



Implementation and Commitment Record for the United Nations Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security 2017

The following report presents specific commitments made by member states during the 2017 United Nations Security Council Open Debate on Women Peace and Security (WPS). Please use this as guidance for your advocacy efforts locally, nationally and regionally, to demand a feminist foreign policy that puts commitments into action!

COUNTRY	INITIATIVES	COMMITMENTS
Ukraine	<p>Implementation: Two initiatives were launched in Ukraine: "The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in Action" and "Gender Equality at the Centre of the Reforms". In 2016, the Government of Ukraine adopted its National Action Plan for implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) for 2016-2020. The implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) is also a constant feature of Ukraine's annual national cooperation programmes with NATO. The Ukrainian Government has taken the decision to establish a Government Commissioner post on gender equality.</p> <p>Peacebuilding: The Government has developed the State Target Programme on Recovery and Peacebuilding in Eastern Regions of Ukraine, which integrates a gender perspective in all of its pillars.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: The President of Ukraine has appointed a woman to a position in charge of the process of peaceful settlement in the Donbas region.</p>	<p>Justice, Rule of Law, Security Sector Reform: Ukraine committed to adopting a multi-year gender-equality strategy for the security and defence sector. It claimed to continue to work towards the development of a full range of judicial and non-judicial measures and institutional reform, in line with international standards.</p>
Sweden	<p>Implementation: Sweden has worked to put more language on women's participation into mandates, for instance, through ensuring the inclusion of gender reporting in mission mandates and adding criteria for listing sexual and gender-based violence in sanctions regimes.</p> <p>Participation: In Afghanistan, Sweden has supported local female leaders in building their capacity to participate in mediation and dialogue processes.</p>	<p>Implementation: Sweden stands ready to work with the United Nations to enhance data collection and the analysis of gender-disaggregated data.</p>
United Kingdom	<p>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence / Implementation: The UK has championed the prevention of sexual violence in conflict including through launching the global principles on stigma in the General Assembly this year, running 23 projects in conflict and post-conflict countries to support survivors, end stigma and deliver justice; and contributing \$2 million to the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: The UK troops on large-scale overseas missions, whether for the United Nations or anyone else, are now receiving pre-deployment training on preventing sexual violence and on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda more broadly. This year, the UK appointed its first ever special envoy for gender equality, putting that issue at the heart of the UK foreign policy.</p>	<p>Implementation: The UK will be launching its fourth National Action Plan, building on progress made, lessons learned and discussions with civil society and focus countries. Alongside their Bangladeshi and Canadian partners, the UK will be launching a new global network of military gender champions at the 2017 United Nations Peacekeeping Defence Ministerial Conference in Vancouver in November 2017.</p>
Bolivia	<p>Participation: Bolivia has developed and implemented legislation for building an equitable society with equal opportunities for women, while placing emphasis on their political empowerment. The electoral system law established parity and alternation on the candidate lists for representative seats, which makes Bolivia the second country in the world with greater representation of women in parliament. In Bolivia, more than 50 per cent of elected positions are held by women, not just in Parliament but in other elected bodies.</p>	No New Commitments
Senegal	<p>Implementation: Senegal adopted the Dakar Declaration on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) committing itself to strengthening the role of women, especially in mediation, promotion of a culture of peace and facilitation of early warning systems. As a result, a number of initiatives have been taken, such as the establishment of a gender unit within the executive secretariat of ECOWAS, the establishment of a gender development centre, the adoption of a strategic gender plan and the drafting of a gender policy.</p> <p>Justice, Rule of Law, Security Sector Reform: Senegal has adopted and implemented a sectoral gender strategy, including the institutionalization of gender in Senegalese defence and security force interventions.</p> <p>Participation: Senegal's gender policy led to the adoption of a law on full gender parity in all elected and partially elected posts at both the national and local levels.</p>	No New Commitments

Italy	<p>Implementation: Italy supported the Mediterranean Women Mediators Network.</p>	<p>Implementation: Italy committed to supporting a number of projects led by UN-Women in Africa, the Middle East and Central America in the areas of both women's empowerment and engagement in peace and security processes, for approximately \$10 million.</p>
USA	<p>Implementation: The US signed the Women, Peace and Security Act of 2017 into law.</p> <p>Relief and Recovery: The US has helped spearhead the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative, which already has \$340 million in donor commitments.</p>	<p>Relief and Recovery: The US will support women entrepreneurs in developing countries by increasing their access to finance, markets, technology and networks — everything they need to start and grow a business.</p>
Egypt	<p>Peacekeeping: Egypt introduced an intensive and comprehensive training module on awareness related to sexual exploitation and abuse into the pre-deployment training of its peacekeeping troops. The Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding has published a manual entitled "Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in peacekeeping operations". Moreover, the Center has developed a first-of-its-kind training manual in the Arab region on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) as it relates to peacekeeping and peacebuilding in the Arab world.</p> <p>Participation: The Cairo Center and Egypt's National Council for Women, in partnership with the Crisis Management Center Finland, organize basic training courses on the role of women in peacekeeping and peacebuilding.</p>	<p>Implementation: The Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution will continue to collaborate with its counterparts in other countries.</p>
Ethiopia	None	No New Commitments
Russia	<p>Peacekeeping: Russia ensured a 15 per cent female presence in peacekeeping efforts. Russia also trains women police officers in United Nations certified training centres.</p>	<p>Peacekeeping: Russia plans to train women soldiers in United Nations certified training centres by the end of the year.</p>
China	None	No New Commitments
Japan	<p>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: Japan donated and continues to support the team of experts of the Office of Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.</p> <p>Peacebuilding: Japan supported UN-Women's technical training on peacebuilding, mediation and conflict prevention for 230 women through the Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya in 2016.</p> <p>Participation: Japan joined the collective effort to support the Department of Field Support's senior women talent pipeline project. Japan held an outreach seminar for the project in Tokyo in October 2017, inviting potential senior women candidates.</p> <p>Implementation: In 2016, Japan contributed financial support for UN-Women efforts to support human-resource development and education for displaced women in the Middle East and Africa.</p>	<p>Implementation: Japan is committed to steadily implement its National Action Plan and ensure its effective monitoring. Japan is committed to increasing their financial support to UN-Women and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. Japan is committed to investing in developing human resources and the education of displaced women.</p>
Kazakhstan	<p>Participation: Commitments on Women, Peace and Security have been included in the Republic of Kazakhstan's family and gender policy for the period from 2016 to 2030, with the goal of ensuring women's engagement in policy- and decision-making in all spheres of national governance and gender-equality training for the armed and security forces, as well as women's deployment in peacekeeping operations.</p> <p>Peacebuilding: In 2016, in cooperation with Japan and the United Nations Development Programme, Kazakhstan launched a project to promote gender equality in Afghanistan, including by providing policy support and capacity development.</p> <p>Justice, Rule of Law, Security Sector Reform: Kazakhstan has begun the process of integrating all four pillars of the Women, Peace and Security agenda into its national legislation, including formulating new, strong women policies.</p>	<p>Implementation: Kazakhstan is focusing on achieving the target of earmarking 15 per cent of its official development assistance for gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>Participation: Kazakhstan is committed to continuing the good practice of inviting representatives from women's organizations to brief the Council.</p>
Uruguay	None	<p>General Women, Peace and Security: Uruguay reaffirms its commitment to the agenda on Women, Peace and Security and to continue working with the United Nations and all Member States for its full and effective implementation.</p>

