and Security (APG-WPS). A full evaluation of the plan will be carried out in 2013. An Annual Reporting Timeline is set out at Annex 2.

## **Development and Consultation**

Revision of the NAP has been carried out by the three key departments; the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), Ministry of Defence (MOD) and the Department for International Development (DFID); in consultation with civil society, in particular the civil society coalition group Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS) and the Associate Parliamentary Group on Women, Peace and Security.

The Home Office has also been consulted, to ensure that the NAP complements the work of the Ministerial Champion for Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Overseas, Lynne Featherstone MP. The cross-Government Stabilisation Unit (SU) has also contributed.

## Introduction

The UK National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security is intended to strengthen our ability to reduce the impact of conflict on women and girls and to promote their inclusion in conflict resolution. It provides a framework to ensure that the provisions of UNSCR 1325 and associated resolutions are incorporated into the Government's work on conflict in our defence, diplomatic and development activity.

## 2012 NAP revision

February 2012 signals the first revision of the National Action Plan (NAP) since the Revised NAP was published in November 2010. It has been informed by HMG's work in 2011 and by representatives from Parliament, civil society and by changes in the global conflict landscape in particular the Arab Spring.

An Annual Review of the NAP was announced to Parliament by a Written Ministerial Statement in October 2011 which highlighted the Government's work since the launch of the NAP in November 2010.

2011 brought greater collaboration with civil society including through focus groups in the UK and in Afghanistan, Nepal and Democratic Republic of Congo and this relationship will continue in 2012. Recommendations from the GAPS and the Associate Parliamentary Group on Women, Peace and Security shadow report have been considered in the 2012 NAP revision, in particular a MENA Regional Plan has been developed in response to the Arab Spring of 2011.



The cross-Government work on the implementation of the NAP with the FCO, MOD, HO, DFID and SU will continue. The UK National Security Strategy endorses UK political support to the promotion of women in building peace and reconciliation and in 2011 several government publications informed greater policy coherence, including; the Building Stability Overseas Strategy (BSOS), the Home Office Violence Against Women and Girls Action Plan, DFID's Strategic Vision for Girls and Women and the Overseas Security and Justice Assistance Guidance (OSJAG).

It is anticipated that there will be a joint GAPS and HMG workshop in early 2012 on UNSCR 1325 and BSOS and a Monitoring and Evaluation Focus Group.

## **The International Context**

It was in 2000 that the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) passed a resolution recognising that the levels of violence against women in modern conflicts amounted to a threat to international peace and security and that women's contribution to preventing and resolving conflict was under-recognised and unfulfilled.

Much has been achieved internationally since that time. Gender advisors, policies and mandates for international operations are now a regular feature of UN, EU and NATO efforts, we have seen increases in the number of women involved in the peace and security architecture and over thirty countries have now developed National Action Plans to assist with implementation.

However, we recognise that much more remains to be done.

The UNSC has noted, “The constant under-representation of women in formal peace processes.”<sup>1</sup> And sexual and gender-based violence also remains prevalent in many of today’s armed conflicts.

A number of other associated resolutions have been adopted by the UN since the adoption of UNSCR 1325. Most recently, UN Security Council resolution 1960, adopted in December 2010, *called upon parties to armed conflict to make specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, prohibiting such crimes through clear orders down chains of command, codes of conduct and other means, while investigating alleged abuses and holding perpetrators accountable in a timely manner. It requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of such commitments and regularly update the Council on their fulfilment.*

The NAP on Women, Peace and Security reflects work on resolutions adopted by the Security Council; UNSCR 1325 (2000), UNSCR 1820 (2008), UNSCR 1888 (2009), UNSCR 1889 (2009), UNSCR 1960 (2010). Our assumption is that these resolutions all inform the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

## The UK Approach

The UK remains committed to realising the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and subsequent related resolutions. In 2006 we were one of the first Member States to answer the call by the Secretary General to develop a National Action Plan to help make progress with implementing UNSCR 1325. We also have a strong record in providing funding for successful programmes on peace and security for women in conflict affected countries, including in Nepal, Haiti and Afghanistan.

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<sup>1</sup> (S/PRST/2005/53)

In 2010 which marked the 10-year anniversary of UNSCR 1325, the International Community took the opportunity to take stock of progress made and assess how efforts to implement the resolution in the next decade can be more effective. As a key supporter of UNSCR 1325, the UK mirrored this process nationally, and took the opportunity to review our activity and revise our approach for the years ahead. (The revision process is set out in **Annex 1**).

The creation of a UK cross-Government plan provided an opportunity to outline how UNSCR 1325 can be integrated into wider defence, diplomacy and development measures adopted in armed conflict and post-conflict situations. It helps us to identify priorities, determine responsibilities and develop measurements against which progress can be measured at the national level.

There are a number of avenues for funding of Women, Peace and Security projects and expenditure is drawn from a variety of budgets across the three government departments including the Conflict Pool, FCO Human Rights and Democracy Fund, DFID programme funding and Arab Partnership funding.

MOD has made considerable progress towards achieving the goals outlined in the UK NAP and these continue to be the focus of our efforts. We have now deployed Female Engagement Teams and Cultural Advisers to Afghanistan, and have undertaken the first reviews of Military Doctrine. However, the full review of military doctrine is a longer term goal, and we must continue to review our efforts in Afghanistan, means that these objectives are ongoing. Cultural understanding of operational theatres is essential for successful deployment of Land Forces, to allow them to undertake operations with due regard to local culture and customs, including gender considerations. Fully developed cultural training also remains an ongoing objective.

During implementation of the 2012 NAP revision, we will aim to support country-led processes, including country-owned National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325, and will align our own efforts with them. We will ensure that our work in this area is harmonised across the donor community, and we will strive to ensure policy coherence across HMG, particularly with implementation of the Building Stability Overseas

Strategy, and the UK's National Action Plan on Violence Against Women. There will be further development of Bilateral Action in Afghanistan, Nepal and DRC particularly supporting country-led processes including the development of country NAPs and the harmonising of action across the donor community.

Where possible we will focus on identifying and filling evidence gaps on women, peace and security issues. We will look to strengthen mechanisms to measure the impact of our work.

## The UK's National Action Plan

### Aims

The aims of the 2012 National Action Plan revision are:

- **To provide a clear framework** to guide the UK Government's work on WPS at the national, bilateral, regional and multilateral levels and to make the plan more accessible to outside audiences;
- **To maximise the impact of UK efforts** by focusing on where the UK Government can exert the most influence at a global level and by developing detailed plans on implementing UNSCR 1325 on the ground in priority conflict or post-conflict situations;
- **To encourage cross-Government working** on WPS by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), Department for International Development (DFID) and Ministry of Defence (MOD), and to link the plan with domestic gender strategies, particularly the Home Office-led strategy on tackling Violence Against Women and Girls;
- **To ensure that UK action covers the four UN pillars of UNSCR 1325** – Prevention, Protection, Participation and Relief and Recovery, and to reflect international developments;
- To set out a process to **better report and monitor our actions on an annual basis** and be able to strengthen and ensure the NAP reflects new developments through adaptations made annually; and
- **To work closely with Civil Society** to continue to strengthen the plan through an annual review process.

## Structure

The plan is structured across four main areas of UK Government activity on UNSCR 1325, providing a clearer and more coherent picture of how implementation will be carried out across Government.

**National Action** – Sets out how the FCO, MOD and DFID will adapt our policy, programmes, training and operations to ensure that WPS is incorporated into our policy work on conflict and in conflict affected countries. This will support the delivery of our objectives at the international level.

**Bilateral Action** – Sets out actions being taken in priority conflict or post-conflict countries by means of individual country plans. Country plans set out the work of the UK Government’s global network of embassies and country offices. The plan contains three pilot country plans, which we aim to expand over the lifetime of the plan. To assist in this process, a toolbox for overseas posts has been developed to help in the design of additional country plans.

**Regional Action** – Sets out UK actions being taken in priority conflict or post-conflict countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region.

**Multilateral Action** – Sets out UK actions in multilateral and regional bodies such as the UN, where we will work to strengthen implementation of UNSCR 1325 at a global level.

Actions within the NAP also contain indicators against which progress can be assessed. The NAP will be assessed on an annual basis – a timeline setting out the process for assessment and Civil Society consultation are set out in **Annex 2**.

## National Action – UK National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security

National Activity reflects the range of work that FCO, MOD and DFID will take centrally to support the delivery of UK action on WPS at the international level. This includes how we will adapt our policy, programmes, training and operational procedures to ensure that WPS is incorporated into our work on conflict and in conflict affected countries. It also illustrates how the NAP will be monitored and evaluated.

