



Foreign &  
Commonwealth  
Office



# UK National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2014-2017: Country-Level Implementation Plan

For focus countries:

Afghanistan, Burma, Democratic Republic of the  
Congo (DRC), Libya, Somalia and Syria



Department  
for International  
Development



Ministry  
of Defence

## Introduction



MONUSCO Gender Field Adviser, British Officer Major Rachel Grimes, meeting local women after recent attacks by armed groups in the area.

*Photo: MONUSCO/Abel Kavanagh*

*Cover image: Rachel Nicholson/DFID*

On 14 June, at the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, the UK published its third [National Action Plan \(NAP\)](#) for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325. This set out our priorities on Women, Peace and Security for the next three years. The Secretaries of State from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Department for International Development and Ministry of Defence launched the National Action Plan, demonstrating the high-level commitment to this area of work across Government.

The National Action Plan serves as a guiding national policy document that captures the diverse set of initiatives on this agenda taking place within the UK Government across our development, defence and foreign policy work. It provides direction and vision for our staff and partners to ensure that women and girls are at the centre of all our efforts to prevent, resolve and respond to conflict.

The Government undertook in June to develop and publish a separate Implementation Plan to establish baseline data and indicators to measure progress against outcomes at country level in the six focus countries set out in the UK National Action Plan: Afghanistan, Burma, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Libya, Somalia and Syria.

# Implementing the National Action Plan

## 1. The Implementation Plan

Following the release of the UK National Action Plan, we have been using this overarching policy and our joint intervention framework to support implementation at a country level.

This Implementation Plan needs to be read as an annex to the National Action Plan. It follows the Women, Peace and Security Intervention Framework set out in Annex B of the National Action Plan, with its four pillars of Participation, Protection, Prevention and Relief and Recovery, which are mutually re-enforcing. The Implementation Plan contains detailed information about the activities that we will be pursuing under each of the pillars in the six priority countries of the National Action Plan, with baseline and target data that we will use as a benchmark to assess the UK's efforts on Women, Peace and Security throughout the life of the Action Plan. The Implementation Plan illustrates the wide range of interventions being carried out across the six countries by the three Departments, and highlights the range of partners we work with, including multilateral agencies and civil society.

The National Action Plan integrated, for the first time, the work on Women, Peace and Security with all the UK's broader work on women's rights, access to justice and the prevention of violence. The Implementation Plan therefore includes activities relating to the Prime Minister's Special Representative's Initiative on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict and DFID's Strategic Vision for Girls and Women.

While the Implementation Plan seeks to capture the vast majority of our activity, it does not claim to be absolutely comprehensive. We want our work overseas to be responsive and flexible and we expect gender-sensitive approaches to be mainstreamed in government work in the UK as far as possible. The Implementation Plan focuses solely on interventions supported by the UK and not on other developments in-country over which the UK has no direct control or influence.

We have also arranged the information by country as an annex (starting on page 26: *Afghanistan, Burma, DRC, Libya, Somalia* and *Syria*), so that readers can more quickly see all the activities in a certain country.

## Indicators

The National Action Plan contained draft high-level indicators for each of the pillars of the Plan. These are now fully incorporated in the Implementation Plan to give readers a sense of ambition and direction under each pillar. The Implementation Plan contains target indicators for each of our activities. These will assist in tracking progress in what are sometimes volatile and changing circumstances. In some of the priority countries, continuing instability makes it particularly difficult to predict whether we will be able to achieve the desired outcomes. On 5 August, for example, the UK closed the British Embassy in Tripoli, Libya because of the deterioration in the security situation. Similarly the volatility in Syria and Somalia creates a high degree of uncertainty in determining or anticipating progress. Some target indicators are therefore set for 2015, rather than 2017. We will keep this under review as we assess progress throughout the life of the National Action Plan. We may need to adjust some targets to reflect changes in a particular context, but will do so consistent with a high level of ambition for delivery and impact.

## Implementing the National Action Plan (cont.)

### 2. Monitoring and Evaluation

There is a lack of evidence and country-level data on Women, Peace and Security issues and on what works in driving forward gender equality in fragile and conflict-affected states<sup>1</sup>. Through stringent monitoring and evaluation of the UK National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, the UK has a real opportunity to help build this evidence base by innovating, testing and potentially scaling up the wide range of interventions outlined in the National Action Plan. By sharing our experiences and this learning with our multilateral and international-NGO partners, the UK can improve our influence on Women, Peace and Security, champion the agenda and promote best-practice in our priority conflict, stability and security countries and regions.

Therefore, as well as monitoring and reporting against the targets outlined in the National Action Plan and Implementation plan, we have also allocated specific funding to external evaluation activity to establish and monitor baseline data. This will look at the theory behind our Women, Peace

and Security Intervention Framework; and improve the future evidence base, to understand better which interventions work.

This evaluation will focus answering the following high-level questions:

- To what extent was the UK Government's funding to women's organisations<sup>1</sup> operating in conflict settings effective in improving the inclusion of women and women and girls' interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflict(s)?
- To what extent were UK Government activities effective in building national capacity (e.g. government policy and legislation, strategic planning and delivery, human resources and expertise) to better respond to Violence against Women and Girls in conflict?
- To what extent have the UK's training programmes and tools become more gender sensitive and what difference has this made on the ground to women and girls affected by conflict?



### 3. Carrying out the work in the National Action Plan

We have re-issued instructions and guidance to our network of Diplomatic Posts, DFID offices and Defence Attachés across the world, as well as people working on conflict issues in the UK, to ensure that:

- they continue to be fully aware of the Government's latest strategy on Women, Peace and Security;
- they continue to engage ambitiously with host country Governments and civil society to ensure that the guiding principles of Women, Peace and Security, as set out in UNSCR 1325 and subsequent Resolutions, are implemented; and
- they report back to London on significant developments and achievements resulting from the UK's work in this area.

The Government's Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) will launch in 2015/16. During the preparatory work taking place across Government in 2014 we have ensured that Women, Peace and Security is fully integrated into the new Fund.

We will continue to work closely with civil society throughout the implementation of the National Action Plan, in the UK and abroad, particularly in the priority countries. We are grateful for the expert input from members of Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS) in the production of the Implementation Plan. GAPS also led workshops in Afghanistan, Burma and Somalia in 2014 which were partly funded and facilitated by the UK Government. These have helped to shape both the National Action Plan and the Implementation Plan.

## Reporting on progress

We have focussed our resources on detailing the work in the focus countries and have not included in the Implementation Plan further details of our proposed activity on Building National Capacity, the final part of Section 4 of the National Action Plan, nor our work with multilateral institutions<sup>1</sup>. We will, however, report to Parliament annually from autumn 2015 on all the areas of work set out in the National Action Plan. The annual reports will be deposited in Parliament and shared with the Associate Parliamentary Group (APG) on Women, Peace and Security. We will consult with UK civil society and priority country civil society in advance of each annual report and welcome updates from them on the situation on the ground for women and girls in our target countries.

<sup>1</sup> For a detailed analysis of the existing evidence base available on Women Peace and Security, please see the December 2013 ODI literature review on an assessment of the evidence of links between gender equality, peacebuilding and statebuilding: <http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/8767.pdf>

Women's organisations can be defined as organisations or groups 'with a primary focus on promoting women's rights, gender equality, and/or empowerment'. See: <http://www.pathwaysofempowerment.org/>

<sup>1</sup> pp 22-24 of the National Action Plan

## Detail of activities by pillar of the National Action Plan

### Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Active inclusion of women, and women and girls' interests, in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.	1. Women's political participation in parliaments, regional parliaments and ministerial positions
	2. Women's political participation as voters and candidates
	3. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 1.1 – The UK encourages grassroots participation by women and girls.</b>		
<b>1.1.1</b> - Provide financial and technical support to women and girls' coalitions working to mitigate conflict and build peace, including by providing financial and capacity-building support to civil society organisations and platforms promoting women and girls' participation in peace building.		
<b>Libya</b> In Libya the UK will work with Dan Church Aid to ensure greater impact and sustainability of the work of Libyan women's organisations. Key areas: a) the promotion of women's rights and b) participation in the Libyan Constitution drafting process and national dialogue and reconciliation process. Project includes sub-granting to a number of grassroots women's Civil Society Organisations to undertake different advocacy campaigns.	Civil Society Organisations have received limited training and limited awareness-raising is currently taking place.	By March 2015, 11 Women's Civil Society Organisations have implemented two advocacy campaigns on the Constitution and at least six Women's Civil Society Organisations are working in a coalition.
<b>Somalia</b> In Somalia, the UK will work with the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance to increase the number of women engaged in determining local development and budget priorities in target districts.	No baseline in place	Baseline established, 30% increase from baseline by 2017.
In Somalia, the UK will increase the involvement of women in local conflict resolution through the Somalia Stability Fund (SSF).	SSF gender strategy in place, no call issued for funding.	At least 4 calls for programme concepts issued and implemented to support women's roles in restoring peace and stability in Somalia.
<b>Syria</b> In Syria, the UK will provide capacity-building support, including mentoring and small grants, to grassroots peace-building leaders and organisations and to wider civil society.	Project in start-up phase, baseline being established.	By March 2015, six Civil Society Organisations and one peacebuilding network will have improved capacity to implement their initiatives, and at least 20 per cent of participants involved will be women.

## Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
In Syria, the UK will support activists and women's human rights defenders by linking them to wider regional groups of peacebuilders and support their efforts to organise and mobilise as networks.	No existing baseline	20 women's human rights defenders and group leaders trained on women's participation in peace negotiations, advocacy, and supported to formulate country strategies for their groups.
<b>1.1.2 - Build women and girls' leadership, networks, ability to organise and political know-how in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by the use of the Chevening alumni network to better understand and address the social and educational barriers to women applying to the scheme; and supporting female political actors through informal exchanges, lobbying, networking events, and visits to and from the UK to share best practice and lessons learnt.</b>		
<b>Burma</b>		
In Burma, UK will support Shan Women's Action Network on lobbying and activism on the needs of displaced Shan women and children, women's empowerment and improving literacy for women.	10 emerging women leaders from conflict-affected areas of Shan State provided with 3-week training course, including education / awareness trips.	Increased capacity for lobbying and activism. 30 emerging women leaders from conflict-affected areas of Shan State provided with 3-week training courses, including exposure trips.
In Burma, the UK will consult regularly with civil society, including women's groups on engagement with the army on women, peace and security.	3 meetings held in the past year (December 2013, February 2014, September 2014).	Quarterly meetings held throughout period to better inform HMG policy and engagement with the army.
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>		
In the DRC, the UK will support the female political participation and leadership sub-working group (of the Group Thématique Genre) to encourage more consultation, exchanges, lobbying and networking.	Sub-working group not operational.	Sub-working group functional and facilitating consultation between the government and female political actors.
In the DRC, the UK will encourage female participation by supporting high level political engagement to challenge the discriminatory 'code de la famille' through the government/donor gender working group (Group Thématique Genre).	Current legislation gives men authority over decision-making in the household.	Legislative change which gives women equal authority over decision-making in the household.
<b>Libya</b>		
In Libya, the UK will work with Chevening alumni network to better understand and address the social and educational barriers to women; and support female political actors through informal exchanges, lobbying, networking events, and visits to and from the UK to share best practice and lessons learnt.	Activity delayed by in-country situation intention is to re visit.	Greater understanding of obstacles to female participation in governance. Proposals devised to address these. Exchange visits take place security situation permitting.

## Detail of activities by pillar of the National Action Plan

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<p><b>Syria</b></p> <p>In Syria, the UK will support a Local Governance Programme ensuring women are represented on community advisory boards (CABs, comprising of NGOs, local council officials and community representatives) helping ensure that women's needs and priorities are addressed by the Basic Service Packages; that women benefit from the basic services delivered through CABs; and that women are involved in their delivery. There are four modular Basic Service Packages covering: governance, education, health and infrastructure. Each comprises training and small grants to enable one town or community to restore and improve their services in that area e.g. rebuild a school or restore electricity supply.</p>	5% of members of the 20 CABs are women.	By March 2015, 10% representation of women on 20 CABs.

### Output - 1.2 The UK encourages meaningful political participation by women and girls.

**1.2.1** - Support women's political participation in peace and transition processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: supporting local governance programmes, encouraging female voter participation and promoting and strengthening women's participation in elections, constitution-drafting processes and national dialogues, including by working with men and boys.

<p><b>Afghanistan</b></p> <p>In Afghanistan, the UK will continue to encourage female voter participation through training for female candidates and councillors, dialogue forums to foster wider support for women's participation and the incorporation of gender issues in electoral plans.</p>	Unreliable data on number of newly registered women voters. There has been no census in Afghanistan for decades and voter lists are notoriously unreliable.	Independent Election Commission identifies that 30% newly registered voters are women by 2015.
<p><b>Burma</b></p> <p>In Burma, the UK will support the Programme for Democratic Change, to increase the percentage of parliamentary candidates who are women.</p>	5.6% of MPs are female in the Lower House (Pyithu Hluttaw) (24/429) and 1.8% in the Upper House (Amyotha Hluttaw) (4/224).	50 women potential candidates (to both houses) supported with a view to them standing in the 2020 elections.
<p>In Burma, the UK will support involvement of women in health and local governance structures in Kachin and South East Burma.</p>	66 women in key positions in local government structures such as Village Development Committees and Village Health Committees.	Significant increase in representation of women. 277 women in key positions.
<p><b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b></p> <p>In the DRC, the UK will encourage female participation through engagement to support the gender parity bill currently under revision.</p>	Revised bill on parity law still in draft with quotas ruled unconstitutional.	Progressive legislation passed and implemented. Congolese authorities and civil society actively engaging women.



## Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>1.2.2</b> - Work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for recognition of women as crucial participants in political and peace processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: pushing for women's full representation in ongoing peace processes; and supporting UN Special Envoys and SRSGs to involve women in peace building and negotiation processes.		
<b>Afghanistan</b> In Afghanistan, the UK will work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for the recognition of women as crucial participants in any developing peace process in country.	Limited participation of women in high level peace discussions (nine out of circa seventy members of the High Peace Council are female).	Greater recognition of the importance of women's meaningful inclusion in peace processes including statements from members of the new Afghan government demonstrating commitment to the Women, Peace and Security agenda.
<b>Burma</b> The UK will contribute funding to the Peace Support Fund in Burma, to be used to increase women's participation in the formal peace process.	No regular attendance of women in the National Ceasefire Coordination Team or in the Government's lead team.	More than one woman representative on each side in top level political dialogue. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b> In the DRC, the UK will support UN Habitat to stimulate peace and social cohesion through prevention and resolution of land disputes.	No sex-disaggregated data available for number of land disputes that take place nor percentage of land disputes successfully mediated.	Baseline completed by March 2015 with baseline data disaggregated by sex.  Target to be reviewed following completion of baseline data collection.
<b>Libya</b> In Libya, the UK will work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for recognition of women as crucial participants in political and peace processes in Libya.	The UK is supporting work to ensure that the new constitutional drafting commission is aware of gender equality issues and these are represented in the constitution.	Constitution provides for equal status of men and women. Strong representation of women in any delegations participating in political and peace processes.
<b>Syria</b> The UK will provide an international platform for Syrian women political leaders to engage in a formal political process, if/when this happens. The UK will continue to lobby the Syrian Opposition to include women in their decision-making processes and platforms.	The Opposition included two women in their delegation to Geneva in January 2014. No high-level female representative within the UN Mediator's team.	In next round of official political process talks (date to be confirmed), 30% of the Opposition delegation to be women. The UN Mediator's Team to include an empowered gender advisor.

<sup>1</sup> This project is currently under review and target may therefore be changed.

## Detail of activities by pillar of the National Action Plan

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 1.3 - The UK encourages Governments to develop strategies for their countries and ministries that foster meaningful participation by women and girls.</b>		
<p><b>1.3.1</b> - Actively encourage the employment of women within foreign government roles, security services and the Armed Forces and related Ministries, including by: encouraging the deployment of female military officers on UN Operations; actively supporting the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives; and strengthening both women's role in the Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) and its ability to protect Afghan women through the training of future female leaders at the Afghanistan National Army Officer Academy.</p>		
<p><b>Afghanistan</b></p> <p>In Afghanistan, the UK will strengthen the role of women in the security forces through the European Mission to Afghanistan (EUPOL) by providing leadership and assertiveness training to female police officers, and through the training of future female leaders at the Afghanistan National Army Officer Academy (ANAOA).</p>	<p>The UK MOD helped establish a recruitment process for the ANAOA, which has now been fully transitioned to Afghan National Army Recruitment Command (ANARC) ownership. First platoon of female officers began training in May 2014 and included 21 women (out of a target 30). The female development course is currently being delivered by a UK EUPOL officer.</p>	<p>The UK MOD will encourage the ANARC to actively recruit females to the ANAOA. The UK MOD seeks to have a final target of 80% female trainees graduate from the ANAOA.</p> <p>Female Development Course transitioned to Afghan ownership and effectively delivered by Afghan training officer.</p>
<p><b>Libya</b></p> <p>In Libya, the UK will promote and support the integration of women into the Libyan security sector/in security sector reform.</p>	<p>The UK has limited capacity to influence the structure of the armed forces and police in the current circumstances but we will raise these issues when security and stability is restored.</p>	<p>When circumstances permit, Libyans acknowledge the need to increase female representation in the security sector.</p>
<p><b>Somalia</b></p> <p>The UK will support the Health Consortium for the Somali People in Somalia to increase the participation of women in health decision-making processes at the devolved level.</p>	<p>Percentage of women represented on functioning district health boards/committees:</p> <p>10% in Karkaar; 10% in Gedo; 10% in Sahil.</p>	<p>50% women in Karkaar health committee; 33% in Gedo, 30% in Sahil by mid 2016.</p>
<p><b>Syria</b></p> <p>The UK will provide support to the Syria National Coalition / Interim Government to address women's participation. The UK will continue to lobby the National Coalition leadership on increasing the number of women members of the organisation.</p>	<p>National Coalition/Interim Government have no current plans in place on women's participation. The UK has lobbied the General Assembly membership on a draft bill to increase women members of the National Coalition to 30%.</p>	<p>By Spring 2015, National Coalition / Interim Government produce plan to address the participation by women in opposition institutions.</p>

## Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>1.3.2</b> - Support governments in developing and implementing National Action Plans for Women, Peace, and Security, including by: making UK resources and technical expertise available to foreign governments; and sharing our experience of monitoring and evaluating progress against the plan.		
<b>Afghanistan</b> The UK will support Afghanistan on the development and implementation of the Afghan National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and will encourage the inclusion of Preventing Sexual Violence initiatives.	Afghan National Action Plan unfinished with no implementation plan.	Afghan National Action Plan finished and published, cross-government approach to implementation finalised.
<b>Burma</b> In Burma, the UK will support the implementation of the Government of Myanmar National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013 – 2022).	National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women in place.	Burma making progress implementing its National Strategic Plan. UK being supportive, particularly on actions related to Women and Decision-making; Violence against Women; and Women and Emergencies.
In Burma, the UK will lobby the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence and Department of Social Welfare and hope to consider funding an alliance of gender networks to support the development of a Burmese National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325.	Burma a signatory to the Declaration of Commitment to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, but there is no Burmese National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325.	Burmese NAP in place, including End Sexual Violence in Conflict implementation plan.
<b>Libya</b> The UK will support implementation of the Libyan Decree on Sexual Violence by sending technical experts to work with the organising Committee. (On hold due to political/security deterioration in Libya).	Decree on sexual violence in place, lack of implementation.	Decree implemented resulting in reparations for survivors and access to services.
<b>Somalia</b> The UK will support the implementation of the Somalia National Action Plan (NAP) on Ending Sexual Violence in conflict.	Somali NAP on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict launched at the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence, June 2014.	Plan being implemented.

We have not included in the Implementation Plan further details about the following activities from the Participation pillar of the National Action Plan:

**1.1.3** - Support the production of rigorous evidence on increasing women and girls' participation in decision-making and leadership and use this evidence to inform programme design and policy making.

**1.2.3** - Ensure that women are fully and meaningfully represented at any international peacebuilding event or summit hosted by the UK, by encouraging government delegations to fully include women representatives.

These activities are primarily being carried out in, or directed from, the UK and will be on-going throughout the lifetime of the National Action Plan. We have not therefore attempted to capture these in tabular form with baselines and target indicators. We will report annually against all activities, including these.

## Detail of activities by pillar of the National Action Plan

### Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Prevention of conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence	1. Women and girls' engagement in early warning mechanisms to prevent the outbreak of conflict.
	2. Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
	3. Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeeper and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases.

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 2.3 - The UK works to end impunity related to conflict-related violence against women and girls</b>		
<b>2.3.1</b> - Ensure security and justice sector reform (SJSR) programmes are gender-sensitive, have strengthened systems of accountability, and promote access to justice for women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations by working with national police forces and developing legal frameworks, training women in basic legal skills, and training community leaders and local government staff on their role in preventing violence against women and girls in their communities.		
<b>Afghanistan</b> In Afghanistan, via EUPOL, the UK will lobby through bilateral and multilateral channels to support the implementation of the Ministry of Interior's (MoI) Gender Strategy to reduce abuse of female police officers and increase recruitment and retention rates.	Agreed EUPOL policy to mainstream all gender-related activity by end 2014; MoI gender strategy agreed and signed by Minister of Interior.	EUPOL policy on mainstreaming of all EUPOL gender-activity implemented. New Afghan government engaged and implementing MoI gender strategy.
<b>Burma</b> In Burma, the UK will fund the establishment of legal aid centres and the training of women in basic legal skills.	0 women trained as paralegals through this project (baseline taken from beginning of the project – November 2013).	60 women trained as paralegals increasing access to justice in conflict areas for women survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b> In the DRC, the UK will continue to implement the UK's Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative, including through working with key Congolese partners such as the Personal Representative of the Head of State for Sexual Violence and Child Recruitment; relevant Ministries and parliamentarians and civil society actors. UK to continue leadership role within the DRC on this agenda.	Sexual and gender based violence remains widespread. However, the government and civil society of DRC have supported the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative, including by sending high-level delegations to the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict and committing to follow-up.	Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Crimes of Sexual Violence endorsed by government of DRC and in use in conflict-affected areas of DRC.
<b>Libya</b> In Libya, the UK will work with No Peace Without Justice supporting implementation of the transitional justice law, in particular, building links between state and civil society and monitoring and documenting of human rights abuses including in relation to women and children.	Limited capacity of Libyan institutions to fulfil their duties to provide accountability for past crimes.	Libyans feel more confident that institutions are better progressing transitional justice issues. Data will be collected to monitor progress including through feedback from activity participants, media reports and trial monitoring reports (target date – March 2015).

## Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
In Libya, the UK will continue to lobby for improved human rights including women's rights.	Human rights situation very poor due to ongoing violence and lack of rule of law. Many civilian casualties and human rights abuses including kidnappings, killings and summary executions.	When circumstances permit, stable government introduces measures to guarantee basic human rights including in the new constitution.

**2.3.2** - Tackle the culture of impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence at a national and international level, including through the PSVI Global Summit where we call for an end for impunity for sexual or gender-based violence in conflict; and in-country projects to help law enforcement professionals to support and document, collect, and preserve forensic evidence of sexual and gender based violence crimes.

<b>Burma</b>	These issues were not included in the first MDWSC course.	Module included in all relevant training offers and courses. Greater awareness of issues and responsibility.
In Burma, the UK will develop a 'Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative / Violence Against Women and Girls' component for the Defence Academy's Senior Leadership Programme and Managing Defence in the Wider Security Context (MDWSC) courses for the Tatmadaw (army), police, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and Border Affairs.		
In Burma, the UK will support Geneva Call to work with Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) and ethnic women's Civil Society Organisations to increase signatories to the Deed of Commitment for the Prohibition of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict and towards the Elimination of Gender Discrimination (launched in 2012) in order to develop and enforce policies, procedures and practices.	Two NSAGs have signed the Deed.	At least two other NSAGs have signed the Deed. At least three groups have implemented and enforced policies, procedures and practices to prevent and respond to sexual violence within their areas of control.
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	187 convictions by military jurisdictions for sexual violence between July 2011 and December 2013.	An ongoing increase in the number of successful prosecutions of perpetrators as measured by the government and UN Joint Human Rights Office.
In the DRC, the UK will continue to actively press the government to end the culture of impunity for crimes of Sexual and Gender Based Violence by lobbying on emblematic cases, active support for the International Criminal Court and working closely with partners to ensure that legislation facilitates the effective prosecution of the perpetrators of the worst crimes.		
<b>Syria</b>	No existing baseline.	20 professionals trained to respond to sexual violence, including in protection strategies, support to survivors and accountability.
In Syria, the UK will train and provide material support to human rights professionals working to respond to sexual violence in line with the International Protocol on documentation and investigation of sexual violence in conflict.		

## Detail of activities by pillar of the National Action Plan

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 2.4 - The UK delivers a set of programmed activities that prevents violence against women and girls</b>		
<b>2.4.1.</b> - Undertake 'safe spaces' programming to protect adolescent girls from violence in conflict and post-conflict settings, including projects in refugee settings.		
<p><b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b></p> <p>In the DRC, the UK will provide funding to the International Red Cross with the aim of ensuring adolescent girls in humanitarian settings are safe from violence. A core component is building the evidence base on what interventions most effectively protect adolescent girls from violence. Key activities include:</p> <p>Providing opportunities for girls to build assets to protect against violence through mentorship, learning and peer interaction in safe spaces;</p> <p>Capacity building to improve attitudes, skills and practices of service providers;</p> <p>Engagement with girls' families/community members to improve attitudes, knowledge and skills.</p>	<p>This is a new project. Baseline data due to be collected by beginning of 2015.</p>	<p>1,625 girls have participated in human, social, physical and financial asset building activities enabling them to protect themselves from violence and respond to threats or incidents of violence.</p>
<b>2.4.2</b> - Undertake innovative programming to prevent violence against women and girls in conflict and non-conflict settings, to test and implement the DFID Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls.		
<p><b>Afghanistan</b></p> <p>In Afghanistan, the UK will fund and support the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) to raise awareness of women's rights, including ending violence against women and girls, across provinces through workshops and media and will support human rights defenders working on women's issues.</p>	<p>UK funding for AIHRC secured for 2014/5. Work underway to refresh EU Action Plan to implement EU Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders.</p>	<p>24 regional and 12 provincial training sessions/workshops conducted by AIHRC each year for different groups of society; increased awareness of women's rights reported by AIHRC. EU Action plan on human rights defenders completed and implemented.</p>
<p><b>Burma</b></p> <p>In Burma, the UK will fund training for community leaders, youth leaders, Community Based Organisations, women's groups, faith-based groups, journalists and government staff on their role in preventing sexual violence in their communities.</p>	<p>0 beneficiaries trained</p>	<p>10 community leaders and 20 male youth leaders in 20 villages educated on the need for behavioural change, introducing a new culture of responsibility and acceptability, in order to reduce the number of sexual and gender based violence offences. These people reach out to approximately 1,000 people in 20 villages.</p>
<p>In Kachin and Rakhine states in Burma, the UK will mainstream Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) minimum protection standards into WASH infrastructure programmes run by Trocaire, Health Poverty Action, Save the Children UK and Oxfam, including locks on latrines and women's participation in both location of latrines and lighting.</p>	<p>Work underway on standard designs but patchy implementation.</p>	<p>Partners fully implement WASH minimum protection standards for all water points and latrines.</p>
<p>In Burma, the UK will support information sessions with community groups in Kachin and Rakhine on how to safely access services in humanitarian situations.</p>	<p>12 sessions held with community groups.</p>	<p>40 sessions held with community groups, leading to greater awareness and evidence of services being accessed more readily and safely.</p>

## Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<p><b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b></p> <p>In the DRC, La Pépinière programme will support War Child UK's project: 'Support and Protect Vulnerable Young Women and Girls Living and Working on the Streets of Tshangu, Kinshasa'. The War Child UK project includes support to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A night ambulance and a drop-in centre;</li> <li>Life-skill classes, including recognising and counteracting sexual violence;</li> <li>Development of child protection mechanisms for girls, supporting the reporting of abuse by peers or staff;</li> <li>Medical and psycho-social support services for survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).</li> </ul>	1,372 women and girls receiving medical and psycho-social support, 107 medical cases referred to relevant social services, 28 girls receiving life skill classes (including recognising/counteracting SGBV).	By 2015, support to local community substantially enhanced. 3,110 women and girls receiving medical and psycho-social support; 262 medical cases referred to relevant social services; 85 girls receiving life skills classes (including recognising / counteracting SGBV).
<p>In the DRC, the UK will mainstream a gender-sensitive approach throughout its peace and stability programming to end the conflict in eastern DRC, including activities to respond to wider causes and consequences of the conflict and human rights abuses, such as land disputes; promoting greater respect for human rights and natural resource management and governance; Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration and building community resilience.</p>	All initial partners were scored on their approach to gender when proposals were reviewed, and were judged to have an 'acceptable' approach.	Throughout the lifetime of the programme all peace and stability partners have demonstrated a 'strong' approach to gender in their programme design and implementation.
<p><b>Libya</b></p> <p>In Libya, the UK will work on Civil Society Organisation media campaigns to challenge social attitudes towards Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and behaviour.</p>	Suspended due to political and security deterioration.	When circumstances permit, successful media campaigns take place (measured by social media hits and responses).
<p><b>Somalia</b></p> <p>In Somalia, the UK will work with Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli and International Alert to prevent and respond to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) against Women and Girls in Mogadishu, including development of referral pathways for survivors who report.</p>	0 beneficiaries (response services being created).	By year 3 (2017) 75% of beneficiaries evaluate GBV response services as adequate.
<p><b>Syria</b></p> <p>In Syria, the UK will undertake innovative programming to raise awareness of women's and girls' rights and positively engage men and boys to end Gender Based Violence (GBV), including media, communication and advocacy strategies to promote changed social norms.</p>	No baseline information yet collected on the percentage of Internally Displaced Persons who recognise various forms of GBV and view them as unacceptable	Baseline information collected. 15% more beneficiaries recognise various forms of GBV and view them unacceptable compared with baseline.

### 2.4.3 - Design and deliver quality projects on preventing sexual violence in partnership with participants at the PSVI Global Summit 2014.

<p><b>Burma</b></p> <p>In Burma, the UK will provide funding to train 180 government staff, including General Administrative Department Officers, on international and national laws on sexual violence and the importance of providing psychosocial support to survivors.</p>	0 staff trained	180 staff trained and better equipped to make informed policy decisions and introduce new legislation as appropriate.
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## Detail of activities by pillar of the National Action Plan

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 2.5 - The UK will work at home and abroad to prevent specific forms of violence against women and girls</b>		
<b>2.5.1</b> - UK will work trans-nationally on the prevention of FGM and CEFM, ensuring a joined up approach across HMG that provides scope for supporting Southern leadership and sharing lessons and good practice with developing countries, including a flagship five year legislation, social change and research programme in 17 countries to tackle FGM.		
<b>Somalia</b>	No communities declaring abandonment of FGM.	300 communities declared abandonment of FGM by mid 2016.
In Somalia, the UK will work with 300 communities to secure the abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) through the Joint Health and Nutrition Programme.		

We have not included in the Implementation Plan further details about the following activities from the Prevention pillar of the National Action Plan:

<b>2.1.1</b> - Review the UK's conflict assessment tools, including the Joint Analysis of Conflict and Security (JACS), and the conflict sensitivity review (CSR) tools.
<b>2.1.2</b> - Ensure women play a key role in action to control the use of illicit small arms and light weapons.
<b>2.1.3</b> - Work with bilateral and multilateral partners to improve gender-sensitive conflict prevention.
<b>2.1.4</b> - Strengthen Early Warning systems, including by improving the early warning systems associated with the Conflict, Stability, and Security Fund.
<b>2.2.1</b> - Develop and disseminate protocols, policies and guidance on Women, Peace, and Security and preventing violence against women and girls, including using the specialised Violence Against Women and Girls Helpdesk to provide support and advice across Government.
<b>2.2.2</b> - Undertake research through the VAWG Research and Innovation Fund to establish what works to prevent violence against women and girls in conflict and non-conflict settings, including addressing discriminatory social norms that allow violence to persist.
<b>2.5.2</b> - Take forward the UK Action Plan on Violence Against Women and Girls.

These activities are primarily being carried out in, or directed from, the UK and will be on-going throughout the lifetime of the National Action Plan. Some of these are already mainstreamed into Departmental activities. We have not therefore attempted to capture these in tabular form with baselines and target indicators. We will report annually against all activities, including these.



## Detail of activities by pillar of the National Action Plan

### Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights upheld in conflict and post-conflict situations.	1. Extent to which national laws to protect women and girls' human rights are in line with international standards
	2. Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls
	3. Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 3.1 - The UK will increase the quantity, quality and culture of protection available to women and girls overseas</b>		
<b>3.1.1</b> - Drive forward international and national policy processes to improve the normative framework for women and girls in conflict and post-conflict states, including through our work at the UN and with national Governments; and by supporting other Governments' development of their own National Action Plans		
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Awaiting new government formation.	Cross government approach to implementation of EVAW law and NAPWA. TMAF refresh includes women's rights, and Government of Afghanistan reports successfully on meeting targets annually.
In Afghanistan, the UK will lobby the new Afghan government through bilateral and multilateral channels to ensure that women's rights are integral to its new policies and support them in the continued development and implementation of existing gender strategies, including the Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) Law, National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA), and the refresh of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF).		

<b>3.1.2</b> - Provide technical expertise and support to national and multilateral organisations and governments to improve gender-sensitive programming and military engagement in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by: working with foreign armies to increase awareness, understanding and application of good practice related to women, peace, and security and continued instruction on the Law of Armed Conflict.		
<b>Burma</b>	No attendance	The Government's National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW) 2013-2022 actions being implemented by two relevant government ministries.
In Burma, the UK will attend the Burmese Government Sector Working Group on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment to promote gender-sensitivity within government and civil society programmes.		
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	Research and capacity building planned.	Increased understanding of girls' needs. Research completed and disseminated on (1) analysis of social norms that effect girls in the DRC; (2) analysis of approaches to attitudinal and behavioural change. Both pieces of research to include a focus on Violence Against Women and Girls. <sup>2</sup>
In DRC, La Pépinière programme will improve the gender components of DFID DRC's portfolio, for example through supporting health and education programmes better to understand and meet girls' needs, as well as sharing learning and lessons with other partners working on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) issues such as Global Fund and the World Bank.		

<sup>2</sup> A tender is also underway to contract: (a) learning (qualitative/quantitative research); (b) innovation (grant fund for pilot projects focused on economic empowerment); and (c) capacity assessment/building local gender capability.

## Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<p><b>Somalia</b></p> <p>The British Peace Support Team (Eastern Africa) (BPST(EA)) will provide training on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in Kenya to personnel from AMISOM (the African Union Mission in Somalia) Troop Contributing Countries for trainers of trainers and others involved in planning peace keeping operations. Two more two week courses for 40 personnel each planned before March 2015.</p>	<p>One two week pilot course for 40 AMISOM officers including women, from 12 countries took place July 2014.</p> <p>Since September 2014, BPST(EA) have also incorporated SGBV modules into training given to Burundi and Uganda troops at the tactical level prior to forthcoming deployments to Somalia.</p>	<p>All course participants will have a good understanding of the international legal framework on preventing sexual violence in conflict, which they will share with others through their training or planning role, including on the mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to this which reduces prevalence of sexual violence in Somalia.</p>

Output 3.2 - The UK will protect women and girls from gender-based violence		
3.2.1 - Provide multi-sector survivor-centred programming to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict-affected states, including through bilateral programming		
<p><b>Afghanistan</b></p> <p>In Afghanistan, the UK will work with a local NGO to support a project which will provide psychological treatment for survivors of sexual harassment and violence, support state institutions to improve their response to survivors of sexual violence and to raise public awareness of the threats women face in Afghanistan.</p>	<p>Limited government capacity to assist survivors of sexual violence; limited psychological treatment available. No comprehensive policy documentation with focus on sexual violence.</p>	<p>Increased awareness of the needs of sexual violence survivors within the police and justice system.</p> <p>Psychological treatment to women survivors of sexual violence in place.</p> <p>Policy recommendations on tackling sexual violence are shared with the relevant institutions.</p>
<p><b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b></p> <p>In the DRC, the UK will develop service standards for the treatment of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) survivors.</p>	<p>385 SGBV survivors received Post Exposure Prophylaxis Kits within 72 hours.</p>	<p>6,463 SGBV survivors receive Post Exposure Prophylaxis Kits within 72 hours.</p>
<p>In the DRC the UK will support Tearfund in order to work on evidence-based interventions with churches and other faith communities to reduce both the incidence and impact of sexual violence in conflict-affected areas in eastern DRC. Activities include: survivors receiving care and being referred to support services, including justice; reporting and prosecution of sexual violence cases, reducing impunity of perpetrators. Faith leaders facilitating greater accountability and multi-sectoral collaboration and action against sexual violence.</p>	<p>Discrimination and sexual violence against women and girls endemic. Little equality before the law and low participation in political and public affairs.</p>	<p>By end March 2015, 75 faith leaders trained and equipped to promote gender justice and tackle sexual violence; 15 community action groups established to prevent sexual violence and inspire a further 5 communities each; 30 first line responders able to document cases, ensure informed consent and help compile evidence against perpetrators; with the result that communities feel safer.</p>
<p><b>Libya</b></p> <p>In Libya, the UK will support a project delivering a female specific Crime Scene Investigators (CSI) course at the National Criminal Investigation Department (CID) HQ.</p>	<p>Nine women already working for the Libyan CID successfully completed a female-specific CSI course.</p>	<p>Nucleus of specially trained female officers established, provided funding and the security situation permits a return to Libya to continue this work.</p>

## Detail of activities by pillar of the National Action Plan

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<p><b>Somalia</b></p> <p>In Somalia, the UK will support the Core State Functions Programme to: Train police officers and legal officials in dealing with cases of sexual violence; Support sexual assault referral centres, which provide free medical care, counselling and legal advice to survivors of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG); Increase the use of mobile courts in rural areas by VAWG survivors.</p>	3,906 women have received legal assistance through the Core State Functions Programme in 2013.	6,000 women will receive legal assistance through the Core State Functions Programme (2015 target).
<p><b>Syria</b></p> <p>In Syria, the UK will train community members, health and service providers on child protection, the clinical management of rape, psychosocial support, and Gender Based Violence (GBV).</p>	The UK has funded similar activities previously. As part of these efforts training was provided for: 28 health workers in PSS, 29 Case managers on GBV and 41 GPs on the clinical management of rape. As part of our ongoing efforts, so far 6 Psycho-social workers were trained on PSS and 25 community members in GBV.	Significant increase in support for victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence. 10 trainings of trainers completed, 159 service providers trained, 180 sexual assault referral centre staff trained, 250 community members trained.

### Output 3.3 - The UK will protect the rights of women and girls and will empower them by increasing the employment, health, education and training services available to women and girls.

**3.3.1** - Provide programme and policy support to delay first pregnancy and support safe childbirth for women and girls in conflict-affected states, including by supporting reproductive, maternal and newborn health programmes in 21 countries in Africa and Asia and 13 country level programmes which have a specific focus on young women and adolescent girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights.