France	<p>Participation: French parity law has undeniably enabled France to achieve decisive progress. The French Government has achieved parity, as has the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York. France has also undertaken a comprehensive effort and set specific goals to increase women's participation in its armed forces. Appointments have risen significantly, and women's representation has virtually doubled since 1998 to 15 per cent of overall troops today a priority.</p> <p>Implementation: France is implementing its second National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, which covers the period 2015-2018.</p> <p>Justice, Rule of Law, Security Sector Reform: France is taking action against impunity when crimes are committed against women, including to enable women's access to justice.</p> <p>Peacebuilding: France continues to support humanitarian programmes aimed at assisting women affected by the consequences of the crises in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Lebanon, as a result of the Syrian crisis, and Nigeria. France's official development assistance already has fully incorporated the gender dimension, and the number of projects with a direct impact on the lives of women is rising as well.</p> <p>Protection: France is also undertaking numerous projects to protect women from human trafficking.</p>	No New Commitments
Colombia	<p>Participation / Peacebuilding: Colombia created the institutions necessary to implement the agreement, including a specialized gender unit made up of seven women leaders of organizations of rural women, victims of armed conflict and civil-society organizations. Colombia is working to incorporate a gender focus in the framework for the implementation of the agreement.</p> <p>Justice, Rule of Law and Security Sector Reform: Colombia recognizes the need to ensure accountability for crimes of sexual violence committed in the framework of conflict. That is why the final agreement provides that such crimes cannot be subject to amnesty. In addition, the Special Jurisdiction for Peace plans to create an investigation unit with a special team for cases of sexual violence.</p>	<p>Participation / Peacebuilding: Colombia is working to incorporate a gender focus in the framework for the implementation of the agreement.</p>
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<p>Implementation: The Congolese government is in the process of developing a plan of action, with significant collaboration from civil society at both the national and international levels, in particular with the participation of the Cordaid Foundation, Diakonia Sweden and UN-Women.</p> <p>The implementation of the National Action Plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) has led in gender-mainstreaming in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, as well as capacity-building for women leaders in negotiation and mediation in terms of influencing decision-making in times of crisis and post-conflict periods in the Democratic Republic of Congo.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: The Democratic Republic of Congo has undertaken a review of its national strategy to combat sexual and gender-based violence, adopted an armed forces action plan and signed the joint compact between the Government and the United Nations on the fight against sexual violence in conflict.</p> <p>Participation: The President promoted to rank and raised to high-level positions of nine women army brigadier generals and a number of female senior officers. 20 women were appointed to active duty in the battalion of the Forces armées de la République Démocratique Du Congo, which operated in the Central African Republic in connection with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic.</p>	No New Commitments
Germany	<p>Implementation: Germany has decided to back the African Union in developing a network of African women leaders that provides women leaders from across the continent with a platform for exchange with respect to their experiences. In 2017, Germany adopted its second-generation National Action Plan for the period 2017-2020.</p> <p>Germany created new consultation mechanisms for Germany's engagement with civil society.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: Germany provides gender-sensitive and gender-specific training to third countries, for instance in Accra.</p>	No New Commitments
Guatemala	<p>Implementation: Guatemala developed its National Action Plan in 2017.</p>	No New Commitments
Panama on behalf of the Human Security Network	None	No New Commitments
Liechtenstein	None	No New Commitments

Tunisia	<p>Protection: The Tunisian Parliament recently unanimously adopted a historic law to eliminate all violence against women.</p> <p>Implementation: A three-year project undertaken under the auspices of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Ministry of Social Affairs, with the support of UN-Women and other partners, is under way to implement a National Action Plan for Tunisia on the Women, Peace and Security agenda.</p>	No New Commitments
Turkey on behalf of the MIKTA Countries	None	No New Commitments
Nepal	<p>Implementation: In 2011, Nepal adopted a National Action Plan to implement resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008). Nepal has made explicit efforts to localize its National Action Plan, with localization guidelines in place since 2013. The success of the first National Action Plan has led to the soon-to-be-adopted second National Action Plan, which focuses on sexual violence, particularly during conflict. The gender responsive budget, introduced in 2006, has now reached over 35 per cent of the total budget.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: Nepal has endorsed the Kigali Principles on the Protection of Civilians and signed the Secretary-General's voluntary compact on preventing and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse. The United Nations policies on sexual exploitation and abuse and the protection of human rights are fully incorporated in the pre-deployment training courses for Nepalese peacekeepers.</p>	<p>Peacekeeping: Nepal is committed to progressively attaining the United Nations goal of 15 per cent females in peacekeeping operations, and has employed inclusive policies to encourage more females to join the national security forces.</p> <p>Participation: Nepal stands ready to share its experience and lessons learned through the constructive engagement of women in conflict prevention and resolution, as well as post-conflict restructuring and rebuilding.</p>
Slovenia	<p>Participation: Slovenia is continuing to support different projects to ensure meaningful participation of women, including by contributing funds to support the NATO/Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Policy for the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security. Slovenia provided financial contribution in 2017, which amounts to €500,000 for the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: Important achievements have been made in education and training on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, which were systematically introduced throughout the Slovene armed forces. In 2015, a permanent position of gender adviser within the General Staff of the Slovene armed forces was established, as was a network of gender advisers. In 2016, almost 10 per cent of military staff and more than 20 per cent of police personnel deployed to international operations and missions were women. In 2016, Slovenia gladly answered to the United Nations call to appoint women in command positions by contributing the first woman contingent commander to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.</p> <p>Implementation: Slovenia participates in different networks, such as the global Women, Peace and Security National Focal Points Network and the recently established Mediterranean Women Mediators Network.</p>	No New Commitments
Canada	<p>Implementation: In 2016, Canada provided \$1.5 million to the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund, which supports women's organizations working on the front lines of conflict prevention and resolution. Under its first National Action Plan, Canada submitted five annual progress reports on the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda in Parliament, which helped to take stock of the progress achieved and record lessons learned.</p> <p>Participation: Canada is working to increase the proportion of Canadian women peacekeepers, including police officers deployed to peace operations, and have been at the forefront of a United Nations training initiative aimed at increasing the number of women police officers deployed.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: The Canadian Prime Minister recently joined the Secretary-General's Circle of Leadership and signed the voluntary compact on eliminating sexual exploitation and abuse. Canada is providing funding to the Office of the Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and to the Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.</p>	<p>General Women, Peace and Security: Canada is committed to finding opportunities to create and support transformative solutions for gender equality in conflict situations. Canada will defend women's voices and human rights. Canada will challenge narratives that undermine women's ability to contribute, lead and shape solutions. Canada will collaborate with civil society, Member States and the United Nations to reinvigorate the implementation of this important agenda. Canada will continue to demonstrate its commitment to transparent and regular reporting on the progress made in the implementation of its National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, which is currently being finalized, to ensure that Canada are making progress.</p> <p>Implementation: Canada will dedicate \$150 million over five years to support local organizations that advance women's rights in developing and fragile States.</p>
Iran	None	No New Commitments
Czech Republic	None	No New Commitments
Norway	None	No New Commitments