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
<b>Evidence and lessons: Ensuring that lessons are learned and best practice shared</b>			
<p><b>HMG foreign, defence and development policy is informed by evidence based research and lessons learnt on women peace and security</b></p>	<p>HMG commissions research on gender and conflict (e.g. SSR, security and justice, stabilisation, violence against women, impact of conflict and effective female participation in peacebuilding).</p> <p>Gender and conflict related lessons are captured, analysed and shared with HMG and wider both routinely through the Stabilisation and Conflict Lessons Resource (SCLR) and in response to specific requests. www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/SCLR</p>	<p>Reports published and findings to inform, policy, training and operations.</p> <p>The SCLR ‘Gender category’ is kept up-to-date with content being analysed and refreshed quarterly. Requests and responses to gender and conflict lessons are tracked.</p>	<p>Relevant commissioning department</p> <p>Stabilisation Unit</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
<b>Programming/Provision:</b> Ensuring that gender considerations are incorporated into HMG programmes in conflict affected countries			
<p><b>DFID Bilateral Aid Review (BAR) reflects strong commitment to empower women and girls, which will include programmes in conflict-affected and fragile states</b></p>	<p>DFID 2011 BAR commissioning minute and review process, which will include programmes in conflict-affected and fragile states, prioritises empowerment of women and girls.</p>	<p>Proportion of finalised DFID BAR business plans in conflict affected and fragile states which contain measurable commitments to empower women and girls and to report on these in their monitoring frameworks.</p>	<p>DFID (Governance and Social Development Department)</p>
<p><b>HMG funding for conflict and stabilisation includes Women Peace and Security</b></p>	<p>Application processes for HMG Conflict Pool and FCO Strategic Programme Funds are adapted to state how the project will support WPS agenda.</p>	<p>Application processes adjusted.  Number of projects that incorporate WPS.</p>	<p>FCO (Conflict Department)</p>
<p><b>HMG conflict policy includes Women Peace and Security</b></p>	<p>Civil society workshop on UNSCR 1325 and BSOS exploring practical ways that women peace and security is integrated into delivery.</p>	<p>Workshop report including practical recommendations for HMG.</p>	<p>Civil society organisations, HMG</p>



<b>Objective</b>	<b>Description of Action</b>	<b>Measurement</b>	<b>Lead</b>
	<p>Women, peace and security issues are mainstreamed into DFID’s Security and Justice programming in fragile and conflict affected states.</p> <p>New cross-Government conflict analysis methodology includes women peace and security in its analytical approach.</p> <p>Gender based violence is included in humanitarian funding guidelines, including in conflict and fragile settings.</p>	<p>Country office operational plans and business cases.</p> <p>Final methodology document.</p> <p>Humanitarian funding guidelines document.</p>	<p>DFID (country offices, CHASE)</p> <p>HMG</p> <p>DFID (CHASE)</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
<b>Training: Raising awareness of Women Peace and Security across HMG and providing specialist training where necessary</b>			
<p><b>All staff working on conflict issues across FCO, MOD and DFID departments are aware of the women peace and security agenda and receive specialist training, when appropriate</b></p>	<p>HMG Conflict Courses for FCO, MOD and DFID staff, to include WPS module or be mainstreamed throughout. Civil Society to support development of the course.</p> <p>The revised Human Rights Course to include mainstreaming women's issues.</p> <p>The revamped Stabilisation Unit training courses include sessions on community engagement, including engagement with men and women. Additionally, the Stabilisation Unit will biannually provide a training course on UNSCR 1325 Women, Peace and Security to HMG staff and those deploying on missions.</p>	<p>WPS incorporated into the conflict course.</p> <p>Number of participants more aware of WPS recorded by completion of pre and post course evaluation questionnaires.</p> <p>Number of participants more aware of women's issues.</p> <p>Courses delivered and the number of participants attending the courses tracked, taking special note of those who are more aware of WPS by examining course feedback.</p>	<p>FCO (Conflict Department)</p> <p>FCO (Human Rights and Democracy Department)</p> <p>Stabilisation Unit</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>HMG Security and Justice Course to include gender as a cross-cutting theme and as a particular 'skill' with a dedicated session.</p>	<p>Track that the course is delivered each quarter and that a facilitator with gender and conflict expertise is present throughout each course.</p>	<p>Stabilisation Unit</p>
	<p>Embed equality &amp; diversity training for UK armed forces.</p>	<p>Delivered and measured in accordance with MOD Strategic Equality and Diversity Objectives 2012-2016, due to be published on 6 April 2012 and placed on the MOD website. This strategy will be reviewed by 2016.</p>	<p>MOD</p>
	<p>Pre deployment training on cultural awareness for UK Armed Forces.</p>	<p>Cultural training for the Armed Forces is developed and delivered to all military personnel as part of the pre-deployment training package. Training will evolve as knowledge, expertise and experience is fed back from theatre.</p>	<p>MOD</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>Training on responding to and preventing sexual and gender based violence against women and girls for DFID’s humanitarian staff operating in fragile and conflict affected states.</p>	<p>Training records.</p>	<p>DFID (CHASE)</p>
<p><b>Operations: Changing our approach to conflict to incorporate Women, Peace and Security</b></p>			
<p><b>Greater integration of gender into UK development, defence and diplomatic activity</b></p>	<p>DFID 2011 Structural Reform Plan includes commitments to empower women and girls and pilot innovative approaches to eliminating violence against women, which will include programmes in conflict-affected and fragile states.</p> <p>FCO further develop and disseminate a ‘1325 toolkit’, with input from Civil Society experts, to assist staff at posts in developing country based activity. Disseminated toolkit, to be revised annually in light of feedback from stakeholders and activity.</p>	<p>BAR bids in conflict-affected and fragile states contain innovative proposals on tackling violence against women and girls and proposals on female empowerment.</p> <p>Toolkit developed, proactively disseminated and revised annually.</p> <p>Toolkit suggestions included in Country Action Plans.</p>	<p>DFID (Governance and Social Development Department)</p> <p>FCO (Conflict Department)</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>Extant UK doctrine covers the principles of UNSCR 1325. UK Defence Doctrine to be reviewed to ensure UNSCR 1325 is appropriately referenced.</p> <p>UK civilians deployed on operations by the SU are briefed on UNSCR 1325 and how to integrate it into their stabilisation work.</p> <p>At least 17 DFID country offices supported to deliver evidenced-based VAWG programmes in conflict affected and fragile states.</p> <p>DFID works with multilateral and NGO partners to improve responses to sexual and gender based violence in humanitarian settings, including those in conflict affected and fragile states.</p>	<p>UNSCR 1325 referenced in all relevant MOD doctrine.</p> <p>Stabilisation Unit Issue Note on Gender is kept up-to-date and used in pre-deployment briefing.</p> <p>DFID country office guidance produced and circulated country office mapping.</p> <p>Humanitarian funding guidelines.</p>	<p>MOD</p> <p>Stabilisation Unit</p> <p>DFID (country offices CHASE,)</p> <p>DFID (CHASE)</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
<p><b>Better engagement by UK armed forces and civilians with women in conflict and <u>post-conflict</u> situations</b></p>	<p>UK Military to develop Female Engagement Teams (FETs) to strengthen engagement with female civilians in support of UK Battle Groups tasks/missions.</p> <p>Military pre-deployment and focused intervention/stabilisation exercises involve scenarios relating to UNSCR 1325.</p> <p>Gender advice provided to UK military commanders in the field through the deployment of cultural/gender advisors.</p> <p>Civilians with expertise and experience in gender and conflict are available to support country operations where requested.</p>	<p>FET training developed.</p> <p>FET deployed on operations.</p> <p>FET training evolves through feedback from operations and military evaluation of effectiveness.</p> <p>Number of exercises that incorporate UNSCR 1325 scenarios.</p> <p>Evaluations include reference to whether the scenario increased their understanding of women peace and security.</p> <p>Cultural advisors deployed on operations.</p> <p>Monitor the number of people with gender and conflict expertise and experience on the Civilian Stabilisation Group database to ensure it meets demand from DFID, FCO and MOD.</p>	<p>MOD (Permanent Joint Head Quarters)</p> <p>FCO (SecPol/Stabilisation Unit)</p> <p>MOD (Defence Cultural Specialist Unit)</p> <p>Stabilisation Unit</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
<b>Reporting against the NAP: Working for stronger leadership, accountability and visibility of HMG's work.</b>			
<p><b>HMG progress assessed on an annual basis, presented to parliament and adapted accordingly as appropriate (see annex on reporting process). It will be evaluated in three years</b></p>	<p>FCO to coordinate an annual assessment of national, bilateral, regional and multilateral action.</p> <p>Progress on NAP to be included in FCO, MOD and DFID Building Stability Overseas Board meetings.</p> <p>UK Reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) include progress against the NAP.</p>	<p>Production of narrative report identifying successes and challenges presented to Parliament via a Statement, placed in the Library of the House and discussed with the Associate Parliamentary Group.</p> <p>Meetings held. Records of discussions relating to UNSCR 1325.</p> <p>Reference to women peace and security included in UK CEDAW report.</p>	<p>FCO (Conflict Department)</p> <p>FCO (Conflict Department)</p> <p>FCO (Conflict Department, Human Rights and Democracy Department), Government Equalities Office</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>Cross Whitehall working group (MOD, FCO, DFID and Stabilisation Unit) meet quarterly to coordinate the Government's activity and progress against the NAP.</p> <p>Cross Whitehall working group of officials meet with civil society bi-annually.</p> <p>Commission an evaluation of the NAP in 2013 to inform NAP in 2014.</p>	<p>Number of meetings held.</p> <p>Record of meetings.</p> <p>Evaluation considered and informs NAP.</p>	<p>FCO (Conflict Department)</p> <p>HMG</p> <p>HMG</p>
<p><b>Stronger leadership and cross Government co-ordination</b></p>	<p>UK appoints 'Senior Representative' to provide leadership and Government coordination on tackling international violence against women.</p> <p>November 2010 Lynne Featherstone appointed in her role as Ministerial Champion to tackle violence against women and girls overseas.</p> <p>The Ministerial Champion continues to advocate for greater recognition of women peace and security issues, including women's political provide policy coherence and co-ordination across HMG on tackling VAWG.</p>	<p>Senior Appointment made.</p> <p>Ministerial Champion to engage across Government on tackling violence against women and girls overseas.</p>	<p>HMG</p>



<b>Objective</b>	<b>Description of Action</b>	<b>Measurement</b>	<b>Lead</b>
	<p>DFID to convene a donor group on WPS and VAWG in order to coordinate and align donor responses.</p> <p>UK NAP incorporated into wider cross Government work on violence against women.</p>	<p>Donor group meetings and events.</p> <p>NAP incorporated into Ministerial level cross Government coordination meetings.</p>	<p>DFID (CHASE)</p> <p>HMG</p>

## Bilateral Action – UK National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security

Bilateral Action refers to the wide range of work that the FCO, MOD and DFID will undertake through our global network of Embassies and country offices to directly support WPS in conflict or post conflict countries. It does not set out a set of principles and structures behind our work overseas, nor does it try to set out the entire range of work undertaken by the UK. Rather, it is intended to drive an approach that will maximise the effectiveness of the UK Government's work on the ground through individual country plans. In order to support UK Government staff to design Country Plans and to make this NAP an 'action orientated' awareness raising tool for Government staff, the FCO has produced a 'Toolkit' of suggested, practical actions that staff can take to support WPS.