<p><b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b></p> <p>In the DRC, the UK will increase coverage of essential reproductive, maternal and child health services in DFID-supported health zones (30 health zones out of 515) including Advocacy and sensitisation on gender-related issues and on Family Planning/Reproductive Health services including targeted work with boys and peer education; Integration of Adolescent Friendly Sexual Reproductive Health services into mainstream primary care; Rapid analysis to capture the situation of women and girls in the supported health zones.</p>	218,691 births attended by skilled health personnel.	1,575,599 births attended by skilled health personnel.
<p><b>Somalia</b></p> <p>In Somalia, the UK will support the provision of essential health services such as ante-natal and post-natal care, skilled birth delivery, immunisations and routine nutrition provisions.</p>	10% of health facilities in Joint Health and Nutrition Programme regions offering 24/7 Emergency obstetric care services.	50% of targeted health facilities offering 24/7 emergency obstetric care services by end 2016.
<p>In Somalia, the UK will support the NGO Health Consortium to provide an essential package of health services to the most vulnerable, especially women and children, in three political zones (Somaliland, Puntland, and South Central).</p>	Gedo circa 6% of births (2010) Sahil circa 5% (baseline 2011) Karkaar; (Jan-May) Skilled Birth Attendants were present at an average of 4.33% per month (baseline 2011)	By end 2015: Gedo circa 25% of births Sahil 35% Karkaar 35%

## Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>3.3.2 - Get economic assets directly to girls and women in conflict-affected states, including by providing programmes that support women and girls' jobs and livelihoods, training and skills, property rights, financial inclusion and social protection. The UK will also work on creating an enabling infrastructure for girls and women and a favourable investment climate.</b>		
<b>Afghanistan</b> In Afghanistan, UK will support women to enable them to have greater access to employment and economic activities, and increased incomes through strengthening their participation in production and markets, enterprise development, business skills and leadership training. This includes work in the agriculture, rural enterprise and artisan sectors.	Since project started in 2011, 13,000 full-time equivalent jobs for women have been created.	By March 2016, an additional 500 full-time equivalent jobs for women will have been created. Targets are not yet available for 2017.
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b> In the DRC, the UK will support the economic empowerment of adolescent girls through La Pepiniere programme, which includes: (a) establishing baselines and situational analysis of adolescent girls' lives; (b) supporting projects to develop evidence about 'what works' to economically empower adolescent girls; and (c) dissemination of the research learning.	Funding for three year inception phase of programme approved.	Pilot projects operational and evidence of what works to economically empower girls generated.
<b>Somalia</b> In Somalia, the Building Resilience in South Central Somalia programme supports over 100 extremely vulnerable communities to develop and implement community resilience plans including improving the livelihoods of female headed households.	Programme in planning phase.	Number of targeted beneficiaries set and reached, NGO Resilience Programme targets to be confirmed 30% of all beneficiaries targeted by FAO Resilience Programme activities will be female.
<b>3.3.3 - Get girls through primary and secondary school in conflict and post-conflict situations, including through the UK's £355million flagship programme, the Girls' Education Challenge, which works in countries such as in Afghanistan to provide girls in hard to reach areas with a quality education and to improve learning outcomes.</b>		
<b>Afghanistan</b> In Afghanistan, UK will support the multi-donor Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) to aid government education programmes.	In 2012/13, UK funds were used to support 6.7m children in school through ARTF, 39% (2.6m) of whom are girls. There is no data available yet for 2014.	Target figures for 2017 have not yet been set by the Ministry of Education. The UK will work with the Ministry to develop targets.
In Afghanistan, the UK will increase access to quality education for girls living in marginal areas through the Girls Education Challenge Fund.	0 beneficiaries	130,000 girls showing improved literacy and numeracy.
<b>Somalia</b> In Somalia through the Girls Education Challenge Fund, the UK will increase opportunities for girls through scholarships for vulnerable and marginalised girls and measures to increase the number and capacity of teachers, including female teachers.	0	By 2016, 36,542 marginalised girls retained in school and 27,562 girls show improved learning outcomes.

## Detail of activities by pillar of the National Action Plan

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>3.3.4 - Implement Security and Justice (S&amp;J) programming to improve 10 million women's access to justice worldwide.</b>		
<b>Afghanistan</b> In Afghanistan, the UK will provide support to strengthen referral and justice systems for survivors of Gender Based Violence and to raise public awareness of women's rights, including through work with religious leaders.	0 beneficiaries	30,000 beneficiaries reached.
<b>Syria</b> In Syria, the UK - which is part of the Access to Justice and Community Security programme - will mentor the Free Syrian Police (FSP) command on gender awareness, development of female representation and design of a vision and policing plan which incorporates such goals.	The FSP commanders have created a joint policing vision highlighting the need for a fully community representative organisation. The Free Aleppo Police has employed 5 female police officers (Idlib and Latakia to follow). These 5 female police officers attended a Free Syrian Women and Security event in September 2014. Further training needs analysis will follow.	70 women in the Free Syrian Police. Female police officers to receive relevant training. Female police officers established in Free Syrian police Female police officers of rank appointed.

We have not included in the Implementation Plan further details about the following activities from the Protection pillar of the National Action Plan:

<b>3.2.2 - We will continue to prioritise protection of civilians mandates for appropriate peacekeeping missions.</b>
<b>3.2.3 - We will work with national and international courts to bring justice for victims of sexual violence in conflict.</b>
<b>3.3.5 - Mobilise new media to empower women and girls in conflict-affected states, including through the use of mobile phone technology, internet platforms, and utilising corporate messaging to improve social norms around the girl child</b>
<b>3.3.6 - Lobby national governments on the implementation of their human rights commitments and obligations.</b>

These activities are primarily being carried out in, or directed from, the UK and will be on-going throughout the lifetime of the National Action Plan. We have not therefore attempted to capture these in tabular form with baselines and target indicators. We will report annually against all activities, including these.

## Detail of activities by pillar of the National Action Plan

### Pillar Four: Addressing Women and Girls' Needs in Relief and Recovery

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' specific needs are prioritised in conflict and post-conflict relief efforts.	1. Proportion of disbursed humanitarian funding used to address specific needs of girls and women
	2. Proportion of total disbursed humanitarian funding to civil society that is allocated to address gender equality issues
	3. Maternal mortality rate

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 4.1 - The UK provides a rapid response to the needs of girls and women in humanitarian conflict and post-conflict situations</b>		
<b>4.1.1</b> - Implement actions necessary to uphold respect for international law, protect civilians, and to secure humanitarian access, including by ensuring the UN Security Council delivers peacekeeping mandates with protection of civilian elements; training foreign armies in the adherence to international law where appropriate; and supporting National Security Forces in protecting and promoting women and girls' rights.		
<b>Afghanistan</b> In Afghanistan, the UK will provide life saving and emergency health care, including emergency reproductive healthcare and emergency nutrition services to the most vulnerable and conflict-affected people, including women and children.	2014 baseline data will be available in April 2015	166,000 receive nutrition support by 2015 (humanitarian aid targets are developed annually)  100,000 receive emergency humanitarian healthcare (based on DFID contribution to the CHAP (Common Humanitarian Action Plan) and the ICRC annual appeal)
<b>Burma</b> In Burma, the UK will train medical centre staff in Kachin and Rakhine in Gender Based Violence guiding principles.	62 staff trained.	226 staff trained.
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b> In DRC, the UK will provide support to the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to ensure survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in eastern DRC are provided with medical, material and psycho-social assistance.	Through the CHF 1,481 SGBV victims psychologically treated, 2,908 medically treated. Preliminary figures released before annual report. In annual report, 794 SGBV survivors psychologically treated (2013 annual report).  Through the ICRC 1,307 survivors reported that they received at least one emergency service (emergency services include Post Exposure Prophylaxis kits) from January 2013-July 2014.	No fixed target for CHF.  By end of June 2015 ICRC will provide additional 900 women and girls who are survivors of SGBV with basic, essential services in emergencies.

## Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
In the DRC, the UK will work with Physicians for Human Rights to enhance a multi-sectoral approach to the prosecution of sexual violence crimes by supporting, health, legal and law enforcement professionals in the documentation, collection and preservation of forensic evidence. This includes (1) working collaboratively to provide post-sexual violence medical care and supporting, documenting, collecting, and preserving forensic evidence collected from investigations into sexual violence in a clinical setting; and (2) conducting scientific, collaborative and survivor-centric crime scene investigations and documenting, collecting and preserving forensic evidence of sexual violence crimes.	24 cases documented between April 2013 and July 2014 using medical certificates.	Local health, legal, and law enforcement professionals in South Kivu province, DRC are better equipped to provide these services.
<b>Somalia</b>	Reporting started on performance.	At least 60% of targeted beneficiaries have received micronutrients during pregnancy and lactation by end 2016.
In Somalia, the UK will support the UN Joint Health and Nutrition Programme to supporting the Essential Package of Health Services (EPHS) in nine regions in three political zones (Somaliland, Puntland and South Central) including the provision of humanitarian support to increase nutrition for pregnant mothers.		
In Somalia, the UK will support a multi-year humanitarian programme that will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream the protection of women and girls throughout all interventions (such as attention to women's and girls' safety in the location of water points and secure sanitary facilities in Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camps);</li> <li>• Provide gender-sensitive health services, including provision of Post Exposure Prophylaxis;</li> <li>• Support and assist survivors of sexual violence;</li> <li>• Build resilient communities through strengthening protective norms to create safer communities for women and girls; and promote norms that uphold women's and girls' equality, safety and dignity.</li> </ul>	564 survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Child and Early Forced Marriage assisted,  1368 survivors of Gender Based Violence referred for services,  3000 people reached by awareness raising on SGBV,	1500 survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Child and Early Forced Marriage assisted,  2000 survivors of Gender Based Violence referred for services,  6000 people reached by awareness raising on SGBV
<b>Syria</b>	0 beneficiaries	40,000 women and girls received psychosocial support services, 500 women actively attended safe spaces activities.
In Syria, the UK will provide women and girls with access to mental health services, psychosocial support, safe spaces and reproductive healthcare.		

**4.1.6** - Work with humanitarian organisations, donors and humanitarian NGOs to take forward the Call to Action so that they prioritise the protection of women and girls from the start of any emergency response.

<b>Burma</b>	0 case management systems established to ensure women and girls access all the services they require.	GBV case management system established and operational in the 6 project areas by September 2017 to ensure women and girls access all the services they require.
In Rakhine, Burma, the UK will support the UN's Population Fund to train Gender Based Violence (GBV) caseworkers in the provision of basic case management to ensure women and girls access all the services they require.		
In Rakhine, Burma, the UK will support the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to develop functioning referral pathways for Sexual and Gender Based Violence services.	Referral pathways not established.	10 camps have functioning referral pathways.

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<p><b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b></p> <p>In the DRC, the UK will support Common Humanitarian Fund to make systematic improvements (leadership, planning, monitoring and evaluation) to improve the percentage of pooled fund projects scoring a 2a or a 2b on the gender marker (2a= The project will contribute significantly to gender equality, 2b=The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality.)</p>	More than 60% of projects score 2a or 2b on the gender marker.	By 2016, more than 65% of projects score 2a or 2b on the gender marker.
<p><b>Syria</b></p> <p>In Syria, the UK will support women and girls affected by Gender Based Violence with specialist services such as clinical and comprehensive case management which includes legal counselling, PSS, other forms of assistance and onwards referrals.</p>	0 beneficiaries	2,764 beneficiaries

We have not included in the Implementation Plan further details about the following activities from the Relief and Recovery pillar of the National Action Plan:

<b>4.1.2</b> - Address the specific needs of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict settings, including by multilateral engagement with UN and other organisations and agencies; and the deployment of teams of experts by multilateral organisations in response to sexual and gender based violence in conflict.
<b>4.1.3</b> - Assessments of violence against women and girls are undertaken in all UK-funded humanitarian support.
<b>4.1.4</b> - Pilot use of technology to improve the accountability in emergencies, including for women and girls in conflict-affected states, to make their voices heard quickly and effectively.
<b>4.1.5</b> - Access to reproductive health is provided in emergencies and humanitarian settings, including by providing technical expertise and frontline sexual and reproductive health services for vulnerable female refugees; and by providing funding for the provision of services.

These activities are primarily being carried out in, or directed from, the UK and will be on-going throughout the lifetime of the National Action Plan. We have not therefore attempted to capture these in tabular form with baselines and target indicators. We will report annually against all activities, including these.





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Department  
for International  
Development



Ministry  
of Defence

Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
Department for International Development  
Ministry of Defence

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## Annex - detail of activities by country - AFGHANISTAN

### Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Active inclusion of women, and women and girls' interests, in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.	1. Women's political participation in parliaments, regional parliaments and ministerial positions
	2. Women's political participation as voters and candidates
	3. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output - 1.2 The UK encourages meaningful political participation by women and girls.</b>		
<b>1.2.1</b> - Support women's political participation in peace and transition processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: supporting local governance programmes, encouraging female voter participation and promoting and strengthening women's participation in elections, constitution-drafting processes and national dialogues, including by working with men and boys.		
In Afghanistan, the UK will continue to encourage female voter participation through training for female candidates and councillors, dialogue forums to foster wider support for women's participation and the incorporation of gender issues in electoral plans.	Unreliable data on number of newly registered women voters. There has been no census in Afghanistan for decades and voter lists are notoriously unreliable.	Independent Election Commission identifies that 30% newly registered voters are women by 2015.
<b>1.2.2</b> - Work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for recognition of women as crucial participants in political and peace processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: pushing for women's full representation in ongoing peace processes; and supporting UN Special Envoys and SRSGs to involve women in peace building and negotiation processes.		
In Afghanistan, the UK will work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for the recognition of women as crucial participants in any developing peace process in country.	Limited participation of women in high level peace discussions (nine out of circa seventy members of the High Peace Council are female).	Greater recognition of the importance of women's meaningful inclusion in peace processes including statements from members of the new Afghan government demonstrating commitment to the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 1.3 - The UK encourages Governments to develop strategies for their countries and ministries that foster meaningful participation by women and girls.</b>		
<b>1.3.1</b> - Actively encourage the employment of women within foreign government roles, security services and the Armed Forces and related Ministries, including by: encouraging the deployment of female military officers on UN Operations; actively supporting the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives; and strengthening both women's role in the Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) and its ability to protect Afghan women through the training of future female leaders at the Afghanistan National Army Officer Academy.		
In Afghanistan, the UK will strengthen the role of women in the security forces through the European Mission to Afghanistan (EUPOL) by providing leadership and assertiveness training to female police officers, and through the training of future female leaders at the Afghanistan National Army Officer Academy (ANAOA).	The UK MOD helped establish a recruitment process for the ANAOA, which has now been fully transitioned to Afghan National Army Recruitment Command (ANARC) ownership. First platoon of female officers began training in May 2014 and included 21 women (out of a target 30). The female development course is currently being delivered by a UK EUPOL officer.	The UK MOD will encourage the ANARC to actively recruit females to the ANAOA. The UK MOD seeks to have a final target of 80% female trainees graduate from the ANAOA.  Female Development Course transitioned to Afghan ownership and effectively delivered by Afghan training officer.
<b>1.3.2</b> - Support governments in developing and implementing National Action Plans for Women, Peace, and Security, including by: making UK resources and technical expertise available to foreign governments; and sharing our experience of monitoring and evaluating progress against the plan.		
The UK will support Afghanistan on the development and implementation of the Afghan National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and will encourage the inclusion of Preventing Sexual Violence initiatives.	Afghan National Action Plan unfinished with no implementation plan.	Afghan National Action Plan finished and published, cross-government approach to implementation finalised.