<p>Jordan</p>	<p>Implementation: Jordan's draft national plan has been submitted to the Cabinet and will be ratified soon. Jordan have estimated the cost of the National Plan and allocated a quality, flexible and realistic budget to it. As the context of the Jordan 2025 document and the Executive Development Programme 2016-2019, Jordan adopted a set of policies to empower women in the sectors of health, education, ending poverty, social protection and employment, and on their participation in the labour force and in social and political life. Jordan also promoted women's empowerment during the voluntary national review of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals in July in New York, especially with respect to Goal 5, on gender equality.</p> <p>Justice, Rule of Law, Security Sector Reform: Jordan recently achieved great progress in introducing legislative reforms and improving administrative and political frameworks to end all forms of discrimination against women, protect them against violence and discrimination and promote gender equality.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: Jordan is increasing women's participation in police departments. Jordan sent women police officers to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and expect to send female peacekeepers to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur.</p> <p>Displacement and Humanitarian Response: Jordan is providing a variety of services to Syrian refugees, including education and gender-responsive services.</p> <p>Participation: Jordan is supporting small enterprises led by women within refugee camps and in Jordanian society and facilitating their work in the Jordanian labour market by giving them work permits. In New York, Jordan and Norway, with the participation of 40 States, launched the Group of Friends on Countering and Preventing Violent Extremism. The Group focuses on the importance of empowering women and young people to fight violent extremism and promote the ability of local women to prevent conflict, respond to crises and emergencies, and build sustainable peace.</p>	<p>No New Commitments</p>
<p>Brazil</p>	<p>Implementation: In March 2017, Brazil adopted the National Action Plan.</p> <p>Participation: The Brazilian army has admitted women to its military schools, the skills development programme on Women, Peace and Security has been integrated in the establishment of the Sergio Vieira de Mello Peacekeeping Operations Joint Center and that programme has been incorporated into the curriculum of the School of Diplomacy.</p>	<p>Participation: Brazil is striving to increase the number of female candidates for posts in Brazilian civilian and military peacekeeping operations and special political missions.</p>
<p>Mexico</p>	<p>Participation: Mexico supports and encourages the full participation of women in all areas of public life. Mexico deployed, in 2016, the first four Mexican military women to United Nations peace operations.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: Mexico joined the Secretary-General's initiative on the voluntary compact on preventing and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse committed by United Nations personnel on the ground.</p>	<p>Participation: Mexico will continue to expand the participation of female military personnel in the near future.</p>
<p>European Union</p>	<p>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: The EU took over from Sweden the leadership of the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies, a global initiative to make sure that all humanitarian actors work together to prevent and mitigate gender-based violence.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: The EU further highlights the resilience of its zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual exploitation and abuse. The EU has revised the standards of behaviour for its civilian and military missions and operations, and the EU supports the efforts of Secretary-General Guterres in that regard.</p> <p>Prevention: Conflict prevention is a keystone of its Global Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy and of a new European Consensus on Development.</p> <p>Participation: The EU has continued to work for women's full and active participation in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding. The EU has also engaged in working alongside and supporting the Syrian Women's Advisory Board of United Nations Special Envoy Staffan de Mistura.</p> <p>Implementation: The EU recently stepped up its engagement in the initiative for the acceleration of the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) at the regional level.</p>	<p>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: In June 2017, the European Union signed the Council of Europe's Istanbul Convention. With that signature, it committed to further strengthen the existing legal framework and capacity to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including domestic violence.</p> <p>Implementation: In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the European Union's Gender Action Plan 2016-2020, the EU is devoting €6.5 billion every year to external projects on development that address gender equality and women's empowerment as either a principal or a significant objective, with the aim of carrying out more than 85 per cent of those projects in the next year. The EU reaffirms its determination to further develop a strategic partnership with the United Nations and to further strengthen close cooperation with partner countries and multilateral partners.</p> <p>Participation: The EU remains committed to substantially increasing women's participation in all aspects of peace and security, including women's political participation and leadership and their important role in the fight against radicalization and violent extremism.</p>