We have included three Country Plans in this NAP. Plans have been written for countries where WPS is recognised as a prominent issue and where the UK has the capacity to engage in conflict prevention activity. We have selected three countries at this stage, in order to pilot this approach. These Country Plans represent a starting point which we can strengthen as we learn how they work over time. If this approach proves to be successful, we will encourage more UK Embassies and offices to replicate this model, particularly for those conflict or post-conflict countries under consideration by the UN Security Council. These country plans do not preclude the UK Government from working on WPS in other countries affected by conflict.

The aims of the Country Plans are:

- To better record and coordinate existing activity being undertaken in country by FCO, MOD and DFID staff;
- To structure this activity in a manner consistent with UN definitions of WPS (Prevention, Protection, Participation, Relief and Recovery);
- To raise awareness of WPS amongst UK Government staff in-country and encourage further activity; and
- To begin to better monitor the impact of our activity in-country.

The Country Plans will be coordinated by the London FCO Desk Officer with input from DfID, FCO and MoD staff overseas. The London Desk Officer will coordinate with DFID, FCO and MOD staff overseas to report against the plan on an annual basis as part of the overall NAP assessment. Any suggested adaptations to the country plans that might arise through this process will be considered by the desks and posts.

## Afghanistan

November 2010

Security and stability that protects and promotes the human rights of all Afghans is essential for a future, peaceful Afghanistan. Afghan women are increasingly playing a role in decision-making about the country's future. Over 20 per cent of the 1600 participants in June's Consultative Peace Jirga were female; in September's Parliamentary elections 399 of the 2,521 candidates and 39% of voters were women; and there are 9 women members of the High Peace Council.

Much more needs to be done. We are funding various programmes promoting women's equal participation in governance and building awareness of women's rights among civil society and policy makers. The UK will continue to press the Afghan government to uphold and implement the national and international commitments it has made on women's rights to reduce the danger and discrimination women face.

February 2012

The 2012 revision of Afghanistan bilateral action represents the development of work in 2011 and ongoing review of project activity. It is important that the Afghan government upholds its commitments to support human rights in a peaceful and stable Afghanistan. During 2011, Afghan women played an active role in the Afghan political process. Approximately 20% of the 2,030 Afghan representatives invited to attend in the Traditional Loya Jirga held in October were women and at least one woman participated on each of the 41 committees. Afghan women comprised over 25% of the official Afghan delegation that attended the International Conference on Afghanistan held in Bonn in December and one of the two civil society representatives who participated in the conference was female. There was also significant representation by women in the Afghan civil society delegation that attended civil society events held ahead of the main Bonn Conference. We welcome the positive progress noted by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan report on the Implementation of the Law of Elimination of Violence Against Women in Afghanistan. This highlighted a growing number of cases where judicial and law enforcement officials have made successful prosecutions and protected women and noted wider improvements in the status and rights of women. However, the report demonstrated that there is a long way to go and it is important that this progress continues.

The UK has country-wide programmes that encompass gender issues in Afghanistan. In October 2011, the Department for International Development (DFID) with its Nordic partners launched the Tawanmandi: Strengthening Civil Society in Afghanistan project. This is a five-year project to promote greater engagement between the Afghan Government and Afghan civil society and help them to hold the Afghan Government to account. We continue to work closely with the Government of Afghanistan, local and international non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations and international partners to improve the role and status of women in Afghanistan so that they can participate as fully as possible in a peaceful and stable Afghan state in future.

We monitor the progress and impact of our projects regularly. Some projects will have gender-specific indicators which allow us to track progress made to promote the role and status of women in Afghanistan. In other areas, where data is not available on a gender-specific basis, we will continue to review monitoring mechanisms to ensure that we are including gender issues in our activities and reflect them in our results.

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
<b>Prevention:</b> “Mainstream a gender perspective into all conflict prevention activities and strategies, develop effective gender-sensitive early warning mechanisms and institutions, and strengthen efforts to prevent violence against women, including gender based violence” (UN definition).			
<b>Securing the needs and priorities of women in Afghan Security Policy and peace-building efforts</b>	Support the Afghan development of a UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan, ensuring wide-ranging consultations and include local women’s groups.	Monitor progress. Engagement bilaterally and with international partners on UNSCR 1325 Number of women’s groups consulted.	FCO
	Support the Afghan development of a gender plan for the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP).	Reintegration fund project reports and evaluations.	FCO
	Provide grants through the Tawanmandi: Strengthening Civil Society in Afghanistan project to civil society organisations, including women’s organisations, to support peacebuilding and conflict resolution. Successful projects will have to demonstrate how women will be included in its activities.	Monitor the number of grants supporting women’s role in peacebuilding and conflict resolution.	DFID
	UK military support for Afghan National Army (ANA) Officer Candidate School (OCS) at Kabul Military Training Centre to include leading training for female officer recruits.	Monitoring progress of recruits and structure of the training course and training provided.	MOD

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
<b>Participation:</b> “Promote and support women’s active and meaningful participation in all peace processes as well as their representation in formal and informal decision making at all levels: improve partnership and networking with local and international women’s rights groups and organisations; recruit and appoint women to senior positions in the UN including Special Reps of the SG, and in peacekeeping forces, including military, police and civilian personnel.” (UN definition)			
<b>Increase the number, influence, and capacity of female Afghans in public life</b>	<p>Continue to seek opportunities to support Afghan women where possible, and appropriate, in Parliament and in civil society.</p> <p>Continue to provide political and financial support (through the UN Development Programme’s Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow project (ELECT)) for the Afghan Independent Election Commission’s (IEC) Gender Unit. A follow-on phase of UNDP Elect II (2012-14): is being finalized which will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the work of the IEC Gender Unit;</li> <li>- Improve voter education including amongst women’s groups;</li> <li>- Monitor the number of IEC female staff.</li> </ul>	<p>In 2011 hosted a visit of female Afghan civil society members. Continue engagement with prominent female Afghan politicians and civil society members.</p> <p>Monitoring for opportunities in future project proposals.</p> <p>Regular project monitoring reports.</p>	<p>FCO</p> <p>DFID/FCO</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>DFID and development partners have agreed a new programme: “Capacity Building for Results” which aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Afghan government. It will look at ways to support increasing the number of women in senior civil service positions.</p>	<p>Increase in women in senior positions in the Afghan civil service.</p>	<p>DFID</p>
	<p>Support to Afghan Social Outreach Programme (ASOP) Community Councils in Helmand and Community Development Councils in Lashkar Gah in promoting women’s participation in community representation.</p>	<p>Continued progress in number of women participating in community councils.</p>	<p>DFID/FCO</p>
	<p>Embassy to promote the FCO Chevening Scholarship scheme, particularly encouraging women to apply.</p>	<p>2011-2013 Continue to increase the number of successful female Chevening scholars.</p> <p>Increased Chevening messaging through women’s networks and civil society groups.</p>	<p>FCO</p>
	<p>DFID will track how components of its programmes supporting central and sub-national governance institutions</p>	<p>Relevant project reports.</p>	<p>DFID</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>will encourage increased female participation in public life. For example, the Performance-Based Governors' Fund (PBGF) supports the operational costs of Provincial Governors' Offices. The project will monitor where these funds are used to support Afghan women.</p>		
<p><b>Strengthen the capacity and visibility of Afghan women's Civil Society Organisations</b></p>	<p>Build the capacity of Afghan civil society organisations, with a focus on women, through the Tawanmandi: Strengthening Civil Society in Afghanistan project (2011-16), which will provide grants to civil society in the areas of human rights, access to justice, anti-corruption, peace-building and conflict resolution and media. A pilot round of Calls for Proposals was launched in December 2011. All proposals are required to demonstrate how women are included in or will be benefitting from intended projects.</p> <p>Continue to participate in the EU Human Rights and Gender Working Group in Afghanistan shaping its focus as it develops and implements an EU</p>	<p>The number of grants awarded to women's civil society organisations will be tracked.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports.</p> <p>Comprehensive mapping of civil society undertaken in Afghanistan.</p> <p>EU local strategies developed.</p> <p>Monitoring of implementation of strategies based on strategy</p>	<p>DFID</p> <p>FCO</p>



Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>local strategy to support human rights defenders and a local strategy to oppose violence against women.</p> <p>Continue to host and meet Afghan women’s organisations and networks at the Embassy in order to ensure that UK policy reflects the needs and priorities of Afghan women.</p>	<p>benchmarks.</p> <p>Reports of meetings. UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan and HMG Gender Strategy are reflected in the 2011-2012 FCO Country Business Plan and DFID Country Plan.</p>	<p>DFID/FCO/MOD</p>
<p><b>Increase female participation in security and justice structures</b></p>	<p>Working to create opportunities for women within the police force, including through initiatives such as the Family Response Unit.</p> <p>Funding and training to increase and build the capacity of female police officers in Helmand province.</p>	<p>Monitoring annual recruitment targets for Afghan female police officers.</p> <p>Percentage increases in the number of female Afghan police officers in Helmand. Greater capacity of female officers to discharge their duties (e.g. through improved literacy).</p> <p>Continued support by Helmand Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) for the training and development of female Afghan police officers, including recruit training and scholarships for further study.</p>	<p>FCO</p> <p>FCO</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	Support for Tawanmandi: Strengthening Civil Society in Afghanistan project activities to improve access to justice.	Tawanmandi will track grants supporting women's access to justice.	DFID
<b>Protection:</b> "Strengthen and amplify efforts to secure the safety physical or mental well being economic security and or dignity of women and girls promote and safeguard human rights of women and mainstream a gender perspective into legal and institutional reforms" (UN definition)			
<b>Strengthen and protect women's rights and promote effective mechanisms for women's access to justice</b>	Continue to lobby the Afghan Government to formulate and implement protective legislation (including the Elimination of Violence against Women Law).	Political reporting of passing of legislation and the effect it has had/will have.	FCO
	FCO funds used to support design phase of development of a women's refuge in Helmand to provide a secure environment for women and girls fleeing domestic violence and forced marriage.	Design phase completed by April 2011 with refuge on track to open in FY 2011/12.	FCO
	Continue to participate in the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) donor group to ensure that the commission addresses human rights protection for women.	Political reporting and analysis of how far the Commission is able to secure further human rights protection for women in Afghanistan.	FCO