## Annex - detail of activities by country - AFGHANISTAN

### Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Prevention of conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence	1. Women and girls' engagement in early warning mechanisms to prevent the outbreak of conflict.
	2. Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
	3. Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeeper and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases.

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 2.3 - The UK works to end impunity related to conflict-related violence against women and girls</b>		
<b>2.3.1</b> - Ensure security and justice sector reform (SJSR) programmes are gender-sensitive, have strengthened systems of accountability, and promote access to justice for women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations by working with national police forces and developing legal frameworks, training women in basic legal skills, and training community leaders and local government staff on their role in preventing violence against women and girls in their communities.		
In Afghanistan, via EUPOL, the UK will lobby through bilateral and multilateral channels to support the implementation of the Ministry of Interior's (MoI) Gender Strategy to reduce abuse of female police officers and increase recruitment and retention rates.	Agreed EUPOL policy to mainstream all gender-related activity by end 2014; MoI gender strategy agreed and signed by Minister of Interior.	EUPOL policy on mainstreaming of all EUPOL gender-activity implemented. New Afghan government engaged and implementing MoI gender strategy.

<b>Output 2.4 - The UK delivers a set of programmed activities that prevents violence against women and girls</b>		
<b>2.4.2</b> - Undertake innovative programming to prevent violence against women and girls in conflict and non-conflict settings, to test and implement the DFID Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls.		
In Afghanistan, the UK will fund and support the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) to raise awareness of women's rights, including ending violence against women and girls, across provinces through workshops and media and will support human rights defenders working on women's issues.	UK funding for AIHRC secured for 2014/5. Work underway to refresh EU Action Plan to implement EU Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders.	24 regional and 12 provincial training sessions/ workshops conducted by AIHRC each year for different groups of society; increased awareness of women's rights reported by AIHRC. EU Action plan on human rights defenders completed and implemented.

### Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
<p>Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights upheld in conflict and post-conflict situations.</p>	<p>1. Extent to which national laws to protect women and girls' human rights are in line with international standards</p>
	<p>2. Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls</p>
	<p>3. Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence</p>

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<p><b>Output 3.1 - The UK will increase the quantity, quality and culture of protection available to women and girls overseas</b></p>		
<p><b>3.1.1</b> - Drive forward international and national policy processes to improve the normative framework for women and girls in conflict and post-conflict states, including through our work at the UN and with national Governments; and by supporting other Governments' development of their own National Action Plans</p>		
<p>In Afghanistan, the UK will lobby the new Afghan government through bilateral and multilateral channels to ensure that women's rights are integral to its new policies and support them in the continued development and implementation of existing gender strategies, including the Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) Law, National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA), and the refresh of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF).</p>	<p>Awaiting new government formation.</p>	<p>Cross government approach to implementation of EVAW law and NAPWA. TMAF refresh includes women's rights, and Government of Afghanistan reports successfully on meeting targets annually.</p>

<p><b>Output 3.2 - The UK will protect women and girls from gender-based violence</b></p>		
<p><b>3.2.1</b> - Provide multi-sector survivor-centred programming to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict-affected states, including through bilateral programming</p>		
<p>In Afghanistan, the UK will work with a local NGO to support a project which will provide psychological treatment for survivors of sexual harassment and violence, support state institutions to improve their response to survivors of sexual violence and to raise public awareness of the threats women face in Afghanistan.</p>	<p>Limited government capacity to assist survivors of sexual violence; limited psychological treatment available. No comprehensive policy documentation with focus on sexual violence.</p>	<p>Increased awareness of the needs of sexual violence survivors within the police and justice system. Psychological treatment to women survivors of sexual violence in place. Policy recommendations on tackling sexual violence are shared with the relevant institutions.</p>

## Annex - detail of activities by country - AFGHANISTAN

### Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 3.3 - The UK will protect the rights of women and girls and will empower them by increasing the employment, health, education and training services available to women and girls.</b>		
<b>3.3.2</b> - Get economic assets directly to girls and women in conflict-affected states, including by providing programmes that support women and girls' jobs and livelihoods, training and skills, property rights, financial inclusion and social protection. The UK will also work on creating an enabling infrastructure for girls and women and a favourable investment climate.		
In Afghanistan, UK will support women to enable them to have greater access to employment and economic activities, and increased incomes through strengthening their participation in production and markets, enterprise development, business skills and leadership training. This includes work in the agriculture, rural enterprise and artisan sectors.	Since project started in 2011, 13,000 full-time equivalent jobs for women have been created.	By March 2016, an additional 500 full-time equivalent jobs for women will have been created. Targets are not yet available for 2017.
<b>3.3.3</b> - Get girls through primary and secondary school in conflict and post-conflict situations, including through the UK's £355million flagship programme, the Girls' Education Challenge, which works in countries such as in Afghanistan to provide girls in hard to reach areas with a quality education and to improve learning outcomes.		
In Afghanistan, UK will support the multi-donor Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) to aid government education programmes.	In 2012/13, UK funds were used to support 6.7m children in school through ARTF, 39% (2.6m) of whom are girls. There is no data available yet for 2014.	Target figures for 2017 have not yet been set by the Ministry of Education. The UK will work with the Ministry to develop targets.
In Afghanistan, the UK will increase access to quality education for girls living in marginal areas through the Girls Education Challenge Fund.	0 beneficiaries	130,000 girls showing improved literacy and numeracy.
<b>3.3.4</b> - Implement Security and Justice (S&J) programming to improve 10 million women's access to justice worldwide.		
In Afghanistan, the UK will provide support to strengthen referral and justice systems for survivors of Gender Based Violence and to raise public awareness of women's rights, including through work with religious leaders.	0 beneficiaries	30,000 beneficiaries reached.

#### Pillar Four: Addressing Women's and Girls' Needs in Relief and Recovery

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' specific needs are prioritised in conflict and post-conflict relief efforts.	1. Proportion of disbursed humanitarian funding used to address specific needs of girls and women
	2. Proportion of total disbursed humanitarian funding to civil society that is allocated to address gender equality issues
	3. Maternal mortality rate

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 4.1 - The UK provides a rapid response to the needs of girls and women in humanitarian conflict and post-conflict situations</b>		
<b>4.1.1</b> - Implement actions necessary to uphold respect for international law, protect civilians, and to secure humanitarian access, including by ensuring the UN Security Council delivers peacekeeping mandates with protection of civilian elements; training foreign armies in the adherence to international law where appropriate; and supporting National Security Forces in protecting and promoting women and girls' rights.		
In Afghanistan, the UK will provide life saving and emergency health care, including emergency reproductive healthcare and emergency nutrition services to the most vulnerable and conflict-affected people, including women and children.	2014 baseline data will be available in April 2015	166,000 receive nutrition support by 2015 (humanitarian aid targets are developed annually)  100,000 receive emergency humanitarian healthcare (based on DFID contribution to the CHAP (Common Humanitarian Action Plan) and the ICRC annual appeal)

## Annex - detail of activities by country - BURMA

### Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Active inclusion of women, and women and girls' interests, in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.	1. Women's political participation in parliaments, regional parliaments and ministerial positions
	2. Women's political participation as voters and candidates
	3. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 1.1 – The UK encourages grassroots participation by women and girls.</b>		
<b>1.1.2</b> - Build women and girls' leadership, networks, ability to organise and political know-how in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by the use of the Chevening alumni network to better understand and address the social and educational barriers to women applying to the scheme; and supporting female political actors through informal exchanges, lobbying, networking events, and visits to and from the UK to share best practice and lessons learnt.		
In Burma, UK will support Shan Women's Action Network on lobbying and activism on the needs of displaced Shan women and children, women's empowerment and improving literacy for women.	10 emerging women leaders from conflict-affected areas of Shan State provided with 3-week training course, including education / awareness trips.	Increased capacity for lobbying and activism. 30 emerging women leaders from conflict-affected areas of Shan State provided with 3-week training courses, including exposure trips.
In Burma, the UK will consult regularly with civil society, including women's groups on engagement with the army on women, peace and security.	3 meetings held in the past year (December 2013, February 2014, September 2014).	Quarterly meetings held throughout period to better inform HMG policy and engagement with the army.

<b>Output - 1.2 The UK encourages meaningful political participation by women and girls.</b>		
<b>1.2.1</b> - Support women's political participation in peace and transition processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: supporting local governance programmes, encouraging female voter participation and promoting and strengthening women's participation in elections, constitution-drafting processes and national dialogues, including by working with men and boys.		
In Burma, the UK will support the Programme for Democratic Change, to increase the percentage of parliamentary candidates who are women.	5.6% of MPs are female in the Lower House (Pyithu Hluttaw) (24/429) and 1.8% in the Upper House (Amyotha Hluttaw) (4/224).	50 women potential candidates (to both houses) supported with a view to them standing in the 2020 elections.
In Burma, the UK will support involvement of women in health and local governance structures in Kachin and South East Burma.	66 women in key positions in local government structures such as Village Development Committees and Village Health Committees.	Significant increase in representation of women. 277 women in key positions.



## Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
1.2.2 - Work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for recognition of women as crucial participants in political and peace processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: pushing for women's full representation in ongoing peace processes; and supporting UN Special Envoys and SRSGs to involve women in peace building and negotiation processes.		
The UK will contribute funding to the Peace Support Fund in Burma, to be used to increase women's participation in the formal peace process.	No regular attendance of women in the National Ceasefire Coordination Team or in the Government's lead team.	More than one woman representative on each side in top level political dialogue. <sup>1</sup>

### Output 1.3 - The UK encourages Governments to develop strategies for their countries and ministries that foster meaningful participation by women and girls.

1.3.2 - Support governments in developing and implementing National Action Plans for Women, Peace, and Security, including by: making UK resources and technical expertise available to foreign governments; and sharing our experience of monitoring and evaluating progress against the plan.

In Burma, the UK will support the implementation of the Government of Myanmar National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013 – 2022).	National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women in place.	Burma making progress implementing its National Strategic Plan. UK being supportive, particularly on actions related to Women and Decision-making; Violence against Women; and Women and Emergencies.
In Burma, the UK will lobby the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence and Department of Social Welfare and hope to consider funding an alliance of gender networks to support the development of a Burmese National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325.	Burma a signatory to the Declaration of Commitment to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, but there is no Burmese National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325.	Burmese NAP in place, including End Sexual Violence in Conflict implementation plan.

<sup>1</sup> This project is currently under review and target may therefore be changed.

## Annex - detail of activities by country - BURMA

### Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Prevention of conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence	1. Women and girls' engagement in early warning mechanisms to prevent the outbreak of conflict.
	2. Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
	3. Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeeper and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases.

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 2.3 - The UK works to end impunity related to conflict-related violence against women and girls</b>		
<b>2.3.1</b> - Ensure security and justice sector reform (SJSR) programmes are gender-sensitive, have strengthened systems of accountability, and promote access to justice for women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations by working with national police forces and developing legal frameworks, training women in basic legal skills, and training community leaders and local government staff on their role in preventing violence against women and girls in their communities.		
In Burma, the UK will fund the establishment of legal aid centres and the training of women in basic legal skills.	0 women trained as paralegals through this project (baseline taken from beginning of the project – November 2013).	60 women trained as paralegals increasing access to justice in conflict areas for women survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.
<b>2.3.2</b> - Tackle the culture of impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence at a national and international level, including through the PSVI Global Summit where we call for an end for impunity for sexual or gender-based violence in conflict; and in-country projects to help law enforcement professionals to support and document, collect, and preserve forensic evidence of sexual and gender based violence crimes.		
In Burma, the UK will develop a 'Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative / Violence Against Women and Girls' component for the Defence Academy's Senior Leadership Programme and Managing Defence in the Wider Security Context (MDWSC) courses for the Tatmadaw (army), police, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and Border Affairs.	These issues were not included in the first MDWSC course.	Module included in all relevant training offers and courses. Greater awareness of issues and responsibility.
In Burma, the UK will support Geneva Call to work with Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) and ethnic women's Civil Society Organisations to increase signatories to the Deed of Commitment for the Prohibition of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict and towards the Elimination of Gender Discrimination (launched in 2012) in order to develop and enforce policies, procedures and practices.	Two NSAGs have signed the Deed.	At least two other NSAGs have signed the Deed. At least three groups have implemented and enforced policies, procedures and practices to prevent and respond to sexual violence within their areas of control.

Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 2.4 - The UK delivers a set of programmed activities that prevents violence against women and girls</b>		
<b>2.4.2</b> - Undertake innovative programming to prevent violence against women and girls in conflict and non-conflict settings, to test and implement the DFID Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls.		
In Burma, the UK will fund training for community leaders, youth leaders, Community Based Organisations, women's groups, faith-based groups, journalists and government staff on their role in preventing sexual violence in their communities.	0 beneficiaries trained	10 community leaders and 20 male youth leaders in 20 villages educated on the need for behavioural change, introducing a new culture of responsibility and acceptability, in order to reduce the number of sexual and gender based violence offences. These people reach out to approximately 1,000 people in 20 villages.
In Kachin and Rakhine states in Burma, the UK will mainstream Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) minimum protection standards into WASH infrastructure programmes run by Trocaire, Health Poverty Action, Save the Children UK and Oxfam, including locks on latrines and women's participation in both the location of latrines and lighting.	Work underway on standard designs but patchy implementation.	Partners fully implement WASH minimum protection standards for all water points and latrines.
In Burma, the UK will support information sessions with community groups in Kachin and Rakhine on how to safely access services in humanitarian situations.	12 sessions held with community groups.	40 sessions held with community groups, leading to greater awareness and evidence of services being accessed more readily and safely.
<b>2.4.3</b> - Design and deliver quality projects on preventing sexual violence in partnership with participants at the PSVI Global Summit 2014.		
In Burma, the UK will provide funding to train 180 government staff, including General Administrative Department Officers, on international and national laws on sexual violence and the importance of providing psychosocial support to survivors.	0 staff trained	180 staff trained and better equipped to make informed policy decisions and introduce new legislation as appropriate.