<p>Namibia</p>	<p>Implementation: The reviewed gender policy is complemented by other national policies aimed at mainstreaming gender and holding discussions on placing women on par with men, including in the Affirmative Action Act, the Inheritance Act and the Communal Land Act, among others.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: Namibia has been deploying women to all peacekeeping missions. Namibia signed the voluntary compact against sexual exploitation and abuse, during the General Assembly high-level week in September.</p>	<p>No New Commitments</p>
<p>Belgium</p>	<p>Implementation: In July 2017, Belgium adopted its third National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. The NAP, which covers the period of 2017 to 2021, encompasses numerous courses of action that should contribute to improving the status of women in areas of conflict, pre-conflict and post-conflict.</p>	<p>Gender Analysis: Belgium is committed to promoting the incorporation of the gender perspective at the Peacebuilding Commission in developing new integrated peacebuilding strategies, as well as in the semi-annual reviews of strategic frameworks.</p>
<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Participation: By 2019, Indonesia aims to have 4,000 troops, with an increased number of female peacekeepers.</p> <p>General Women, Peace and Security: Indonesia reconfirms its commitment to working with all Member States as a true partner for world peace, a partner in advancing strong institutions, linking peace and development, as well as strengthening cooperation as vital elements that Indonesia believes will deter the forces that devalue human life, including the lives of women.</p>
<p>Spain</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>No New Commitments</p>
<p>Slovakia</p>	<p>Implementation: Slovakia is currently in the process of drawing up its National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. The Government continues to promote all national efforts aimed at strengthening the role of women in society through the national gender equality strategy for the period 2014-2019 and the gender-equality action plan. The Ministry of Defence has approved its own gender-equality plan, with its implementation under the responsibility of the general staff of the armed forces and with sustained, allocated funding.</p> <p>Conflict Prevention: Slovakia strongly supports the Secretary-General's vision of peace and security grounded in long-term conflict prevention, inclusivity and gender equality, as well as his victim-centred approach to preventing sexual exploitation and abuse.</p>	<p>No New Commitments</p>
<p>Peru</p>	<p>Peacekeeping: Peru has been increasing the participation of female personnel in each of the six peace missions to which it contributes.</p> <p>Displacement and Humanitarian Response: Peru created a registry of displaced persons, which has allowed for the adoption of measures to protect the rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations.</p>	<p>Peacekeeping: Peru strongly believes that the Women, Peace and Security agenda should be a central element of the process to reform United Nations peacekeeping operations.</p>
<p>Argentina</p>	<p>Implementation: Argentina has reached the United Nations goal of 15 per cent participation of women as military observers and officials in peace operations, and is therefore above the general average. Argentina provides continued support for various mechanisms and platforms that contribute to complying with the commitments assumed in the framework of the revision of resolution 1325 (2000), particularly the Justice Rapid Response initiative, the Women, Peace and Security National Focal Points Network and the promotion of the Oslo Safe Schools Declaration.</p>	<p>Implementation: Argentina will continue working to deepen that commitment through the implementation of the National Action Plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions, which is as an overarching instrument of all national bodies regarding the issue of Women, Peace and Security.</p>
<p>Morocco</p>	<p>Implementation: In 2016, Morocco organized an international conference on the topic of Women, Peace and Security. It was an occasion to reaffirm the international community's consensus on the need to strengthen women's participation in negotiations and agreements concerning the settlement of conflicts and peacebuilding, as well as to renew the United Nations commitment to the issue of the inclusion of women and gender equality in all peacebuilding and conflict prevention strategies.</p>	<p>No New Commitments</p>
<p>Switzerland</p>	<p>Justice and Rule of Law: The Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs recently launched its first comprehensive strategy on gender equality and women's rights, which highlights the agenda on Women, Peace and Security as one of its main pillars.</p> <p>Participation: Switzerland insists that women must be included in all mediation training and activities. It also promotes local women's networks that are active in peace and security.</p>	<p>No New Commitments</p>
<p>Holy See</p>	<p>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: Through its institutions and agencies around the world, the Catholic Church provides assistance and support, education and skills training to thousands of women and girls who are the survivors of sexual violence in conflict situations.</p>	<p>Participation: The Holy See and the Catholic Church will continue to engage women in their efforts aimed at conflict prevention and resolution, peacemaking and peacebuilding in many parts of the world.</p>

OSCE	<p>Implementation: The OSCE supports its participating States in fulfilling their gender-equality commitments and in enhancing comprehensive security. The OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine makes sure that the experiences of women and men from the conflict-affected populations are heard and are making their way into the daily public reports. The OSCE continues to work on gender-inclusive mediation processes. In April 2016, the OSCE organized a high-level mediation retreat with heads of mission and special representatives. Building on that meeting, the OSCE is preparing an analysis of OSCE-led mediation processes and practical guidance. The OSCE has been at the forefront in ensuring that a gender perspective is included in its efforts to prevent violent extremism and radicalization, which may lead to terrorism. The new Leaders against Intolerance and Violent Extremism project specifically includes women community leaders and young women and men. The OSCE has introduced the executive gender-coaching programme for the Secretary General and secretariat Directors so as to provide them with the necessary skills and tools to mainstream gender into their work.</p>	<p>Implementation: The OSCE will continue building stronger synergies and linkages and participating in key initiatives, such as the Women, Peace and Security National Focal Points Network and the regional acceleration initiative. The OSCE is looking forward to developing even closer partnerships with the United Nations and other organizations.</p>
Qatar	None	<p>Implementation: Qatar aims to contribute to an international study on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). That is part of the State of Qatar's efforts to implement its national 2030 vision, which it seeks to do at the national, regional and international levels. Displacement and Humanitarian Response: Qatar is attempting to integrate work on the Women, Peace and Security agenda in all of its development and humanitarian programmes. Participation: Qatar remains committed to strengthening women's participation in international peace and security. Qatar is an active member of the Group of Friends of Gender Equality within the United Nations, and it supports various programmes and activities aimed at ensuring that an increasing number of women occupy important posts within the United Nations.</p>
Baltic States	<p>Peacekeeping: The Baltic States are striving to deploy more gender-balanced peacekeeping troops, and continuously encourage female military and police personnel to apply. Before their deployment, Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian peacekeepers undergo high quality training on human rights and gender-related issues, including the eradication of sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence. The Baltic States signed the Secretary-General's voluntary compact on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, and the Presidents of Estonia and Lithuania have joined the Circle of Leadership on the prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations operations.</p>	<p>Justice, Rule of Law: The Baltic countries remain committed to securing accountability for sexual and gender-based violence through national and international mechanisms. It is equally important to ensure that victims receive genuine compensation for the harm they have suffered. Prevention: The Baltic countries fully support the Secretary-General's profound commitment to shifting the focus of all United Nations activities towards a holistic approach to prevention, including through the advancement of the Women, Peace and Security agenda.</p>
Israel	<p>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: During the CSW62, Israel introduced the first-ever United Nations resolution adopted by consensus on the prevention and elimination of sexual harassment in the workplace. Human Rights: Israel is committed to the promotion and protection of the human rights of all women and girls. It was the first country in the world to implement parts of resolution 1325 (2000) in its national legislation. Amendment 4 to the Women's Equal Rights Law requires the Government to include women from all parts of society in all national policy-making committees. Additionally, over the past decade, the Israeli Parliament has passed over 50 laws and amendments to further gender equality.</p>	No New Commitments
South Africa	<p>Mediation and Peacekeeping: South Africa provides training for women mediators in the African region. Such mediators will make up an African women mediators' network that can assist in peace negotiations. The South African National Defence Force operates the Peacekeeping Training Centre in Pretoria, where women peacekeepers from South Africa and throughout the region receive training. The National Defence Force is highly aware of the fact that gender issues need to be highlighted, which is reflected in the fact that at present 30 per cent of its National Defence Force comprises women. Participation: South Africa recently held the third Gertrude Shope Annual Dialogue Forum on Conflict Resolution and Peacemaking in Africa. That initiative includes participants from across the African continent and inspires women to play more important leadership and peacebuilding roles than they have traditionally played, without necessarily being part of an official delegation.</p>	<p>Implementation: South Africa continues to engage with representatives of civil society and academia to find ways to further empower women and remove obstacles that impede their participation in peacekeeping missions and mediation efforts on the African continent.</p>