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	Funding training to female defence lawyers on issues such as family law.	Monitor female prisoners accessing legal representation and social support.	FCO
<b>Relief and Recovery:</b> “Promote women’s equal access to aid distribution mechanisms and services, including those dealing with the specific needs of women and girls in all relief recovery efforts” (UN definition).			
<b>Ensure that Afghan women benefit from economic opportunities and donor funding</b>	<p>DFID will track how relevant programmes support the economic empowerment of women through both private sector and rural development enterprise development and vocational training.</p> <p>Support vocational training for women in Helmand Province so that they can have better job prospects.</p>	<p>Project and programme reports.</p> <p>The DFID programme Supporting Employment Enterprise Development (SEED) has a new component which will increase income and employment opportunities for 620 female sale agents and 6200 female home producers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- % increase in monthly income for sale agents obtained through project related products sale;</li> <li>- % increase in monthly income for home producers obtained through project related products sales.</li> </ul> <p>Project reports.</p>	<p>DFID</p> <p>DFID</p>

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Description of Action</b>	<b>Measurement</b>	<b>Lead</b>
	Working with the World Bank and other development partners DFID will seek to ensure better monitoring of the impact on women of the programmes funded under the multi-donor Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF).	ARTF new results framework collects sex disaggregated data and tracks impact of ARTF programmes on women and girls.	DFID

## The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

November 2010

Despite an official end to the Congo wars, conflict in DRC continues and the situation for women is not improving. Sexual violence against women is widespread and has devastated communities. UNICEF estimates that hundreds of thousands of women and girls have been raped since the conflict began in DRC. We welcome the Congolese governments' zero tolerance policy on sexual violence and will continue to press the DRC authorities to implement measures to end impunity and hold perpetrators to account. The UK is also actively supporting Congolese women by supporting efforts to publicly challenge sexual and gender based violence and to increase the number, influence, and capacity of Congolese women in public life.

February 2012

Women in DRC continue to face serious challenges including extremely high levels of sexual violence. The Congolese government took some steps in 2011 to address impunity by successfully prosecuting senior members of the army for mass rape. However they need to do much more to enact their stated zero tolerance policy against sexual violence. There were also disappointing levels of participation of women in the national elections which were held in November. President Kabila was re-elected and will be forming a new government. He now has the opportunity to make real progress on tackling sexual violence and improving the situation for women. We will take this opportunity to renew our engagement on women peace and security, and DFID are planning an audit of their gender programme with the aim of delivering results for women in the country. This will be based on a comprehensive analysis of the situation and a clear theory of change for tackling violence against women and girls, as well as underlying gender inequalities in DRC.

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
<p><b>Prevention:</b> “Mainstream a gender perspective into all conflict prevention activities and strategies, develop effective gender-sensitive early warning mechanisms and institutions, and strengthen efforts to prevent violence against women, including gender based violence” (UN definition)</p>			
<p><b>Publicly challenge sexual and gender based violence</b></p>	<p>2011 FCO project funding for the editing of a film about victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) ‘The Greatest Silence’ into a format suitable for broadcast on DRC state television.</p> <p>2011 FCO project funding for the ‘Vrai Djo’ campaign aimed at promoting positive attitudes towards women.</p>	<p>Film is broadcast and reaches a wide audience. Post to discuss the film with local NGOs and report on the local responses.</p> <p>Five film clips produced and shown on Congolese TV in June 2011. Impact of message measured through focus groups.</p>	<p>FCO</p> <p>FCO</p>
<p><b>Participation:</b> “Promote and support women’s active and meaningful participation in all peace processes as well as their representation in formal and informal decision making at all levels: improve partnership and networking with local and international women’s rights groups and organisations; recruit and appoint women to senior positions in the UN including Special Reps of the SG, and in peacekeeping forces, including military, police and civilian personnel” (UN definition)</p>			
<p><b>Support improved coordination and planning on gender equality, including SGBV by the Government of DRC</b> Increase the number,</p>	<p>2011 Funding to strengthen the role of the DRC Ministry of Gender.</p>	<p>A gender advisor posted in the Ministry of Gender, Family and Children for two years. The Ministry to implement guidance provided by the advisor. UK to engage with new Gender Minister. Meetings reported.</p>	<p>DFID</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
<p><b>influence, and capacity of Congolese women in public life</b></p>	<p>UK political support for DRC Gender Minister.</p> <p>2011 /2012 Engagement with Congolese civil society on women peace and security to encourage coordination of work between governments and the grass roots.</p> <p>Funding for CAFCO (an influential national women’s network) to encourage political parties to increase enrolment of women on electoral lists and within party leadership positions to enable women candidates to be in a good position for the coming elections. DFID funding for the ‘Democracy and</p>	<p>Minister visits UK and has meetings with UK women’s rights groups.</p> <p>UK officials to participate in further civil society focus group this year and meet civil society representatives in Kinshasa.</p> <p>Number of women enrolled on electoral lists held by the National Commission for Independent Elections (CENI).</p> <p>CAFCO Award for political party that enrolls most female candidates Percentage increase in representation of women in local, provincial and national parliaments.</p>	<p>FCO</p> <p>FCO</p> <p>DFID</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>Accountability Programme' a £58m project led by UNDP which aims to increase the representation of women in Congolese politics by 30 per cent by 2011.</p> <p>2012 DFID review how best to improve the level of female political participation ahead of provincial assembly elections which are scheduled for 2012.</p> <p>DFID funding for a 'Community Recovery Programme' (£90.6m over 5 years, managed by IRC and CARE) which aims to increase the capacity and visibility of existing female elected representatives.</p>	<p>DFID reporting on gender audit.</p> <p>Women make up 30 per cent of Village Development Committees in 1200 villages covered by Community Recovery Programme.</p>	<p>DFID</p> <p>DFID</p>
<p><b>Protection:</b> "Strengthen and amplify efforts to secure the safety physical or mental well being economic security and or dignity of women and girls promote and safeguard human rights of women and mainstream a gender perspective into legal and institutional reforms" (UN definition)</p>			
<p><b>Strengthen the legislative and judicial framework to help prevent sexual and gender based violence</b></p>	<p>Lobbying the DRC Government to implement the sexual violence legislation which provides for stricter sentencing and raises the age of a minor from 14 to 18 (law passed in</p>	<p>UK messages delivered to DRC Government, post to report on any meetings where this issue is raised and responses.</p>	<p>FCO</p>



Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>2006).</p> <p>Lobbying DRC Government to implement the zero tolerance policy on human rights abuse to end impunity and prosecute human rights abusers.</p> <p>2012 project funding to MONUSCO rule of law programme to support specialized prosecution cells featuring international experts, in three eastern provinces of DRC.</p> <p>2012 engaging with and lobbying DRC government to publicise and implement their own National Action Plan on women peace and security.</p>	<p>Increase in prosecutions for SGBV offenders to indicate law is being implemented.</p> <p>DRC Government to prosecute military and other actors for committing sexual violence.</p> <p>Number of cases that prosecution cells work on, increase in successful trials.</p> <p>Plan is widely distributed and publicised and the government take steps on implementation.</p>	<p>FCO</p> <p>FCO</p> <p>FCO</p>
<p><b>Strengthen the ability of the DRC police and military to protect Congolese women</b></p>	<p>DFID funded £60m five year Security Sector Accountability and Police Reform (SSAPR) project which includes a community policing component that will identify where</p>	<p>Project reporting including needs assessments, number of units formed, types of capacity building undertaken. SGBV survey undertaken in 2012.</p>	<p>DFID</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>needs are greatest, develop SGBV focused police units and build capacity to operate effectively.</p> <p>2012 lobby DRC government to ensure adequate protection is provided to victims in sexual violence trials.</p> <p>2012 UK to fund human rights training for selected members of Congolese army (FARDC).</p>	<p>Officials to raise the issue with DRC government and press for action. Increase of successful trials in sexual violence cases.</p> <p>Agreement for project signed with FARDC. Project evaluation, including number of FARDC personnel who receive training.</p>	<p>FCO</p> <p>FCO</p>
<p><b>Strengthen the ability of peacekeeping troops to prevent sexual violence</b></p>	<p>Pressing the UN Peacekeeping force in DRC (MONUSCO) on the importance of protecting civilians from SGBV.</p> <p>Raising our concerns about SGBV at the UNSC and in the UNHRC.</p>	<p>Messages delivered at all levels of MONUSCO (UN SRSG to Commanders and troops).</p> <p>Issues raised in international meetings (e.g. International Contact Group on Great Lakes Region) and reported by attendees.</p> <p>UK concerns about SGBV included in UN statements.</p>	<p>FCO/DFID</p> <p>FCO/DFID</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
<b>Raising awareness of legal redress for survivors of sexual violence</b>	2011 FCO funded project in Sankuru/Kasai Oriental district to popularize the national law on sexual violence.	Workshops held in 3 territories of the district of Sankuru to inform opinion leaders and women on the national law on sexual violence. Pamphlets detailing the law distributed to participants and the population.	FCO
<b>Relief and Recovery:</b> “Promote women’s equal access to aid distribution mechanisms and services, including those dealing with the specific needs of women and girls in all relief recovery efforts” (UN definition).			
<b>Support survivors of sexual and gender based violence</b>	2011 Project in Manon/Katanga on reinsertion of women victims of conflict.	Empowering 54 women/returnees of war in North Katanga through a socio-economic assistance (micro-credit) to start small commerce and become autonomous.	FCO
<b>Increased access to public services and income generation for women</b>	<p>DFID funding for a \$60m project led by Merlin and IRC aiming to reduce maternal mortality through increased access to and utilisation of free health services by pregnant women and children under five.</p> <p>DFID support for the ‘ProRoutes’ road programme costing £76m over 7 years, implemented through a WB-managed Trust Fund, and the Roads in the East</p>	<p>0.8 consultations per person per year.</p> <p>80 per cent vaccination coverage.</p> <p>80 per cent assisted birth coverage.</p> <p>A target of women making up 30% of the workforce for Roads in the East. Project indicators are disaggregated by sex for both projects.</p>	<p>DFID</p> <p>DFID</p>