## Annex - detail of activities by country - BURMA

### Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
<p>Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights upheld in conflict and post-conflict situations.</p>	<p>1. Extent to which national laws to protect women and girls' human rights are in line with international standards</p>
	<p>2. Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls</p>
	<p>3. Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence</p>

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<p>Output 3.1 - The UK will increase the quantity, quality and culture of protection available to women and girls overseas</p>		
<p>3.1.2 - Provide technical expertise and support to national and multilateral organisations and governments to improve gender-sensitive programming and military engagement in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by: working with foreign armies to increase awareness, understanding and application of good practice related to women, peace, and security and continued instruction on the Law of Armed Conflict.</p>		
<p>In Burma, the UK will attend the Burmese Government Sector Working Group on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment to promote gender-sensitivity within government and civil society programmes.</p>	<p>No attendance</p>	<p>The Government's National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW) 2013-2022 actions being implemented by two relevant government ministries.</p>

## Pillar Four: Addressing Women's and Girls' Needs in Relief and Recovery

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' specific needs are prioritised in conflict and post-conflict relief efforts.	1. Proportion of disbursed humanitarian funding used to address specific needs of girls and women
	2. Proportion of total disbursed humanitarian funding to civil society that is allocated to address gender equality issues
	3. Maternal mortality rate

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 4.1 - The UK provides a rapid response to the needs of girls and women in humanitarian conflict and post-conflict situations</b>		
<b>4.1.1</b> - Implement actions necessary to uphold respect for international law, protect civilians, and to secure humanitarian access, including by ensuring the UN Security Council delivers peacekeeping mandates with protection of civilian elements; training foreign armies in the adherence to international law where appropriate; and supporting National Security Forces in protecting and promoting women and girls' rights.		
In Burma, the UK will train medical centre staff in Kachin and Rakhine in Gender Based Violence guiding principles.	62 staff trained.	226 staff trained.
<b>4.1.6</b> - Work with humanitarian organisations, donors and humanitarian NGOs to take forward the Call to Action so that they prioritise the protection of women and girls from the start of any emergency response.		
In Rakhine, Burma, the UK will support the UN's Population Fund to train Gender Based Violence (GBV) caseworkers in the provision of basic case management to ensure women and girls access all the services they require.	0 case management systems established to ensure women and girls access all the services they require.	GBV case management system established and operational in the 6 project areas by September 2017 to ensure women and girls access all the services they require.
In Rakhine, Burma, the UK will support the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to develop functioning referral pathways for Sexual and Gender Based Violence services.	Referral pathways not established.	10 camps have functioning referral pathways.

## Annex - detail of activities by country - DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

### Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Active inclusion of women, and women and girls' interests, in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.	1. Women's political participation in parliaments, regional parliaments and ministerial positions
	2. Women's political participation as voters and candidates
	3. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 1.1 – The UK encourages grassroots participation by women and girls.</b>		
<b>1.1.2</b> - Build women and girls' leadership, networks, ability to organise and political know-how in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by the use of the Chevening alumni network to better understand and address the social and educational barriers to women applying to the scheme; and supporting female political actors through informal exchanges, lobbying, networking events, and visits to and from the UK to share best practice and lessons learnt.		
In the DRC, the UK will support the female political participation and leadership sub-working group (of the Group Thématique Genre) to encourage more consultation, exchanges, lobbying and networking.	Sub-working group not operational.	Sub-working group functional and facilitating consultation between the government and female political actors.
In the DRC, the UK will encourage female participation by supporting high level political engagement to challenge the discriminatory 'code de la famille' through the government/donor gender working group (Group Thématique Genre).	Current legislation gives men authority over decision-making in the household.	Legislative change which gives women equal authority over decision-making in the household.

<b>Output - 1.2 The UK encourages meaningful political participation by women and girls.</b>		
<b>1.2.1</b> - Support women's political participation in peace and transition processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: supporting local governance programmes, encouraging female voter participation and promoting and strengthening women's participation in elections, constitution-drafting processes and national dialogues, including by working with men and boys.		
In the DRC, the UK will encourage female participation through engagement to support the gender parity bill currently under revision.	Revised bill on parity law still in draft with quotas ruled unconstitutional.	Progressive legislation passed and implemented. Congolese authorities and civil society actively engaging women.

Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<p><b>1.2.2</b> - Work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for recognition of women as crucial participants in political and peace processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: pushing for women’s full representation in ongoing peace processes; and supporting UN Special Envoys and SRSGs to involve women in peace building and negotiation processes.</p>		
<p>In the DRC, the UK will support UN Habitat to stimulate peace and social cohesion through prevention and resolution of land disputes.</p>	<p>No sex-disaggregated data available for number of land disputes that take place nor percentage of land disputes successfully mediated.</p>	<p>Baseline completed by March 2015 with baseline data disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>Target to be reviewed following completion of baseline data collection</p>

## Annex - detail of activities by country - DRC

### Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Prevention of conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence	1. Women and girls' engagement in early warning mechanisms to prevent the outbreak of conflict.
	2. Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
	3. Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeeper and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases.

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 2.3 - The UK works to end impunity related to conflict-related violence against women and girls</b>		
<b>2.3.1</b> - Ensure security and justice sector reform (SJSR) programmes are gender-sensitive, have strengthened systems of accountability, and promote access to justice for women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations by working with national police forces and developing legal frameworks, training women in basic legal skills, and training community leaders and local government staff on their role in preventing violence against women and girls in their communities.		
In the DRC, the UK will continue to implement the UK's Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative, including through working with key Congolese partners such as the Personal Representative of the Head of State for Sexual Violence and Child Recruitment; relevant Ministries and parliamentarians and civil society actors. UK to continue leadership role within the DRC on this agenda.	Sexual and gender based violence remains widespread. However, the government and civil society of DRC have supported the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative, including by sending high-level delegations to the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict and committing to follow-up.	Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Crimes of Sexual Violence endorsed by government of DRC and in use in conflict-affected areas of DRC.
<b>2.3.2</b> - Tackle the culture of impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence at a national and international level, including through the PSVI Global Summit where we call for an end for impunity for sexual or gender-based violence in conflict; and in-country projects to help law enforcement professionals to support and document, collect, and preserve forensic evidence of sexual and gender based violence crimes.		
In the DRC, the UK will continue to actively press the government to end the culture of impunity for crimes of Sexual and Gender Based Violence by lobbying on emblematic cases, active support for the International Criminal Court and working closely with partners to ensure that legislation facilitates the effective prosecution of the perpetrators of the worst crimes.	187 convictions by military jurisdictions for sexual violence between July 2011 and December 2013.	An ongoing increase in the number of successful prosecutions of perpetrators as measured by the government and UN Joint Human Rights Office.



## Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 2.4 - The UK delivers a set of programmed activities that prevents violence against women and girls</b>		
<b>2.4.1</b> - Undertake 'safe spaces' programming to protect adolescent girls from violence in conflict and post-conflict settings, including projects in refugee settings.		
<p>In the DRC, the UK will provide funding to the International Red Cross with the aim of ensuring adolescent girls in humanitarian settings are safe from violence. A core component is building the evidence base on what interventions most effectively protect adolescent girls from violence. Key activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing opportunities for girls to build assets to protect against violence through mentorship, learning and peer interaction in safe spaces;</li> <li>• Capacity building to improve attitudes, skills and practices of service providers;</li> <li>• Engagement with girls' families/community members to improve attitudes, knowledge and skills.</li> </ul>	<p>This is a new project. Baseline data due to be collected by beginning of 2015.</p>	<p>1,625 girls have participated in human, social, physical and financial asset building activities enabling them to protect themselves from violence and respond to threats or incidents of violence.</p>
<b>2.4.2</b> - Undertake innovative programming to prevent violence against women and girls in conflict and non-conflict settings, to test and implement the DFID Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls.		
<p>In the DRC, La Pèpinière programme will support War Child UK's project: 'Support and Protect Vulnerable Young Women and Girls Living and Working on the Streets of Tshangu, Kinshasa'. The War Child UK project includes support to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A night ambulance and a drop-in centre;</li> <li>• Life-skill classes, including recognising and counteracting sexual violence;</li> <li>• Development of child protection mechanisms for girls, supporting the reporting of abuse by peers or staff;</li> <li>• Medical and psycho-social support services for survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).</li> </ul>	<p>1,372 women and girls receiving medical and psycho-social support, 107 medical cases referred to relevant social services, 28 girls receiving life skill classes (including recognising/counteracting SGBV).</p>	<p>By 2015, support to local community substantially enhanced. 3,110 women and girls receiving medical and psycho-social support; 262 medical cases referred to relevant social services; 85 girls receiving life skills classes (including recognising / counteracting SGBV).</p>
<p>In the DRC, the UK will mainstream a gender-sensitive approach throughout its peace and stability programming to end the conflict in eastern DRC, including activities to respond to wider causes and consequences of the conflict and human rights abuses, such as land disputes; promoting greater respect for human rights and natural resource management and governance; Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration and building community resilience.</p>	<p>All initial partners were scored on their approach to gender when proposals were reviewed, and were judged to have an 'acceptable' approach.</p>	<p>Throughout the lifetime of the programme all peace and stability partners have demonstrated a 'strong' approach to gender in their programme design and implementation.</p>

## Annex - detail of activities by country - DRC

### Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights upheld in conflict and post-conflict situations.	1. Extent to which national laws to protect women and girls' human rights are in line with international standards
	2. Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls
	3. Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 3.1 - The UK will increase the quantity, quality and culture of protection available to women and girls overseas</b>		
<b>3.1.2</b> - Provide technical expertise and support to national and multilateral organisations and governments to improve gender-sensitive programming and military engagement in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by: working with foreign armies to increase awareness, understanding and application of good practice related to women, peace, and security and continued instruction on the Law of Armed Conflict.		
In DRC, La Pépinière programme will improve the gender components of DFID DRC's portfolio, for example through supporting health and education programmes better to understand and meet girls' needs, as well as sharing learning and lessons with other partners working on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) issues such as Global Fund and the World Bank.	Research and capacity building planned.	Increased understanding of girls' needs. Research completed and disseminated on (1) analysis of social norms that effect girls in the DRC; (2) analysis of approaches to attitudinal and behavioural change. Both pieces of research to include a focus on Violence Against Women and Girls. <sup>2</sup>

<b>Output 3.2 - The UK will protect women and girls from gender-based violence</b>		
<b>3.2.1</b> - Provide multi-sector survivor-centred programming to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict-affected states, including through bilateral programming		
In the DRC, the UK will develop service standards for the treatment of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) survivors.	385 SGBV survivors received Post Exposure Prophylaxis Kits within 72 hours.	6,463 SGBV survivors receive Post Exposure Prophylaxis Kits within 72 hours.

<sup>2</sup> A tender is also underway to contract: (a) learning (qualitative/quantitative research); (b) innovation (grant fund for pilot projects focused on economic empowerment); and (c) capacity assessment/building local gender capability.

### Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
In the DRC the UK will support Tearfund in order to work on evidence-based interventions with churches and other faith communities to reduce both the incidence and impact of sexual violence in conflict-affected areas in eastern DRC. Activities include: survivors receiving care and being referred to support services, including justice; reporting and prosecution of sexual violence cases, reducing impunity of perpetrators. Faith leaders facilitating greater accountability and multi-sectoral collaboration and action against sexual violence.	Discrimination and sexual violence against women and girls endemic. Little equality before the law and low participation in political and public affairs.	By end March 2015, 75 faith leaders trained and equipped to promote gender justice and tackle sexual violence; 15 community action groups established to prevent sexual violence and inspire a further 5 communities each; 30 first line responders able to document cases, ensure informed consent and help compile evidence against perpetrators; with the result that communities feel safer.

#### Output 3.3 - The UK will protect the rights of women and girls and will empower them by increasing the employment, health, education and training services available to women and girls.

**3.3.1** - Provide programme and policy support to delay first pregnancy and support safe childbirth for women and girls in conflict-affected states, including by supporting reproductive, maternal and newborn health programmes in 21 countries in Africa and Asia and 13 country level programmes which have a specific focus on young women and adolescent girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights.

In the DRC, the UK will increase coverage of essential reproductive, maternal and child health services in DFID-supported health zones (30 health zones out of 515) including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy and sensitisation on gender-related issues and on Family Planning/Reproductive Health services including targeted work with boys and peer education;</li> <li>• Integration of Adolescent Friendly Sexual Reproductive Health services into mainstream primary care;</li> <li>• Rapid analysis to capture the situation of women and girls in the supported health zones.</li> </ul>	218,691 births attended by skilled health personnel.	1,575,599 births attended by skilled health personnel.
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**3.3.2** - Get economic assets directly to girls and women in conflict-affected states, including by providing programmes that support women and girls' jobs and livelihoods, training and skills, property rights, financial inclusion and social protection. The UK will also work on creating an enabling infrastructure for girls and women and a favourable investment climate.