<p>Australia</p>	<p>Implementation: Australia is pleased that its \$10 million commitment to the UN Peacebuilding Fund is helping countries build sustainable peace. Australia is pleased to be the founding — and largest — supporter of the Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund, which supports civil-society organizations in contributing to conflict prevention, crisis response and peacebuilding.</p> <p>Participation: Australia has increased the number of women officers serving as staff officers and military observers in United Nations missions to 25 per cent, exceeding the commitment made at the 2016 Peacekeeping Defence Ministerial Conference.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: Australia commends the Department of Political Affairs for its oversight of dedicated efforts across a range of special political missions in 2016, which resulted in a substantial increase in the deployment of gender expertise, with 25 gender advisers working across 11 field missions. Australia is pleased to have helped with that expansion by providing the first-ever military gender adviser to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan. It has also seconded a senior military officer to UN-Women here in New York as a technical expert on Women, Peace and Security.</p>	<p>No New Commitments</p>
<p>Republic of Korea</p>	<p>Implementation: The Republic of Korea adopted its own national action plan on Women, Peace and Security in 2014, and has been scaling up its efforts to increase women’s participation in peace efforts ever since.</p>	<p>No New Commitments</p>
<p>Chair of the UN Peacebuilding Fund</p>	<p>Participation: For the first time since its inception in 2005, the PBC has appointed gender focal points to implement the gender strategy it adopted in September 2016, with Bangladesh and Canada currently serving as those focal points.</p>	<p>Peacebuilding: The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) will build on the Commission’s ongoing work to promote gender dimensions in peacebuilding efforts.</p>
<p>Ireland</p>	<p>Implementation: Ireland currently funds non-governmental organizations that it thinks can make a difference in Women, Peace and Security, including the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue and its “Women at the Peace Table — Africa” initiative in Nigeria, the Dialogue Advisory Group and the Mediation Support Unit of the Department of Political Affairs. Last year, Ireland hosted a regional workshop on the acceleration of resolution 1325 (2000) in which the discussion was devoted to gender advisers from peacekeeping operations in the United Nations, the European Union (EU) and NATO. Ireland is a founding member and a key funder of the excellent Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund. Ireland supports women in that role in peacebuilding, conflict prevention and accountability. Ireland is currently working to implement resolution 1325 (2000) through its second National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. Ireland is particularly focusing on the empowerment and participation of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Ireland is pleased to be funding the progress study on youth, peace and security led by the Peacebuilding Support Office. Ireland is proud to say that the Irish Defence Forces have adopted their own action plan for Women, Peace and Security, mainstreaming the priorities across all areas of their policy, including in their overseas engagement.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: Ireland strongly supports and implements a policy of zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse.</p> <p>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: Ireland makes sure that its Irish aid policies make the protection of women and girls a top priority in its rapid-response initiatives. Ireland supports accountability initiatives for ending impunity for sexual exploitation and abuse, including through working in partnership with Justice Rapid Response and UN-Women. Ireland would like to underscore Ireland’s major cooperation with and financial support to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. Ireland is one of only 14 States, along with the EU, that are signatories to the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies.</p> <p>Disarmament: Ireland’s gender and disarmament policy recognizes the specific effects that the use of weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons have on women and girls. Ireland actively emphasizes the importance of women’s participation in disarmament discourse and salute women’s capacity to act as a positive force for change in that regard, something that Ireland is already seeing evidence of.</p>	<p>No New Commitments</p>