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Description of Action</b>	<b>Measurement</b>	<b>Lead</b>
	<p>programme (currently £6.5m to 2012, with a recently approved second phase of £19.5m to 2022), aiming to ensure equitable benefits from infrastructure development.</p> <p>DFID support for World Bank PROMINES project (total budget \$40m over 5 years) which aims to increase employment and safety for women earning income associated with the DRC mining sector.</p>	<p>Project reporting.</p>	<p>DFID</p>

## Nepal

November 2010

Sexual violence and gender discrimination were features of the conflict in Nepal. Women also played a key role in building peace and democracy and supported calls for an end to violence and inequality, including a 33 per cent quota for women in the political and public sphere.

Since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) the UK has been active in supporting Nepali women and working alongside the Government of Nepal and UN agencies, has assisted with the development of Nepal's own National Action Plan on 1325. Furthermore, the UK has been supporting the empowerment of highly excluded communities like Dalit ('untouchable') and indigenous women in their advocacy with the the Government of Nepal.

February 2012

2012 should see the completion of the integration and rehabilitation of the former Maoist combatants (FMCs). Female FMCs will find this particularly challenging as they are likely to face discrimination and rejection by their communities and so we will need to ensure their needs are addressed in the integration and rehabilitation programmes. 2012 should also see the finalisation of the constitution and agreement on the electoral system. We should encourage full consideration of women's issues in these negotiations.

The cessation of OHCHR activity in March prior to its departure (in June) is likely to reduce the space for and weaken support for Human Rights activity in Nepal, including on implementation of its Universal Periodic Review commitments.

Nevertheless, we continue our support of the implementation of Nepal's NAP with our participation on regular meetings of the Peace Support Working Group (PSWG) and our donor support for Saferworld, who are taking forward action on the fifth pillar of the NAP: Monitoring and Evaluation. Through these we maintain our continuing engagement with Nepali civil society, the International Community and the Government of Nepal.

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
<b>Prevention:</b> “Mainstream a gender perspective into all conflict prevention activities and strategies, develop effective gender-sensitive early warning mechanisms and institutions, and strengthen efforts to prevent violence against women, including gender based violence” (UN definition)			
<b>Contribute to the consolidation of peace in Nepal through facilitating the implementation of national commitments to women peace and security</b>	Provide project support to develop and implement Nepal’s NAP on 1325 and support a UNFPA project to increase the ability of the Government of Nepal to oversee the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.	<p>Successful launch of NAP in 2011 with buy in of key stakeholders.</p> <p>Lobbying and recording via UK political reporting on Nepalese Government’s implementation of their NAP.</p> <p>At least 33 per cent women’s representation in all conflict management and peace building structures.</p> <p>Percentage reduction in reported number of incidence of women’s human rights violations.</p>	FCO/DFID
<b>Strengthen the ability of women’s NGOs and networks to promote peace and human rights</b>	DFID project support to SANJEEVANI Nepal Women’s Network, to develop women’s rights protection across Nepal.	<p>Formed and mobilised 54 Women’s Rights Protection Networks (WRPNs) at VDC/Municipality and district level in five districts Far-western region.</p> <p>Over 2,700 women are in the networks and engaged in promoting the respect for women’s rights.</p>	DFID

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>DFID project support to Human Rights Protection and Legal Service Center (HRPLSC).</p> <p>Building local capacity to promote the respect for Human Rights Project (RDIF Phase II).</p>	<p>Peace education in at least 25 schools, around 54% of the students participating in the classes are girls. They are active in promoting human rights and peace issues in the schools and communities.</p> <p>Institutional capacity of 50 Youth Clubs strengthened for more effective involvement in peace and human rights promotion work. About 2,400 local youths (about 40% female) are affiliated to these clubs. These networks have been provided with training and orientations in human rights and peace. Among club members, 174 (70 female) received training and supported to develop and implement the youth club guidelines and code of conduct.</p>	<p>DFID</p> <p>DFID</p>
<p><b>Publicly challenge gender based violence</b></p>	<p>DFID support to BBC-WST (World Service Trust) for the production of a radio series “Companions of Change” which aims to help eliminate gender based violence.</p>	<p>36 episodes across 6 story lines, (radio programme, (radio programme Katha mitho sarangiko), series 10 of radio public service announcements (PSAs), 25 regional radio stations (most of them community radios) are trained on reporting issues of SGBV.</p>	<p>DFID</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
<b>Participation:</b> “Promote and support women’s active and meaningful participation in all peace processes as well as their representation in formal and informal decision making at all levels: improve partnership and networking with local and international women’s rights groups and organisations; recruit and appoint women to senior positions in the UN including Special Reps of the SG, and in peacekeeping forces, including military, police and civilian personnel” (UN definition)			
<b>Increase the number, influence, and capacity of Nepalese women in public life</b>	Inter-party Women’s Alliance with Rural Women Development Centre – Voice national consensus in matters relating to gender equality, national level policy formulation and public opinion generation in favour of women’s rights.	Facilitation of cooperation amongst political parties and empowerment of women from marginalised communities for political participation. Greater commitments by political parties to ensure 33% women’s representation in their structures as per constitutional provisions.	DFID
	Leadership Development of Dalit Women for Political Participation by support to the Feminist Dalit Organisation (FEDO).	Maintaining the 29 Dalit women’s networks to secure meaningful representation of Dalit women at all levels (VDC, District and Central levels) of political parties.  Training 3,000 Dalit women in Leadership development with FEDO members.	DFID
	Promoting & strengthening the Political Inclusion of Marginalised Indigenous	Capacity development of Indigenous women on democracy political	DFID



Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>Women by funding the National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF).</p> <p>UK support to UNDP project 'Centre for Constitutional Dialogue (CCD)' to increase the capacity, participation and organization of women CA members (across political lines) to negotiate and engage in informed debate in parliament.</p> <p>2011-12 DFID support to Jagaran Nepal-implemented Policy Advocacy and Capacity Building for Women's Political Inclusion Project.</p>	<p>processes and inclusion. Indigenous Women's Networks (21 networks at VDC, district and central levels) formation and strengthening for political participation in four districts. Total number of targeted women is around 4,000.</p> <p>Increased capacity, participation and organization of women CA members (across political lines) to negotiate and engage in informed debate in Parliament particularly around inclusion, youth issues, electoral system as well as around strategy development planning of the women caucus in CA.</p> <p>Capacity development of women political cadres and leaders. About 1,350 potential women leaders and over 280 members of district committees of political parties have received training and orientations.</p>	<p>DFID</p> <p>DFID</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	2011 DFID support to Rural People Upliftment Development Programme (RPUDP).	Contribution to increase political participation of poor rural women and disadvantaged people in Humla, one of the most geographically marginalized district of Nepal. Seven local level democracy strengthening forums are formed with participation of about 120 women.	DFID
	2011 DFID support to Promotion of Socio-political Inclusion in Kalikot district project.	Increased commitment of political parties for inter- and intra-party democracy and for inclusion of women and members of disadvantaged groups in politics. Empowerment of poor rural women for their political representation.	DFID
	2011 DFID support to Social Welfare, Education, Environment and Tourism Nepal (SWEET Nepal).	The project aims to hold local governance and political parties accountable to safeguarding grassroots democracy in the Far-west. Mobilisation of 71 local level <i>Mahila Shakti Kendras</i> (women empowerment groups). About 1000 women are organised in the groups.	DFID