In the DRC, the UK will support the economic empowerment of adolescent girls through La Pepiniere programme, which includes: (a) establishing baselines and situational analysis of adolescent girls' lives; (b) supporting projects to develop evidence about 'what works' to economically empower adolescent girls; and (c) dissemination of the research learning.	Funding for three year inception phase of programme approved.	Pilot projects operational and evidence of what works to economically empower girls generated.
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## Annex - detail of activities by country - DRC

### Pillar Four: Addressing Women's and Girls' Needs in Relief and Recovery

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' specific needs are prioritised in conflict and post-conflict relief efforts.	1. Proportion of disbursed humanitarian funding used to address specific needs of girls and women
	2. Proportion of total disbursed humanitarian funding to civil society that is allocated to address gender equality issues
	3. Maternal mortality rate

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 4.1 - The UK provides a rapid response to the needs of girls and women in humanitarian conflict and post-conflict situations</b>		
<b>4.1.1</b> - Implement actions necessary to uphold respect for international law, protect civilians, and to secure humanitarian access, including by ensuring the UN Security Council delivers peacekeeping mandates with protection of civilian elements; training foreign armies in the adherence to international law where appropriate; and supporting National Security Forces in protecting and promoting women and girls' rights.		
In DRC, the UK will provide support to the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to ensure survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in eastern DRC are provided with medical, material and psycho-social assistance.	Through the CHF 1,481 SGBV victims psychologically treated, 2,908 medically treated. Preliminary figures released before annual report. In annual report, 794 SGBV survivors psychologically treated (2013 annual report).  Through the ICRC 1,307 survivors reported that they received at least one emergency service (emergency services include Post Exposure Prophylaxis kits) from January 2013-July 2014.	No fixed target for CHF.  By end of June 2015 ICRC will provide additional 900 women and girls who are survivors of SGBV with basic, essential services in emergencies.
In the DRC, the UK will work with Physicians for Human Rights to enhance a multi-sectoral approach to the prosecution of sexual violence crimes by supporting, health, legal and law enforcement professionals in the documentation, collection and preservation of forensic evidence. This includes (1) working collaboratively to provide post-sexual violence medical care and supporting, documenting, collecting, and preserving forensic evidence collected from investigations into sexual violence in a clinical setting; and (2) conducting scientific, collaborative and survivor-centric crime scene investigations and documenting, collecting and preserving forensic evidence of sexual violence crimes.	24 cases documented between April 2013 and July 2014 using medical certificates.	Local health, legal, and law enforcement professionals in South Kivu province, DRC are better equipped to provide these services.

Pillar Four: Addressing Women's and Girls' Needs in Relief and Recovery

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>4.1.6</b> - Work with humanitarian organisations, donors and humanitarian NGOs to take forward the Call to Action so that they prioritise the protection of women and girls from the start of any emergency response.		
In the DRC, the UK will support Common Humanitarian Fund to make systematic improvements (leadership, planning, monitoring and evaluation) to improve the percentage of pooled fund projects scoring a 2a or a 2b on the gender marker (2a= The project will contribute significantly to gender equality, 2b=The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality.)	More than 60% of projects score 2a or 2b on the gender marker.	By 2016, more than 65% of projects score 2a or 2b on the gender marker.

## Annex - detail of activities by country - LIBYA

### Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Active inclusion of women, and women and girls' interests, in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.	1. Women's political participation in parliaments, regional parliaments and ministerial positions
	2. Women's political participation as voters and candidates
	3. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 1.1 – The UK encourages grassroots participation by women and girls.</b>		
<b>1.1.1</b> - Provide financial and technical support to women and girls' coalitions working to mitigate conflict and build peace, including by providing financial and capacity-building support to civil society organisations and platforms promoting women and girls' participation in peace building.		
In Libya the UK will work with Dan Church Aid to ensure greater impact and sustainability of the work of Libyan women's organisations. Key areas: a) the promotion of women's rights and b) participation in the Libyan Constitution drafting process and national dialogue and reconciliation process. Project includes sub-granting to a number of grassroots women's Civil Society Organisations to undertake different advocacy campaigns.	Civil Society Organisations have received limited training and limited awareness-raising is currently taking place.	By March 2015, 11 Women's Civil Society Organisations have implemented two advocacy campaigns on the Constitution and at least six Women's Civil Society Organisations are working in a coalition.
<b>1.1.2</b> - Build women and girls' leadership, networks, ability to organise and political know-how in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by the use of the Chevening alumni network to better understand and address the social and educational barriers to women applying to the scheme; and supporting female political actors through informal exchanges, lobbying, networking events, and visits to and from the UK to share best practice and lessons learnt.		
In Libya, the UK will work with Chevening alumni network to better understand and address the social and educational barriers to women; and support female political actors through informal exchanges, lobbying, networking events, and visits to and from the UK to share best practice and lessons learnt.	Activity delayed by in-country situation intention is to re visit.	Greater understanding of obstacles to female participation in governance. Proposals devised to address these. Exchange visits take place security situation permitting.

## Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output - 1.2 The UK encourages meaningful political participation by women and girls.</b>		
<b>1.2.2</b> - Work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for recognition of women as crucial participants in political and peace processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: pushing for women's full representation in ongoing peace processes; and supporting UN Special Envoys and SRSGs to involve women in peace building and negotiation processes.		
In Libya, the UK will work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for recognition of women as crucial participants in political and peace processes in Libya.	The UK is supporting work to ensure that the new constitutional drafting commission is aware of gender equality issues and these are represented in the constitution.	Constitution provides for equal status of men and women. Strong representation of women in any delegations participating in political and peace processes.
<b>Output 1.3 - The UK encourages Governments to develop strategies for their countries and ministries that foster meaningful participation by women and girls.</b>		
<b>1.3.1</b> - Actively encourage the employment of women within foreign government roles, security services and the Armed Forces and related Ministries, including by: encouraging the deployment of female military officers on UN Operations; actively supporting the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives; and strengthening both women's role in the Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) and its ability to protect Afghan women through the training of future female leaders at the Afghanistan National Army Officer Academy.		
In Libya, the UK will promote and support the integration of women into the Libyan security sector/in security sector reform.	The UK has limited capacity to influence the structure of the armed forces and police in the current circumstances but we will raise these issues when security and stability is restored.	When circumstances permit, Libyans acknowledge the need to increase female representation in the security sector.
<b>1.3.2</b> - Support governments in developing and implementing National Action Plans for Women, Peace, and Security, including by: making UK resources and technical expertise available to foreign governments; and sharing our experience of monitoring and evaluating progress against the plan.		
The UK will support implementation of the Libyan Decree on Sexual Violence by sending technical experts to work with the organising Committee. (On hold due to political/security deterioration in Libya).	Decree on sexual violence in place, lack of implementation.	Decree implemented resulting in reparations for survivors and access to services.

## Annex - detail of activities by country - Libya

### Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Prevention of conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence	1. Women and girls' engagement in early warning mechanisms to prevent the outbreak of conflict.
	2. Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
	3. Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeeper and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases.

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 2.3 - The UK works to end impunity related to conflict-related violence against women and girls</b>		
<b>2.3.1</b> - Ensure security and justice sector reform (SJSR) programmes are gender-sensitive, have strengthened systems of accountability, and promote access to justice for women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations by working with national police forces and developing legal frameworks, training women in basic legal skills, and training community leaders and local government staff on their role in preventing violence against women and girls in their communities.		
In Libya, the UK will work with No Peace Without Justice supporting implementation of the transitional justice law, in particular, building links between state and civil society and monitoring and documenting of human rights abuses including in relation to women and children.	Limited capacity of Libyan institutions to fulfil their duties to provide accountability for past crimes.	Libyans feel more confident that institutions are better progressing transitional justice issues. Data will be collected to monitor progress including through feedback from activity participants, media reports and trial monitoring reports (target date – March 2015).
In Libya, the UK will continue to lobby for improved human rights including women's rights.	Human rights situation very poor due to ongoing violence and lack of rule of law. Many civilian casualties and human rights abuses including kidnappings, killings and summary executions.	When circumstances permit, stable government introduces measures to guarantee basic human rights including in the new constitution.

<b>Output 2.4 - The UK delivers a set of programmed activities that prevents violence against women and girls</b>		
<b>2.4.2</b> - Undertake innovative programming to prevent violence against women and girls in conflict and non-conflict settings, to test and implement the DFID Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls.		
In Libya, the UK will work on Civil Society Organisation media campaigns to challenge social attitudes towards Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and behaviour.	Suspended due to political and security deterioration.	When circumstances permit, successful media campaigns take place (measured by social media hits and responses).



Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
<p>Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights upheld in conflict and post-conflict situations.</p>	<p>1. Extent to which national laws to protect women and girls' human rights are in line with international standards</p>
	<p>2. Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls</p>
	<p>3. Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence</p>

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<p><b>Output 3.2 - The UK will protect women and girls from gender-based violence</b></p>		
<p><b>3.2.1 - Provide multi-sector survivor-centred programming to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict-affected states, including through bilateral programming</b></p>		
<p>In Libya, the UK will support a project delivering a female specific Crime Scene Investigators (CSI) course at the National Criminal Investigation Department (CID) HQ.</p>	<p>Nine women already working for the Libyan CID successfully completed a female-specific CSI course.</p>	<p>Nucleus of specially trained female officers established, provided funding and the security situation permits a return to Libya to continue this work.</p>

## Annex - detail of activities by country - SOMALIA

### Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Active inclusion of women, and women and girls' interests, in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.	1. Women's political participation in parliaments, regional parliaments and ministerial positions
	2. Women's political participation as voters and candidates
	3. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 1.1 – The UK encourages grassroots participation by women and girls.</b>		
1.1.1 - Provide financial and technical support to women and girls' coalitions working to mitigate conflict and build peace, including by providing financial and capacity-building support to civil society organisations and platforms promoting women and girls' participation in peace building.		
In Somalia, the UK will work with the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance to increase the number of women engaged in determining local development and budget priorities in target districts.	No baseline in place	Baseline established, 30% increase from baseline by 2017.
In Somalia, the UK will increase the involvement of women in local conflict resolution through the Somalia Stability Fund (SSF).	SSF gender strategy in place, no call issued for funding.	At least 4 calls for programme concepts issued and implemented to support women's roles in restoring peace and stability in Somalia.

<b>Output 1.3 - The UK encourages Governments to develop strategies for their countries and ministries that foster meaningful participation by women and girls.</b>		
1.3.1 - Actively encourage the employment of women within foreign government roles, security services and the Armed Forces and related Ministries, including by: encouraging the deployment of female military officers on UN Operations; actively supporting the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives; and strengthening both women's role in the Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) and its ability to protect Afghan women through the training of future female leaders at the Afghanistan National Army Officer Academy.		
The UK will support the Health Consortium for the Somali People in Somalia to increase the participation of women in health decision-making processes at the devolved level.	Percentage of women represented on functioning district health boards/committees: 10% in Karkaar; 10% in Gedo; 10% in Sahil.	50% women in Karkaar health committee; 33% in Gedo, 30% in Sahil by mid 2016.

**Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making**

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>1.3.2</b> - Support governments in developing and implementing National Action Plans for Women, Peace, and Security, including by: making UK resources and technical expertise available to foreign governments; and sharing our experience of monitoring and evaluating progress against the plan.		
The UK will support the implementation of the Somalia National Action Plan (NAP) on Ending Sexual Violence in conflict.	Somali NAP on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict launched at the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence, June 2014.	Plan being implemented.

## Annex - detail of activities by country - SOMALIA

### Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Prevention of conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence	1. Women and girls' engagement in early warning mechanisms to prevent the outbreak of conflict.
	2. Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
	3. Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeeper and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases.

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 2.4 - The UK delivers a set of programmed activities that prevents violence against women and girls</b>		
<b>2.4.2</b> - Undertake innovative programming to prevent violence against women and girls in conflict and non-conflict settings, to test and implement the DFID Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls.		
In Somalia, the UK will work with Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli and International Alert to prevent and respond to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) against Women and Girls in Mogadishu, including development of referral pathways for survivors who report.	0 beneficiaries (response services being created).	By year 3 (2017) 75% of beneficiaries evaluate GBV response services as adequate.

<b>Output 2.5 - The UK will work at home and abroad to prevent specific forms of violence against women and girls</b>		
<b>2.5.1</b> - UK will work trans-nationally on the prevention of FGM and CEFM, ensuring a joined up approach across HMG that provides scope for supporting Southern leadership and sharing lessons and good practice with developing countries, including a flagship five year legislation, social change and research programme in 17 countries to tackle FGM.		
In Somalia, the UK will work with 300 communities to secure the abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) through the Joint Health and Nutrition Programme.	No communities declaring abandonment of FGM.	300 communities declared abandonment of FGM by mid 2016.

### Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights upheld in conflict and post-conflict situations.	1. Extent to which national laws to protect women and girls' human rights are in line with international standards
	2. Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls
	3. Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 3.1 - The UK will increase the quantity, quality and culture of protection available to women and girls overseas</b>		
<p><b>3.1.2</b> - Provide technical expertise and support to national and multilateral organisations and governments to improve gender-sensitive programming and military engagement in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by: working with foreign armies to increase awareness, understanding and application of good practice related to women, peace, and security and continued instruction on the Law of Armed Conflict.</p>		
<p>The British Peace Support Team (Eastern Africa) (BPST(EA)) will provide training on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in Kenya to personnel from AMISOM (the African Union Mission in Somalia) Troop Contributing Countries for trainers of trainers and others involved in planning peace keeping operations. Two more two week courses for 40 personnel each planned before March 2015.</p>	<p>One two week pilot course for 40 AMISOM officers including women, from 12 countries took place July 2014.</p> <p>Since September 2014, BPST(EA) have also incorporated SGBV modules into training given to Burundi and Uganda troops at the tactical level prior to forthcoming deployments to Somalia.</p>	<p>All course participants will have a good understanding of the international legal framework on preventing sexual violence in conflict, which they will share with others through their training or planning role, including on the mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to this which reduces prevalence of sexual violence in Somalia.</p>

<b>Output 3.2 - The UK will protect women and girls from gender-based violence</b>		
<p><b>3.2.1</b> - Provide multi-sector survivor-centred programming to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict-affected states, including through bilateral programming</p>		
<p>In Somalia, the UK will support the Core State Functions Programme to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train police officers and legal officials in dealing with cases of sexual violence;</li> <li>• Support sexual assault referral centres, which provide free medical care, counselling and legal advice to survivors of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG);</li> <li>• Increase the use of mobile courts in rural areas by VAWG survivors.</li> </ul>	<p>3,906 women have received legal assistance through the Core State Functions Programme in 2013.</p>	<p>6,000 women will receive legal assistance through the Core State Functions Programme (2015 target).</p>

## Annex - detail of activities by country - SOMALIA

### Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 3.3 - The UK will protect the rights of women and girls and will empower them by increasing the employment, health, education and training services available to women and girls.</b>		
<b>3.3.1</b> - Provide programme and policy support to delay first pregnancy and support safe childbirth for women and girls in conflict-affected states, including by supporting reproductive, maternal and newborn health programmes in 21 countries in Africa and Asia and 13 country level programmes which have a specific focus on young women and adolescent girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights.		
In Somalia, the UK will support the provision of essential health services such as ante-natal and post-natal care, skilled birth delivery, immunisations and routine nutrition provisions.	10% of health facilities in Joint Health and Nutrition Programme regions offering 24/7 Emergency obstetric care services.	50% of targeted health facilities offering 24/7 emergency obstetric care services by end 2016.
In Somalia, the UK will support the NGO Health Consortium to provide an essential package of health services to the most vulnerable, especially women and children, in three political zones (Somaliland, Puntland, and South Central).	Gedo circa 6% of births (2010) Sahil circa 5% (baseline 2011) Karkaar; (Jan-May) Skilled Birth Attendants were present at an average of 4.33% per month (baseline 2011)	By end 2015: Gedo circa 25% of births Sahil 35% Karkaar 35%
<b>3.3.2</b> - Get economic assets directly to girls and women in conflict-affected states, including by providing programmes that support women and girls' jobs and livelihoods, training and skills, property rights, financial inclusion and social protection. The UK will also work on creating an enabling infrastructure for girls and women and a favourable investment climate.		
In Somalia, the Building Resilience in South Central Somalia programme supports over 100 extremely vulnerable communities to develop and implement community resilience plans including improving the livelihoods of female headed households.	Programme in planning phase.	Number of targeted beneficiaries set and reached, NGO Resilience Programme targets to be confirmed 30% of all beneficiaries targeted by FAO Resilience Programme activities will be female.
<b>3.3.3</b> - Get girls through primary and secondary school in conflict and post-conflict situations, including through the UK's £355million flagship programme, the Girls' Education Challenge, which works in countries such as in Afghanistan to provide girls in hard to reach areas with a quality education and to improve learning outcomes.		
In Somalia through the Girls Education Challenge Fund, the UK will increase opportunities for girls through scholarships for vulnerable and marginalised girls and measures to increase the number and capacity of teachers, including female teachers.	0	By 2016, 36,542 marginalised girls retained in school and 27,562 girls show improved learning outcomes.

#### Pillar Four: Addressing Women's and Girls' Needs in Relief and Recovery

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' specific needs are prioritised in conflict and post-conflict relief efforts.	1. Proportion of disbursed humanitarian funding used to address specific needs of girls and women
	2. Proportion of total disbursed humanitarian funding to civil society that is allocated to address gender equality issues
	3. Maternal mortality rate

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 4.1 - The UK provides a rapid response to the needs of girls and women in humanitarian conflict and post-conflict situations</b>		
<p><b>4.1.1</b> - Implement actions necessary to uphold respect for international law, protect civilians, and to secure humanitarian access, including by ensuring the UN Security Council delivers peacekeeping mandates with protection of civilian elements; training foreign armies in the adherence to international law where appropriate; and supporting National Security Forces in protecting and promoting women and girls' rights.</p>		
In Somalia, the UK will support the UN Joint Health and Nutrition Programme to supporting the Essential Package of Health Services (EPHS) in nine regions in three political zones (Somaliland, Puntland and South Central) including the provision of humanitarian support to increase nutrition for pregnant mothers.	Reporting started on performance.	At least 60% of targeted beneficiaries have received micronutrients during pregnancy and lactation by end 2016.
<p>In Somalia, the UK will support a multi-year humanitarian programme that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream the protection of women and girls throughout all interventions (such as attention to women's and girls' safety in the location of water points and secure sanitary facilities in Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camps);</li> <li>• Provide gender-sensitive health services, including provision of Post Exposure Prophylaxis;</li> <li>• Support and assist survivors of sexual violence;</li> <li>• Build resilient communities through strengthening protective norms to create safer communities for women and girls; and promote norms that uphold women's and girls' equality, safety and dignity.</li> </ul>	<p>564 survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Child and Early Forced Marriage assisted,</p> <p>1368 survivors of Gender Based Violence referred for services,</p> <p>3000 people reached by awareness raising on SGBV,</p>	<p>1500 survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Child and Early Forced Marriage assisted,</p> <p>2000 survivors of Gender Based Violence referred for services,</p> <p>6000 people reached by awareness raising on SGBV</p>

## Annex - detail of activities by country - SYRIA

### Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Active inclusion of women, and women and girls' interests, in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.	1. Women's political participation in parliaments, regional parliaments and ministerial positions
	2. Women's political participation as voters and candidates
	3. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 1.1 – The UK encourages grassroots participation by women and girls.</b>		
<b>1.1.1</b> - Provide financial and technical support to women and girls' coalitions working to mitigate conflict and build peace, including by providing financial and capacity-building support to civil society organisations and platforms promoting women and girls' participation in peace building.		
In Syria, the UK will provide capacity-building support, including mentoring and small grants, to grassroots peace-building leaders and organisations and to wider civil society.	Project in start-up phase, baseline being established.	By March 2015, six Civil Society Organisations and one peacebuilding network will have improved capacity to implement their initiatives, and at least 20 per cent of participants involved will be women.
In Syria, the UK will support activists and women's human rights defenders by linking them to wider regional groups of peacebuilders and support their efforts to organise and mobilise as networks.	No existing baseline	20 women's human rights defenders and group leaders trained on women's participation in peace negotiations, advocacy, and supported to formulate country strategies for their groups.

<b>1.1.2</b> - Build women and girls' leadership, networks, ability to organise and political know-how in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by the use of the Chevening alumni network to better understand and address the social and educational barriers to women applying to the scheme; and supporting female political actors through informal exchanges, lobbying, networking events, and visits to and from the UK to share best practice and lessons learnt.		
In Syria, the UK will support a Local Governance Programme ensuring women are represented on community advisory boards (CABs, comprising of NGOs, local council officials and community representatives) helping ensure that women's needs and priorities are addressed by the Basic Service Packages; that women benefit from the basic services delivered through CABs; and that women are involved in their delivery. There are four modular Basic Service Packages covering: governance, education, health and infrastructure. Each comprises training and small grants to enable one town or community to restore and improve their services in that area e.g. rebuild a school or restore electricity supply.	5% of members of the 20 CABs are women.	By March 2015, 10% representation of women on 20 CABs.



Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output - 1.2 The UK encourages meaningful political participation by women and girls.</b>		
<b>1.2.2</b> - Work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for recognition of women as crucial participants in political and peace processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: pushing for women's full representation in ongoing peace processes; and supporting UN Special Envoys and SRSGs to involve women in peace building and negotiation processes.		
The UK will provide an international platform for Syrian women political leaders to engage in a formal political process, if/when this happens. The UK will continue to lobby the Syrian Opposition to include women in their decision-making processes and platforms.	The Opposition included two women in their delegation to Geneva in January 2014. No high-level female representative within the UN Mediator's team.	In next round of official political process talks (date to be confirmed), 30% of the Opposition delegation to be women. The UN Mediator's Team to include an empowered gender advisor.
<b>Output 1.3 - The UK encourages Governments to develop strategies for their countries and ministries that foster meaningful participation by women and girls.</b>		
<b>1.3.1</b> - Actively encourage the employment of women within foreign government roles, security services and the Armed Forces and related Ministries, including by: encouraging the deployment of female military officers on UN Operations; actively supporting the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives; and strengthening both women's role in the Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) and its ability to protect Afghan women through the training of future female leaders at the Afghanistan National Army Officer Academy.		
The UK will provide support to the Syria National Coalition / Interim Government to address women's participation. The UK will continue to lobby the National Coalition leadership on increasing the number of women members of the organisation.	National Coalition/Interim Government have no current plans in place on women's participation. The UK has lobbied the General Assembly membership on a draft bill to increase women members of the National Coalition to 30%.	By Spring 2015, National Coalition / Interim Government produce plan to address the participation by women in opposition institutions.

## Annex - detail of activities by country - SYRIA

### Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Prevention of conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence	1. Women and girls' engagement in early warning mechanisms to prevent the outbreak of conflict
	2. Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
	3. Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeeper and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases.

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 2.3 - The UK works to end impunity related to conflict-related violence against women and girls</b>		
<b>2.3.2</b> - Tackle the culture of impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence at a national and international level, including through the PSVI Global Summit where we call for an end for impunity for sexual or gender-based violence in conflict; and in-country projects to help law enforcement professionals to support and document, collect, and preserve forensic evidence of sexual and gender based violence crimes.		
In Syria, the UK will train and provide material support to human rights professionals working to respond to sexual violence in line with the International Protocol on documentation and investigation of sexual violence in conflict.	No existing baseline.	20 professionals trained to respond to sexual violence, including in protection strategies, support to survivors and accountability.

<b>Output 2.4 - The UK delivers a set of programmed activities that prevents violence against women and girls</b>		
<b>2.4.2</b> - Undertake innovative programming to prevent violence against women and girls in conflict and non-conflict settings, to test and implement the DFID Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls.		
In Syria, the UK will undertake innovative programming to raise awareness of women's and girls' rights and positively engage men and boys to end Gender Based Violence (GBV), including media, communication and advocacy strategies to promote changed social norms.	No baseline information yet collected on the percentage of Internally Displaced Persons who recognise various forms of GBV and view them as unacceptable	Baseline information collected. 15% more beneficiaries recognise various forms of GBV and view them unacceptable compared with baseline.

### Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights upheld in conflict and post-conflict situations.	1. Extent to which national laws to protect women and girls' human rights are in line with international standards
	2. Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls
	3. Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 3.2 - The UK will protect women and girls from gender-based violence</b>		
<b>3.2.1</b> - Provide multi-sector survivor-centred programming to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict-affected states, including through bilateral programming		
In Syria, the UK will train community members, health and service providers on child protection, the clinical management of rape, psychosocial support, and Gender Based Violence (GBV).	The UK has funded similar activities previously. As part of these efforts training was provided for: 28 health workers in PSS, 29 Case managers on GBV and 41 GPs on the clinical management of rape. As part of our ongoing efforts, so far 6 Psycho-social workers were trained on PSS and 25 community members in GBV.	Significant increase in support for victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence. 10 trainings of trainers completed, 159 service providers trained, 180 sexual assault referral centre staff trained, 250 community members trained.

<b>Output 3.3 - The UK will protect the rights of women and girls and will empower them by increasing the employment, health, education and training services available to women and girls.</b>		
<b>3.3.4</b> - Implement Security and Justice (S&J) programming to improve 10 million women's access to justice worldwide.		
In Syria, the UK - which is part of the Access to Justice and Community Security programme - will mentor the Free Syrian Police (FSP) command on gender awareness, development of female representation and design of a vision and policing plan which incorporates such goals.	The FSP commanders have created a joint policing vision highlighting the need for a fully community representative organisation. The Free Aleppo Police has employed 5 female police officers (Idlib and Latakia to follow). These 5 female police officers attended a Free Syrian Women and Security event in September 2014. Further training needs analysis will follow.	70 women in the Free Syrian Police. Female police officers to receive relevant training. Female police officers established in Free Syrian police. Female police officers of rank appointed.

## Annex - detail of activities by country - SYRIA

### Pillar Four: Addressing Women's and Girls' Needs in Relief and Recovery

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' specific needs are prioritised in conflict and post-conflict relief efforts.	1. Proportion of disbursed humanitarian funding used to address specific needs of girls and women
	2. Proportion of total disbursed humanitarian funding to civil society that is allocated to address gender equality issues
	3. Maternal mortality rate

Activity	Indicators	
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Output 4.1 - The UK provides a rapid response to the needs of girls and women in humanitarian conflict and post-conflict situations</b>		
<b>4.1.1</b> - Implement actions necessary to uphold respect for international law, protect civilians, and to secure humanitarian access, including by ensuring the UN Security Council delivers peacekeeping mandates with protection of civilian elements; training foreign armies in the adherence to international law where appropriate; and supporting National Security Forces in protecting and promoting women and girls' rights.		
In Syria, the UK will provide women and girls with access to mental health services, psychosocial support, safe spaces and reproductive healthcare.	0 beneficiaries	40,000 women and girls received psychosocial support services, 500 women actively attended safe spaces activities.
<b>4.1.6</b> - Work with humanitarian organisations, donors and humanitarian NGOs to take forward the Call to Action so that they prioritise the protection of women and girls from the start of any emergency response.		
In Syria, the UK will support women and girls affected by Gender Based Violence with specialist services such as clinical and comprehensive case management which includes legal counselling, PSS, other forms of assistance and onwards referrals.	0 beneficiaries	2,764 beneficiaries