Sri Lanka	<p>Peacekeeping: Sri Lanka is pleased to announce that Sri Lanka has taken the initiative — together with the participation of the Permanent Mission of Canada, the International Civil Society Action Network and the Association of War Affected Women — to co-host a side event at the United Nations on 31 October on ending sexual exploitation and abuse and increasing the numbers of women in peacekeeping, in order to mark the seventeenth anniversary of resolution 1325 (2000). Sri Lanka was one of the first countries to sign the Secretary-General's voluntary compact on preventing and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse. The President, His Excellency Mr. Maithripala Sirisena, has joined the Secretary-General's Circle of Leadership on preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations operations, and Sri Lanka has made contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund in support of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse.</p> <p>Participation: Sri Lanka adopted a women's charter two years before the Beijing Platform for Action, and Sri Lanka already has in place a National Plan of Action on women.</p>	<p>Peacebuilding: Sri Lanka's long-drawn-out conflict has resulted in a large number of victims, including orphans, war widows, single mothers and female-headed households. Sri Lanka is committed to addressing their immediate concerns and making them participants in all areas of peacebuilding and peacekeeping. This will continue to be a priority in its post-conflict peacebuilding efforts. In a reflection of Sri Lanka's commitments, the Government has appointed an 11-member task force of eminent persons to hold nationwide consultations on reconciliation measures.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: Sri Lanka is equally committed to including its highly trained and disciplined women forces in its peacekeeping efforts.</p> <p>Participation: As Sri Lanka proceeds in its reconciliation and peacebuilding process, with the active participation of women at all levels, it will continue to share its experiences and practices, especially in relation to the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda.</p>
Kenya	<p>Implementation: On 8 March 2016, International Women's Day, the Government launched Kenya's National Action Plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). In September 2016, the President launched a national strategy for countering violent extremism that incorporates women into its county security and intelligence committees, which are also linked to local peace committees and community policing initiatives.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: Kenya is ranked first in the world among troop-contributing countries in its deployment of military female officers. The deployment of women in peace support operations stands at 19 per cent, surpassing the United Nations-recommended percentage of 15 per cent. Efforts aimed at increasing female professional advancement and improving gender balance in its military leadership have led to many women being promoted to the ranks of brigadier or colonel. Kenya's gender policy guides the integration of gender and resolution 1325 (2000) into all military operations.</p> <p>Participation: The Government has established an international peace support training centre for enhancing the capacity of both women and men as meaningful participants in peacebuilding, negotiations and preventive diplomacy at the community and national levels.</p> <p>Protection: Kenya has launched a country-wide campaign, Jitokeze — which means "speak out" — aimed at breaking the silence on gender-based violence.</p> <p>General Women, Peace and Security: Among Kenya's efforts to promote countrywide sensitization to the gender dimensions of peace and security are its formulation of a 2016 bill on access to public information and a review of its national information and communications technology policy. The establishment of a toll-free number, the Gender Helpline, and revitalization of various platforms for peace dialogue and online reporting have increased the number of users accessing early-warning and early-response systems throughout the country.</p> <p>Justice, Rule of Law, Security Sector Reform: The Government's efforts include establishing, first, clear guidelines on referral pathways within medical facilities for sexual and gender-based violence survivors; secondly, national guidelines and standard operating procedures for the psychosocial management of survivors and forensic management; and thirdly, gender-based violence recovery centres within health facilities, which help to create access to justice for survivors, with noted improvements in the investigation and prosecution of gender-based violence cases.</p>	<p>Implementation: Kenya is working on establishing a strong monitoring system for the Kenya's National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security and, it is setting up a central depository for peace and security data that can be accessed by everyone. Kenya supports the reinforcement of the United Nations Trust Fund in support of actions to eliminate violence against women and the United Nations Fund for Gender Equality. Kenya continues to call for further support and increased funding for UN-Women.</p>
Bangladesh	<p>Displacement and Humanitarian Response: In Bangladesh, humanitarian partners are trying to provide support to the women and girls who have survived rape and sexual violence. Special priority has been given to supporting the nearly 2,000 pregnant women who have fled from Myanmar to Bangladesh so far. Properly addressing the gender-sensitive issues of protection and assistance in already overcrowded camps, amid vulnerable host communities, is an uphill task.</p>	No New Commitments

Albania	<p>Implementation: Although Albania has not yet adopted a National Action Plan for resolution 1325 (2000), gender is mainstreamed across the security sector under the umbrella of its national strategy on gender equality and fight against domestic violence.</p> <p>Albania has also integrated the objectives of resolution 1325 (2000) into its strategies for human-resources management in the armed forces and for public order in Albania's State police.</p> <p>Participation: Policies and regulations have been developed with a view to facilitating the promotion of women in their careers and through the ranks. The State police has instituted a temporary 50 per cent quota for women in their recruitment policy in order to accelerate the increase in women's representation.</p>	<p>Implementation: Albania is currently drafting its National Action Plan with the support of Dutch partners, UN-Women, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union delegation. Albania is making sure that the drafting process brings together not only the relevant Government stakeholders, but also civil society and women's groups, as that is the best way to increase ownership and political will for its future implementation.</p> <p>Participation: Albania has pledged its full support to the Italian initiative of creating a Mediterranean women mediators network, which is a concrete mechanism that aims to prevent and mitigate conflict through the increased participation of women in peace processes.</p>
Hungary	<p>Implementation: Hungary is an active member of the Women, Peace and Security National Focal Points Network and continues to engage in interministerial consultations processes, with the goal of establishing a national mechanism on the implementation of the task deriving from the Women, Peace and Security agenda.</p>	<p>Participation: The Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is now planning to organize an awareness-raising workshop on the Women, Peace and Security agenda for the experts of the relevant ministries, the army, police, peacekeeping personnel, as well as for interested civil society organizations and academics. One of the topics of the workshop will be dedicated to women's effective participation in peacebuilding.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: Hungary is seeking to continuously increase the number of deployed female military experts and police officers in United Nations peacekeeping missions.</p>
Pakistan	None	No New Commitments
Maldives	<p>Justice, Rule of Law, Security Sector Plan: National laws have been strengthened with new laws on sexual harassment, domestic violence and sexual offences to ensure the protection of women from sexual, physical and psychological abuse and violence.</p> <p>Human Rights: As a further step towards women's empowerment, new policies have been established by President Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom that guarantee that 30 per cent of seats in all management boards of State companies go to women.</p>	No New Commitments
The Netherlands	None	No New Commitments
El Salvador	<p>Human Rights: El Salvador has made important advances in its protection of women's rights legislation and architecture because of its belief that gender equality and the empowerment of women are fundamental conditions for development, governance, peace and democracy.</p> <p>Implementation: El Salvador launched its National Action Plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security, which bolsters its commitment to women in different areas, particularly in building peace and security.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: El Salvador has voluntarily joined the Secretary-General's compact to end sexual exploitation and abuse.</p>	<p>Peacekeeping: El Salvador wishes to reiterate its commitment to supporting peacekeeping operations by contributing the best trained personnel and including more women in the troops and police assigned to different missions.</p> <p>Participation: El Salvador reiterates its support for all initiatives that ensure the participation of women in various contingents, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions of the Security Council.</p>
Chile	<p>Human Rights: Chile expresses its support for the initiatives related to the voluntary compact to end sexual exploitation and abuse, which Chile has signed, the appointment of the victims' rights advocate, the Senior Women Talent Pipeline initiative, and the strategy for the equal participation of men and women in the Organization.</p> <p>Implementation: The second National Action Plan is now in full implementation, with a strong emphasis on education and staff training.</p> <p>Chile co-sponsored resolution 2242 (2015), promoted by Spain, and is a founding member of the Women, Peace and Security National Focal Points Network.</p> <p>Participation: Equal opportunity and the empowerment of women has been a key pillar of Chilean gender agenda, which has made solid progress such as the incorporation of gender equality in electoral reform, and which requires that at least 40 per cent of candidates running for Congress be women. Chile promotes and protects women's rights in armed conflict, especially given the need to increase women's participation in decision-making related to international peace and security. That is how Chile bolsters women's presence in peace missions both in Haiti and in Colombia's special political mission.</p>	No New Commitments
Jamaica	<p>Implementation: Jamaica has developed a national policy for gender equality to ensure that the principle of equality between men and women is advanced in both the public and the private spheres in Jamaica. The policy is aligned with its national development policy and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p>	<p>Disarmament: Jamaica is especially interested in ensuring continued progress towards addressing the gender specific effects of armed violence and ensuring women's full participation in gender-responsive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.</p>