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>2011-12 DFID/Enabling State Program (ESP)/Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund (RDIF) by support to Nepal Muslim Women Welfare Society (NMWWS).</p>	<p>Enabling Muslim women's access to mainstream politics by developing Muslim women's alliances and strengthening their capacity. About 50 Muslim women have been organised in the alliances and provided with training and orientation.</p>	<p>DFID</p>
	<p>UK Stabilisation Unit (Security &amp; Justice Group) visit.</p>	<p>2011 Visit to include meetings with a woman CA member in order to ensure women's perspectives are considered in the visit report recommendations.</p>	<p>FCO</p>
	<p>Active HMG engagement with Women Political Leaders – e.g. annual Ambassadors lunches with female politicians, parliamentarians and human rights defenders.</p>	<p>Increased and visible participation of women in political spheres through advancing women as decision-makers.</p>	<p>FCO</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
<p><b>Protection:</b> “Strengthen and amplify efforts to secure the safety physical or mental well being economic security and or dignity of women and girls promote and safeguard human rights of women and mainstream a gender perspective into legal and institutional reforms” (UN definition)</p>			
<p><b>Strengthen and protect women’s rights and promote access to effective remedy</b></p>	<p>Continue to play a leading role in the EU working group on human rights defenders in Nepal which regularly considers the situation of women human rights defenders and agrees steps with local civil society on how to support women human rights defenders. The FCO is funding a project to increase the security and protection of human rights defenders in Dhanusha district.</p> <p>Support to Nepalese NGO, Forum for Women, to advocate for a framework for non-discrimination and equality in the new Constitution. Project activities</p>	<p>Increased confidence of HRD including WHRDs to advocate for their rights.</p> <p>Percentage reduction in the number of threats and attacks against human rights defenders including WHRDs.</p> <p>Percentage reduction in the number of threats of attacks against human rights defenders in Dhanusha district.</p> <p>Increased knowledge and use of human rights protection mechanisms by Nepali women human rights defenders.</p> <p>Improved legislative framework: A Gender Equality bill (GEB) has been drafted by FWLD.</p>	<p>FCO</p> <p>FCO</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>include carrying out a review of discriminatory laws; raising awareness on Nepal's obligations among policy makers and Constituent Assembly members; and developing advocacy material.</p> <p>FCO project funding to a UNDP multi-donor project to strengthen the Capacity of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in Nepal to help develop a responsive and accessible justice system to promote gender equality, social inclusion and rule of law including through formal and informal processes.</p>	<p>GEB is ready to be tabled in parliament.</p> <p>Increased capacity of NHRC in monitoring and investigating cases of violence against women.</p> <p>Increased procedural rights (such as right to participate and be consulted) of marginalized communities including women in the constitution making process in Nepal.</p> <p>Robust data collection systems established on patterns of discrimination against women and human trafficking.</p> <p>National Women's Commission trained and conversant on Human Rights Instruments.</p>	<p>FCO</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>2012 DFID support to the Prime Minister’s Office- Gender Based Violence Unit through The Asia Foundation (TAF) on a project “Combating Gender Based Violence in Nepal”. The goal of this project is that the GoN has enhanced capacity to combat GBV in Nepal. The purpose of the project is to enhance the ability of the GBV Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPMCM) to effectively oversee the formulation, coordination, and implementation of state policy and commitment to combating all forms of GBV.</p>	<p>A study on GBV has been conducted in 6 districts of Nepal. The objectives of this study are to estimate the prevalence of violence against women, to assess women’s and district-level stakeholders’ knowledge and attitudes towards GVB law, policy and services, and to identify focal areas for policy and program development to reduce GBV in Nepal. In turn, this information will help to inform the GoN’s policies on GBV. A national Plan of Action of 7 ministries on GBV has been developed and reviewed by the GBV Unit of the OPMCM.</p> <p>A leaflet on government’s GBV elimination fund has been developed by the GBV Unit to strengthen GBV victims’ awareness and access to government-provided service facilities at the grassroots level.</p> <p>A draft bill addressing the gaps in current GBV legislation and necessary legal reforms in Nepal has been drafted and is ready to be tabled in the</p>	<p>DFID</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>2012 DFID support to HimRights to conduct 'Sexual Violence Assessment in 7 Districts of Nepal'. HimRights represents a network 'Partnership for Protecting Children in Armed Conflict (PPCC)'. The overall objective of this project is to gain a better understanding of circumstances leading to sexual violence against girls and foster dialogue to ensure improved policies and programs are in place to protect children and more specifically girls from sexual violence. This project will explore and document information on how communities and more specifically girls are affected by sexual</p>	<p>parliament for formalisation. Legal support has been provided by the GBV Unit to GBV victims through the GBV hotline, which generally receives 10 cases via phone calls per day. The victims are also referred to relevant organisations that support the GBV victims.</p> <p>The first phase of the study has been completed in 2 districts and the field team is in the second phase of the study. The findings of the research will be used to facilitate and foster policy dialogues at the local, national and international levels. A full project report will be prepared towards the end of the project this year. A one day dissemination seminar will be held at the national level to be participated by key national level stakeholders (policy makers and program managers) representing concerned GoN ministries, UN agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women), NGOs and INGOs involved in the policy</p>	<p>DFID</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	violence.	formulation, program development and implementation. At the international level, PPCC will continue to share the key findings of research. Advocacy briefs will be produced and disseminated based on the assessment.	
<b>Improved Nepal Police response to female victims of crime (part of wider programme, to be approved)</b>	Nepal Police Reform Project (Phase 1) – improved criminal investigation, Victim support and police mediation.	Number of districts in which Nepal Police adopt improved criminal investigation, mediation and victim support procedures (from zero in 2010 to 14 in 2013).	DFID
<b>Improved protection and access to justice for women and children</b>	UNICEF Paralegal Committee Programme – increasing number of paralegal committees providing protection, mediation and legal services to women and children from 500 in 23 districts to 1,300 in all 75 districts of the country.	<p>Number of districts providing protection, mediation and legal services through paralegal committees (from 23 to 75).</p> <p>Number cases involving women and children reported to and resolved by paralegal committees (target of 42,000 by 2012, from baseline of 13,500 in 2009).</p>	DFID



Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>DFID support to Madhesh Terai Community Mediation Project through Human Rights and Community Development Academy Nepal (HUCODAN) where Community Mediation Centres (CMC) and Women's Rights Groups (WRGs) have been strengthened in mediating issues and disputes related to Violence Against Women and women's rights in 15 VDCs of 6 Terai districts.</p>	<p>1762 members of CMCs and WRGs have been trained on issues related to VAW and women's rights through the initiative. The level of ownership of the mediation committees has risen at the local level and among women where case registration by women has increased by 10.34 percent.</p>	<p>DFID</p>
<p><b>Relief and Recovery:</b> "Promote women's equal access to aid distribution mechanisms and services, including those dealing with the specific needs of women and girls in all relief recovery efforts" (UN definition).</p>			
<p><b>Support survivors of sexual and gender based violence</b></p>	<p>DFID contributions to the UNFPA programme 'Conflict Affected Women' which aims to provide comprehensive services to victims of sexual violence.</p>	<p>At least 33 per cent women's representation in all conflict management and peace building structures in target districts. Number of cases of sexual violence leading to judicial prosecutions.</p> <p>A special chapter devoted to gender based and sexual violence in the report by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.</p>	<p>DFID</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>2011-12 DFID project support to Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC).</p>	<p>The project has developed 40 VDC level and 10 district level Reconciliation Forums in 10 districts. The Forums have about 600 members, including conflict victims from the both sides of the armed conflict between the state and Maoists. About 40% Forum members are female. The project has facilitated reconciliation of conflict victims in society and linkages between conflict victims and service provider agencies at the local level.</p>	<p>DFID</p>
<p><b>Specific gender needs and requirements of Minors and Late Recruits are met through tailoring elements of the rehabilitation packages to meet their needs</b></p>	<p>DFID contribution to UNFPA discharge programme.</p> <p>Activities include:</p> <p>Providing gender specific special needs as identified in consultation with individual discharges, through child care facilities and proactive, innovative and participative package design.</p> <p>Awareness building activities on reproductive health, women’s rights, civic responsibility are linked with</p>	<p>Percentage of discharged women and girls successfully completing rehabilitation support packages.</p> <p>Percentage of women who participate in rehabilitation from within women discharged.</p> <p>Number informal networks supported.</p>	<p>DFID</p>

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Description of Action</b>	<b>Measurement</b>	<b>Lead</b>
	<p>rehabilitation programme for women and girls.</p> <p>Monitoring and mentoring on case basis, ensuring that delivery is gender sensitive and that women have control of their own benefits.</p>	<p>Qualitative feed-back from participants and communities on the tailoring of the process to meet women’s needs.</p>	

## Middle East North Africa (MENA) 2012

Women and girls played a central role in the 2011 Arab Uprisings where they voiced their demands for improved freedoms, opportunities and social justice. The Middle East North Africa (MENA) region has achieved near gender parity in education, however this is not translating into political and economic opportunities for women. Women's access to justice is also inhibited by legislation, lack of support services and security and policing services that are not adapted to respond to women's specific needs.

The December 2011 Shadow report of the first annual review of the UK Government National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 Women, Peace and Security, from the Associate Parliamentary Group on Women Peace and Security (APG WPS) and civil society group Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS) recommended that *'the government should give serious consideration to developing such a strategy for the Middle East and North Africa region'*. In December 2011, the Building Stability Overseas Board agreed that a MENA component should be included in the National Action Plan.

The immediate focus will be on; Egypt, Yemen, Tunisia, Libya, Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPTs) and Iraq. Diplomatic lobbying and influencing applies across the whole region but current programmes focus on these immediate six. We anticipate the plan will evolve to represent; Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, OPTs, Syria, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen.

This is the first time that a regional component of the National Action Plan has been developed. This plan sets out our emerging thinking and an outline of the UK Government approach. We will consider the benefits and limitations of a regional approach to working on the women, peace and security issue. A further draft plan will be submitted to the Joint Arab Partnership/Conflict Pool Strategic Programme Board for consideration in June 2012. A full plan will be developed by September 2012. In order to develop country specific plans and measurements of success, the MENA Regional Action Working Group will meet monthly until June 2012 and thereafter quarterly to review progress.

## **UK Objectives for Women Peace & Security**

1. To influence the debate inside MENA countries to strengthen the participation of women in political and public life and increase gender sensitivity and awareness among elected representatives, and government officials in the region.
2. To increase women's meaningful participation in political and governance structures, including the legal, social and constitutional role of women in transitional planning, peace building and the security and justice systems.
3. To influence Governments in the MENA region to put in place legislation and mechanisms to protect women from gender based violence.
4. To support the economic and social empowerment of women in the MENA region in order that they enjoy equal opportunities and reduce gender based discrimination.
5. To facilitate cross-learning and sharing of experiences between women activists across the region and beyond.
6. To increase women's capacity to hold security and justice providers to account on violence against women and girls and broader security issues.