Iraq	<p>Participation: Iraq has increased the percentage of women in positions of leadership in Iraq since 2003. The new Iraqi Constitution establishes a quota of no less than 25 per cent for women holding seats in the Council of Representatives.</p> <p>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: The Iraqi government signed of the joint communiqué between the United Nations and the Government of Iraq on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence, on 23 September 2016. In addition, the government established 19 June as the National Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict.</p>	No New Commitments
Austria	<p>Participation: In April 2016, Austria, as Chairman of the OSCE, organized a high-level retreat on effective peace processes and the inclusion of women, and Austria was able to collect concrete recommendations on how to increase women's meaningful participation in peace processes.</p>	<p>Protection: Austria is committed to gender-responsive journalism and the protection of female journalists.</p>
Georgia	<p>Implementation: At present, the Georgian Government is in the process of drafting its third National Action Plan aimed at implementing resolution 1325 (2000) for the period 2018-2020. The new action plan, just like previous ones, is being developed in broad consultation with civil society together with national partners from line ministries, State institutions responsible for its implementation and women's organizations.</p> <p>Georgia recently ratified the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and established an inter-agency commission for gender equality and ending violence against women and girls at the executive branch.</p>	No New Commitments
Palestine	<p>Implementation: Palestine adopted its 2017-2019 National Action Plan, with a focus on protection, ensuring accountability and furthering women's political participation. Palestine joined core international humanitarian law and human rights instruments, including the CEDAW.</p>	No New Commitments
Botswana	None	No New Commitments
India	<p>Peacekeeping: India has been the lead troop contributor over the past seven decades. India has taken the lead in hosting specialized training courses for peacekeepers on sexual violence in armed conflict situations.</p>	<p>Peacekeeping: India has committed to fulfilling the pledge to have women serve in 15 per cent of military observer positions by the end of this year. India has also committed to provide another all-female formed police unit.</p>
Costa Rica	None	No New Commitments
Romania	<p>Implementation: In implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), the Romanian Ministry of Defence adopted a Plan of Action to implement the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Romania also joined the network of Women, Peace and Security national focal points officially launched in New York on 23 September 2016. On 13 and 14 June 2017, the Romanian Ministry of Defence organized a regional conference in Bucharest on gender mainstreaming in security and defence.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: Currently, 40 Romanian military women are involved in United Nations missions or of other international organizations, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan, the Balkans and Georgia. Romanian representatives participate in the United Nations Senior Missions Leaders Training Course, which is currently taking place in Dakar and is being organized by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support.</p> <p>Romania is involved in the Female Military Officers Course, co-organized by UN-Women in Nairobi.</p>	No New Commitments
African Union	<p>Participation: At its meeting on 13 March 2017, the African Union Peace and Security Council endorsed modalities for the creation of a Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation, known as FemWise-Africa, which aims to strengthen the role of women in conflict prevention and mediation efforts in the context of the African Union Peace and Security Architecture.</p>	No New Commitments

<p>NATO</p>	<p>Implementation: NATO's current Action Plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolutions have been endorsed not only by the 29 NATO allies, but by a total of 55 nations in all, bringing together the largest political coalition to implement the Women, Peace and Security agenda.</p> <p>Participation: NATO's military commands and missions have established a network of gender advisers. NATO is funding research on the role of gender in countering violent extremism.</p> <p>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: Military guidelines on preventing and responding to conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence are being implemented by its strategic commands.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: NATO recently updated and approved a strategic command-level directive on gender that includes standards of behaviour and a code of conduct to be upheld by its personnel and NATO-led forces.</p>	<p>No New Commitments</p>
<p>Philippines</p>	<p>Implementation: The Philippines developed 3 National Actions Plans. A training kit on mainstreaming Women, Peace and Security in development planning processes was recently developed and launched by the Philippines with the support of UN-Women.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: On 29 August 2017, a composite all-female civil relations company was sent to Marawi to assist in the implementation of rehabilitation and recovery programmes for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the city. The Philippines have been training women in the IDP camps on community organizing for livelihood generation, as well as actively engaging them in women and peace conversations.</p>	<p>Protection: The Philippine government is committed to protecting the affected population — especially women and children, who are particularly vulnerable, including to trafficking in persons.</p> <p>Prevention: It also remains committed to preventing violent extremism.</p>
<p>Vietnam</p>	<p>Participation: Vietnam is proud to see the increased participation of women in all spheres of life, especially the military and security forces. Vietnam is now working closely with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in preparation for the early deployment of the very first Vietnamese woman officer to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan. Another nine women are prepared to work at level 2 hospital once it is deployed in South Sudan.</p>	<p>No New Commitments</p>
<p>Kuwait</p>	<p>Participation: Women in Kuwait participate in decision-making at the highest levels and occupy high-level posts. They are ministers, deputy ministers, members of parliament, and ambassadors and representatives in diplomatic missions worldwide. Kuwait has undertaken efforts to promote the role of the United Nations, and, in cooperation with the Organization, has developed a number of projects for women's empowerment.</p> <p>Protection: The Government reviewed and updated all legislation relating to women in Kuwait. Thus it has put an end to all forms of discrimination against women and established a mechanism to protect women from all forms of violence, both in society and within the family, and established a national centre for that purpose.</p>	<p>Participation: Kuwait is committed to involving women in development plans, decision-making and civil society.</p> <p>Implementation: Kuwait will undertake additional efforts to integrate the WPS resolutions in the global agenda of the United Nations and in the work of the Security Council in particular.</p>
<p>United Arab Emirates</p>	<p>Protection: The UAE has focused on the protection and empowerment as women as one of the three key pillars of its external assistance strategy. Respect for the rights of women and girls underpins every aspect UAE's approach to this global response.</p> <p>Implementation: The UAE considers its partnership with UN-Women a key part of its strategy to implement the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Accordingly, the UAE has supported UN-Women since its inception. In this regard, UAE has contributed \$15 million to support its critical work over the next three years. UAE also contributes to data and research collection.</p> <p>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: The UAE has supported the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict in the development and implementation of an action plan on conflict-related sexual violence.</p>	<p>Implementation: The UAE pledge their continued support to UN-Women for its role in advancing this agenda. Moreover, as a sponsor of the resolution and a strong advocate of the Women, Peace and Security agenda, the United Arab Emirates is committed to building a strong framework for action to realize the full implementation of this agenda.</p> <p>Participation: The UAE will continue to advocate for the full, effective and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of senior leadership and decision-making.</p>

Armenia	<p>Participation: Since the adoption of a new Constitution in 2015 and the new electoral code in 2016, the quota for women's representation in elected bodies has been raised to 25 per cent from 20 per cent. As a result of the implementation of its respective National Action Plan, the number of female judges has reached 25 per cent. Moreover, Armenia consistently emphasizes the importance of dialogue and confidence-building in the context of the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno Karabakh conflict.</p> <p>Protection: Domestic procedures have been launched to sign the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.</p> <p>Implementation: Armenia set up inter-agency working group for the elaboration of a National Action Plan on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), with a view to its adoption in 2018.</p>	<p>Protection: Armenia will be presenting to the Parliament a draft law on the prevention of domestic violence and the protection of victims. Armenia's national laws and provisions of equal rights and equal opportunities for women and men and identifying and assisting victims of trafficking and human exploitation, as well as numerous other legal and normative acts, remain important instruments for the promotion of gender equality and the protection of the rights of women.</p> <p>Implementation: The elaboration of a concept note and a draft action plan that is to be approved soon by the Minister of Defence concerning women's rights and equal opportunities in the field of defence, are important building blocks in Armenia's national efforts for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).</p>
Trinidad and Tobago	<p>Disarmament: Trinidad and Tobago remains a strong proponent of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). In 2010, Trinidad and Tobago introduced General Assembly resolution 65/69, which was the first General Assembly resolution on women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, which focuses on the participation of women in processes geared towards the advancement of disarmament and international peace and security.</p>	<p>Implementation: As a current member of the Executive Board of UN-Women, Trinidad and Tobago pledges to continue to work with Member States towards the universal achievement of gender equality.</p>
Rwanda	<p>Participation: Rwanda developed a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security based on two pillars, the first being that of promoting the equal participation of women and men in all peace initiatives at all levels, and the second of integrating gender perspectives into peace and security efforts.</p>	No New Commitments
Portugal	<p>Implementation: In 2009, Portugal adopted its first National Action Plan on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). A second plan, adopted in 2014, will be in force until 2018.</p> <p>Peacekeeping: Portugal strengthened measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, joined the Circle of Leadership and contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for victims of sexual exploitation and abuse.</p>	<p>Peacekeeping: Portugal reiterated its pledge to continue conducting training programmes on gender equality and violence against women and girls, including sexual violence, gender-based violence and trafficking in human beings, for national personnel and members of the armed and security forces assigned to international peacekeeping missions.</p>
Thailand	<p>Implementation: In 2016, Thailand adopted national measures and guidelines on Women, Peace and Security that encompass the aspects of prevention, protection, capacity-building and empowerment. The national economic and social development plan of Thailand also underlines the concept of women's rights, as enshrined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.</p>	No New Commitments
Saudi Arabia	<p>Participation: Women have also been a focus of Saudi Arabia's development efforts, including the 2030 Vision of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which the Kingdom launched in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p>	No New Commitments
Afghanistan	<p>Participation: A key component of Afghanistan's strategy relates to ensuring women's participation in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts, as well as other matters related to peace and security.</p> <p>The National Action Plan for the women of Afghanistan, spanning the years 2008 to 2018, commits the Afghan Government to increasing women's representation in the civil service to 30 per cent. Moreover, Afghanistan is pleased to report that at present more than 3,000 female armed-service members and police officers are proudly serving in its national security forces.</p> <p>Human Rights: Afghanistan's national programme for women's economic empowerment has marked another important step forward in the advancement of women.</p> <p>Protection: A number of national structures have been established to enforce constitutional and legislative provisions to protect women. They include the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, commissions in Kabul and the provinces for the elimination of violence against women, the creation of the post of Deputy Attorney-General for the Elimination of Violence against Women and a commission on the elimination of sexual abuse of women and children.</p>	<p>Participation: The Ministries of the Interior and National Defence have committed to increasing women's representation in those institutions by 20 per cent over the next 10 years.</p>
Ecuador	<p>Peacekeeping: Ecuador has three women in its infantry unit serving as peacekeeping operations observers.</p>	<p>General Women, Peace and Security: Ecuador trusts that that will be the start of an ongoing and growing participation that can be extended to other branches of its armed forces and police force, as yet another sign that Ecuador is committed to the ideals of peace and security on which the UN is based.</p>

<p>Nigeria</p>	<p>Implementation: In 2017, Nigeria launched its second National Action Plan to fully implement the relevant provisions of resolution 1325 (2000). The plan reflects the Federal Government's commitment to ensuring the security of women and girls during armed conflict and to enhancing their active and direct participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding.</p> <p>Protection: The Nigerian Government is working around the clock to ensure the release of the remaining Chibok girls and other persons in Boko Haram captivity.</p>	<p>No New Commitments</p>
<p>Djibouti</p>	<p>Participation: Article 1 of Djibouti's Constitution establishes equality between men and women with respect to civic and political rights. Since 2013, Djibouti's Parliament has had a 12 per cent representation of women. In public administration, thanks to a legal framework and the political will for equal participation, women now represent some 25 per cent of the workforce. Djiboutian women are participating in peacekeeping missions, in particular in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the African Union Mission in Somalia.</p>	<p>Implementation: Djibouti is initiating the preparation of a project aimed at the creation of a gender observatory. That project consists, on the one hand, of collecting, analysing and disseminating data relating to gender equality, and on the other, of making recommendations that will inform decision-makers in their decision-making and, consequently, the development of public policies to promote and improve the situation of gender equality in Djibouti.</p>
<p>Azerbaijan</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>No New Commitments</p>