## **HMG will use the following mechanisms to deliver its objectives**

- Diplomatic Lobbying and influencing.
- Programme Funding including Bi-lateral Funds, Conflict Pool, Arab Partnership, HRDD, Scholarships etc.
- Building relationships between Women Parliamentarians in the British Parliament and MENA Parliaments and other women's organisations in the UK and the MENA region.
- HMG will work with a wide range of stakeholders including government, multilateral organisations, civil society, regional networks and NGOS/INGOs.
- Regional Conflict Advisers and Country Stabilisation/Programme Advisers to develop regional approaches to women, peace and security.
- Conduct or co-ordinate baseline studies on the position of women in each of our priority countries, mapping of existing work and international support to identify areas and stakeholders with whom to work.
- Embed women's peace and security issues into Embassy Country Business Plans and DFID country programmes.
- Establish a reporting and monitoring mechanism including indicators to measure progress and impact.

## Key Areas to Consider

Ensuring coherence and consistency with other UK initiatives and policies in the region, the full plan will be developed in consultation with governments and civil society in the region around the Strategic Objectives above, to implement the objectives in areas such as:

- Lobbying to raise protection of women issues during conflicts & broader peace and security issues bi-laterally and advocacy for inclusion of women, peace and security issues in reports, e.g. UPR and Special Country Reports on CEDAW, Convention against Torture & other UN Human Rights instruments, EU HOMS human rights country reports;
- Ascertaining the current situation in terms of women's equality before the law, access to civil and criminal justice networks and employment opportunities;
- Support to locally-led and owned efforts to reduce violence against women and girls, including targeting men and boys;
- Promoting, supporting and funding programmes to build capacity for women's meaningful inclusion in the political process, including, training for female parliamentary candidates, parliamentarians and law-makers, and raising voter and wider democratic process/freedom of expression awareness - e.g. in Libya the first National Women's Convention in November 2011 and the current work with Lawyers for Justice Libya;
- Promoting the inclusion of women in development of security and justice sector, e.g. recruitment of women into the police, mainstreaming women into Codes of practice, establishment of women's protection units, gender based violence special courts;
- Engaging and providing support to a range of regional initiatives that support implementation of women, peace and security: e.g. helping to establish women's regional peace networks, women's regional DDR and SSR networks, women journalists' networks;
- Facilitate cross-learning and sharing of experiences between women activists across the region and beyond e.g. supporting national & regional women's conferences and training to bring national stakeholders together to enable consultation and to provide framework for reporting back progress on women's peace and security;
- Building capacity of women's rights organisations and supporting existing regional networks to hold their governments accountable.

## Working in Partnership and delivering through others in the region

UN agencies - DFID<sup>2</sup> funding to UNWOMEN is enabling their work in the Arab Region<sup>3</sup> for example the Arab Women Parliamentarians Programme<sup>4</sup>.

International and Regional Financial Institutions - DFID support to the World Bank is enabling the bank to take forward its work on gender in the region. The Bank recently produced a MENA companion report to the World Development Report on Gender Equality and will be developing plans to operationalise the recommendations in the region over the coming year. DFID has also seconded a member of staff to work with the Islamic Development Bank, who together with the regional social development adviser will be supporting the sharing of lessons on how to support women's participation in the region.

EU Encourage the European Commission to build WPS issues into EU Country Strategies and National Indicative Plans.

Women's Civil Society - The British Government will work closely with national and international women's organisations and networks including GAPS in undertaking consultation, developing the National Action Plan and delivering associated programmes to implement the NAP and in providing independent monitoring and evaluation.

## HMG Stakeholders

The UK approach to women, peace and security is implemented through Embassies and DFID country offices in MENA countries in partnership with MOD colleagues where staff are present and supported by cross government colleagues in the UK. The tri-Departmental MENA Conflict Pool will be the main instrument of support for women, peace and security initiatives.

Countries prioritised under Conflict Pool funding: UK Government Stabilisation /Conflict Advisers are supported by the Conflict Pool funding in Lebanon, Iraq and Yemen and from FY2012-13 in Libya. UK Government Regional Conflict Advisers are to be appointed for North Africa, Near East and Middle East and appointees' terms of reference will include women, peace and security.

Countries prioritised by the Deauville Process: Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan are prioritised by the Deauville Process and are also countries of focus for the Arab Partnership Fund. DFID has seconded staff to the Embassies in Egypt, Tunisia, and Jordan embassies to support Arab Partnership work.

Countries with DFID Offices: In the OPT<sup>5</sup>, Yemen<sup>6</sup> and Iraq<sup>7</sup> DFID has Country offices and country programmes. DFID also has a small crisis team in Libya. Serious instability in Yemen means that much of the development programme is on hold. In the OPT, DFID is funding a number of specific initiatives focussed on Violence against Women and Girls.

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<sup>2</sup> DFID support to UNWOMEN, <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/latest-news/2011/un-women-launch-bachelet-and-mitchell-to-meet/>

<sup>3</sup> UNWOMEN, Arab States, [http://www.unifem.org/worldwide/arab\\_states/](http://www.unifem.org/worldwide/arab_states/)

<sup>4</sup> UNWOMEN, Arab Women Parliamentarians Programme, [http://www.unifem.org/worldwide/arab\\_states/](http://www.unifem.org/worldwide/arab_states/)

<sup>5</sup> DFID, OPT Operational Plan, <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/OPT>

<sup>6</sup> DFID, Yemen Operational Plan, <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Where-we-work/Middle-East--North-Africa/Yemen/>

<sup>7</sup> DFID, Iraq, Operational Plan, <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Where-we-work/Middle-East--North-Africa/Iraq/>

## Research

The collection of baseline information on women's rights, violations, economic and social status, political participation and security and justice sector activity is key to taking forward this plan. HMG will fund research that identifies lessons for implementing women, peace and security in the region, for example by funding the Egyptian Integrated Development Network to pilot policy interventions that strengthen women's participation. Research should help HMG to understand the role of women in the evolving political context. DFID has previously provided funding to the Carnegie Middle East Center in Beirut who published research on the role of women in the Muslim Brotherhood<sup>8</sup>.

## Funding

In 2011 the UK established a joint FCO/DFID Arab Partnership Fund<sup>9</sup> to specifically address political and economic participation in the MENA Region. This Fund complements the existing (established 1999) tri-departmental Conflict Pool<sup>10</sup>, to which the MOD also contributes, and which has a mandate to support proposals that address the women peace and security agenda. Support for practical intervention to implement UNSCR 1325 using programme funds will primarily come from the Conflict Pool. Arab Partnership funds will mainly be used for broader support to women's initiatives and capacity building.

## Monitoring and Evaluation

- HMG will consider the best methods to monitor the position of women in the region, and also legislative, constitutional and other changes that might affect women. For example, Stabilisation Unit plan to produce a series of short country specific briefing notes on women in the region.
- HMG will develop mechanisms to ensure that FCO and DFID programmes, including the Conflict Pool and the Arab Partnership Fund, support the implementation of the UK UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan and help deliver HMG's objectives on gender issues in the MENA region.

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<sup>8</sup> World Bank, (2011) Capabilities, Opportunities and Participation: Gender Equality and Development in the MENA Region.

[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/Resources/World\\_Development\\_Report\\_2012\\_Gender\\_Equality\\_Development\\_Overview\\_MENA.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/Resources/World_Development_Report_2012_Gender_Equality_Development_Overview_MENA.pdf).

Carnegie, In the Shadow of the Brothers: The Women of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, [http://carnegie-mec.org/publications/?fa=22347&solr\\_hilite=](http://carnegie-mec.org/publications/?fa=22347&solr_hilite=)

<sup>9</sup> FCO, Arab Partnership, <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/mena/uk-arab-partnership/>

<sup>10</sup> FCO Conflict Pool, <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-us/what-we-do/spend-our-budget/funding-programmes1/conflict-funding/conflict-pool/>



## Multilateral Action – UK National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security

Implementation of UNSCR 1325 is a Global task. Multilateral and regional bodies such as the UN and EU are often present on the ground in conflict and post conflict situations and are able to act where individual nations cannot. They therefore play a vital role in implementing UNSCR 1325.

UK action in multilateral forums will support the implementation of UNSCR 1325 at a global level, through working to influence international or regional organisations and their Member States, capitalising on where we can exert the most influence. 'Support' in the multilateral section of this plan is mainly political, using UK influence to promote UNSCR 1325 within international decision making bodies, lobbying member states and working for consensus to move the agenda forwards. We will also provide support for enhancing the internal architecture of international organisations themselves, enabling them to address UNSCR 1325 in a more comprehensive manner. Progress will not be dependent upon the UK alone and may be difficult to measure, but internationally we will continue to be a driver for progress.

February 2012

The National Action Plan Women, Peace and Security reflects work on all relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council; UNSCR 1325 (2000), UNSCR 1820 (2008), UNSCR 1888 (2009), UNSCR 1889 (2009), UNSCR 1960 (2010). In July 2010 the United Nations General Assembly created UN Women, the UN agency on gender equality and women's empowerment, The work that HMG is doing with UN Women is now reflected in the Multilateral action. HMG is increasing its breadth of Multilateral Action and example of this is the work with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). During the UK Presidency, the UK Mission to the UN will hold a Security Council Arria Formula Meeting on Women's role in mediation and post-conflict resolution.

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
<p><b>Ensure prominence of UNSCR 1325 in the UN and regional organisations, supporting appropriate measures to advance the agenda</b></p> <p><b>Promote and support UN Women's leadership role</b></p>	<p>Provide political support for the adoption and use of UN indicators to measure global progress on all relevant women peace and security UN Security Council Resolutions.</p>	<p>Secretary General's progress reports on WPS and the prominence of the issue.</p>	<p>FCO (UKMission to the UN (UKMis))</p>
	<p>Provide support for introduction and implantation of UNSCR 1960 (2010)</p>		
	<p>Supporting UN Women to deliver on its mandate. Encouraging others to work with UN Women.</p>	<p>UN Women's performance will be assessed as part of the Multilateral Aid Review (MAR) follow up.</p>	<p>DFID (UNCD)</p>
	<p>Promote and provide political and technical support for UNSC annual debate on UNSCR 1325.</p>	<p>Annual UNSC statement on UNSCR 1325 generates or endorses further positive action.</p>	<p>FCO (UKMis)</p>
<p>Political support for a stronger and more coherent approach to implementation of UNSCR 1325 by the UN, including by an active leadership role for UN Women.</p>		<p>FCO (UKMis)</p>	

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	<p>Encourage Security Council visits to conflict affected countries to meet with women's representatives.</p>	<p>Gender consideration as part of visit ToR's or visit reports.</p>	<p>FCO (UKMis)</p>
	<p>Political support for the EU comprehensive approach on WPS, including mainstreaming gender into CSDP missions and operations.</p>	<p>Political reporting and EU progress reports, including CSDP mission operation 6 month reports and strategic reviews.</p>	<p>FCO (UK Representative to the EU (UKRep))</p>
	<p>Political support for North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) incorporation of UNSCR 1325 into NATO policy and operations, building on their existing 5-track approach.</p>	<p>Political reporting and NATO progress reports.</p>	<p>FCO (UK Joint Delegation to NATO (UKDel NATO))</p>
	<p>Engage with the Commonwealth Secretariat to explore the scope for joint activity.</p>	<p>HMG Officials meet with representatives of the Commonwealth Secretariat at least twice a year with a view to developing a plan for joint activity by the end of March 2014.</p>	<p>FCO</p>
	<p>Political support for Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's (OSCE) incorporation of the women, peace and security agenda into OSCE policy and operations, including the Code of Conduct on politico-military</p>	<p>Political reporting and OSCE progress reports.</p>	<p>FCO (UK Delegation to the OSCE (UKDEL OSCE))</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
	aspects of security. 2012 Work with the Irish Chairmanship in Office to organise appropriate event(s).		
<p><b>Enhance UN measures to protect women and girls in conflict/post conflict situations</b></p>	<p>Work during negotiation of UN peacekeeping mission objectives to ensure that all VAW concerns are incorporated into operations and reporting.</p>	<p>Peacekeeping mission mandates include measures to prevent violence against women.</p> <p>Number of times gender raised in Security Council discussions.</p>	<p>FCO (UKMis)</p>
	<p>Encourage greater attention to gender issues raised by UN peacekeeping mission reports.</p>	<p>Numbers of peacekeepers trained.</p>	<p>FCO (UKMis)</p>
	<p>Provide financial and technical support for enhanced training of UN peacekeepers on gender and conflict, particularly in relation to violence against women and implementation of UNSCR 1960 (2010).</p>	<p>Reports of annual UN gender advisor group meetings to assess overall impact of training for peacekeepers.</p>	<p>FCO</p>
	<p>Financial support to UN Women’s Women, Peace and Security Programme (Liberia, Uganda, Timor Leste and Haiti).</p>	<p>Baseline reports, programme updates.</p>	<p>DFID (CHASE)</p>

Objective	Description of Action	Measurement	Lead
<p><b>Enhance UN ability to promote the participation of women in conflict resolution</b></p>	<p>Political support for implementation of Peace Building Support Office (PBSO) strategy and recommendations on women and peacebuilding.</p>	<p>Implementation of recommendations of PBSO report.</p>	<p>FCO (UKMis)</p>
	<p>Encourage greater attention to gender issues raised by UN country specific and thematic reports.</p>	<p>Gender perspectives incorporated into Country reports where relevant.</p>	<p>FCO (UKMis)</p>
	<p>Build capacity of UK female candidates to take leadership in UN missions through the Senior Leaders course.</p>	<p>Female candidates receiving training.</p>	<p>FCO</p>
	<p>UK funding for UN Women includes performance indicators that reference how far the agency is addressing women peace and security.</p>	<p>DFID programme reports on core funding (e.g. reports against our log frame) and specific projects.</p>	<p>DFID UNDP</p>

## **Annex 1 – November 2010 Revision of the UK National Action Plan**

### **Internal Consultation**

The UK Government conducted a survey of work on UNSCR 1325 across its global network in autumn 2009 in order to identify the work underway, progress made and shortcomings of the existing NAP. The emergent picture of the UK Government's work on UNSCR 1325 was shared with the Associate Parliamentary Group on Women Peace and Security (APG-WPS) in October 2009 and the intention to revise the plan was announced. Further cross-Government meetings were held throughout the process to identify new commitments to include in the plan.

### **External Consultation**

Civil Society involvement in identifying the objectives and in the design of a NAP is widely recognised to be vital for it to be effective. Before commencing the revision, the FCO launched a month-long informal consultation exercise in December 2009, to seek Civil Society views on a range of issues including the identification of priority areas for the UK NAP to address, where the UK should focus its work as part of global efforts, how UNSCR 1325 can best be mainstreamed across Government and how the plan could be made more accessible and accountable. The consultation was followed up with a civil society round-table discussion in April 2010. As the plan was developed, working drafts were shared with representatives of the Civil Society groups via Gender Action for Peace and Security, seeking their comments and feedback. The draft was also shared with the Associate Parliamentary Group on Women, Peace and Security and a briefing was provided at a public seminar organised by the NGO umbrella group, the Gender and Development Network. The UK Government also held meetings with representatives from multilateral organisations including UN (such as UNIFEM and DPKO) and EU entities to inform our approach.

### **Lessons Learned**

The internal survey and civil society consultation identified a number of shortcomings in our existing approach that needed to be addressed in any future revisions of the NAP.

- UK Government activity on conflict and gender is driven from a variety of sources and therefore a NAP needs to act as a guide to influence all of our work on conflict.
- Implementation of UNSCR 1325 is a global task and the UK NAP needs to focus on where the UK Government can add the most value.
- Our existing plan did not capture or try to influence the large range of activity taking place around the UK Government network, but that this should be a key part of our work.
- A clearer structure was needed in order to make the plan more accessible both within Government and by Civil Society;
- The plan needed to be able to measure the activity carried out in order to be accountable and a clear process established for reporting progress to Civil Society and Parliament.
- The NAP cannot be a static document and needs to evolve to reflect developments in national policy, international actions and Civil Society feedback.

In recognition that consultation is an ongoing process and that a NAP needs to remain responsive, it will be reviewed on an annual basis and will receive input through the establishment of Civil Society led focus groups. **(See Annex 2)**

## **Annex 2 – Annual Reporting Timeline**

This timetable sets out the process of internal review, civil society consultation and reporting to Parliament that the UK National Action Plan will undergo. This process is designed to ensure that:

- The NAP becomes a ‘living’ document that will be constantly strengthened with the input of civil society;
- The NAP can be updated to reflect real-time domestic and international developments e.g. Departmental reviews, the development of UN indicators and the new agency UN Women;
- The NAP incorporates lessons learnt on implementation of UNSCR 1325 by multilateral and UK actors (e.g. approaches to gender training for international deployments or whether the UK pilot country plans are a model to replicate).

In addition to this process the NAP will undergo a broad evaluation in three years time, ideally by an external consultant.

2012 Consultation Milestones:

- A joint GAPS and HMG BSOS workshop in early 2012
- A joint GAPS and HMG Monitoring and Evaluation Focus Group in 2012.
- Cross Whitehall working group of officials meet with civil society bi-annually.



<b>Month</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<b>November 2010 onwards</b>	<p><b>Focus Groups</b></p> <p>Areas of the NAP requiring strengthening are identified jointly by HMG and civil society</p> <p>Civil society establishes focus groups on particular aspects of the NAP to be strengthened. The focus groups work is fed, via GAPS, into the regular 1325 civil society meetings with government officials and fed into the annual review of the NAP</p>	GAPS/Civil society, HMG
<b>August 2011</b>	<p><b>Internal Review</b></p> <p>FCO collate tri-departmental review of the NAP</p>	FCO, Embassies, DFID, MOD
<b>October 2011</b>	<p><b>Report Produced</b></p> <p>FCO produce tri-departmental narrative report review of the NAP</p>	FCO
<b>October 2011</b>	<p><b>Report to Parliament</b></p> <p>Narrative report sent to parliament via a Ministerial statement, is placed in the Library of the House and is presented to the Associate Parliamentary Group on Women Peace and Security for detailed scrutiny</p>	FCO

<b>Month</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<b>November 2011</b>	<p><b>Civil Society Views</b></p> <p>Civil society and APG formally comment on the narrative report review (including ideas worked up by the focus groups) possibly through the production of a shadow report</p>	Associate Parliamentary Group on Women Peace and Security and, GAPS
<b>December 2011</b>	<p><b>Senior Government Consideration</b></p> <p>Tri-Departmental Director Level meeting to consider civil society comments/shadow report and decide whether to make adaptations to the plan.</p>	FCO, DFID, MOD
<b>February 2012</b>	<p><b>Revised Plan</b></p> <p>HMG respond to civil society comments. Revised Plan disseminated.</p>	FCO
<b>Autumn 2012</b>	<p><b>Progress Report</b></p>	HMG

UK Government National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 Women, Peace & Security

<b>Month</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<b>October 2012</b>	<p><b>Report to Parliament</b></p> <p>Progress Report presented to Parliament through a Written Ministerial Statement and presented to the Associate Parliamentary Group on Women Peace and Security.</p>	<p>Associate Parliamentary Group on Women Peace and Security and, GAPS HMG</p>
<b>September 2013</b>	<p><b>Final Progress Report</b></p>	<p>HMG</p>
<b>October 2013</b>	<p><b>Report to Parliament</b></p> <p>Progress Report presented to Parliament through a Written Ministerial Statement and presented to the Associate Parliamentary Group on Women Peace and Security.</p>	<p>Associate Parliamentary Group on Women Peace and Security and, GAPS HMG</p>
<b>March 2014</b>	<p><b>New Plan Published</b></p>	<p>HMG</p>