

1325/1820 National Action Plans

April 24 2009

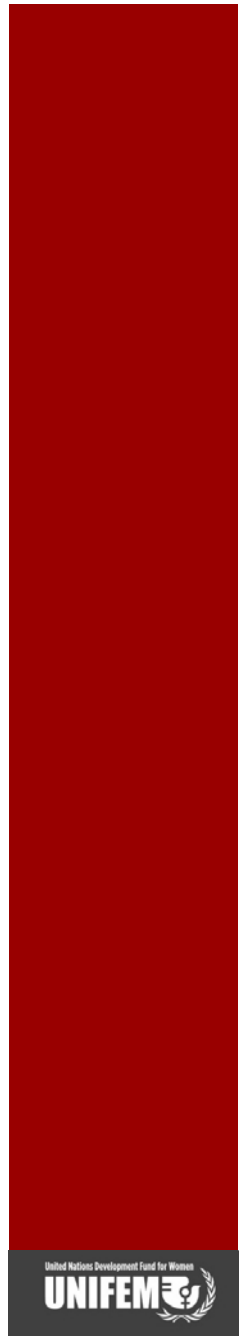
NAPs and IAPs

- NAPs are no substitute for Action Plans on 1325 and 1820 in multilateral security institutions.
- NAPs in post-conflict contexts depend upon effectiveness of Action Plans on 1325/1820 in multilateral security institutions
- NAPs could be more effective if networked so as to permit comparative analysis of data on implementation, and global review of progress
- IAPs therefore need agreed indicators of progress implementing SCR 1325/1820

SC 1325/1820: Challenges with key indicators

Relatively little attention has been paid to the elaboration of indicators to capture the range of issues and objectives within SCR 1325 or 1820.

1. Little data on women's participation in peace processes
2. No data on attention to women's needs on emergency and post-conflict funding
3. Weak data on SGBV and on women's access to and benefit from the justice system
4. No agreed set of indicators on peace consolidation (monitoring SC 1325 & 1820)

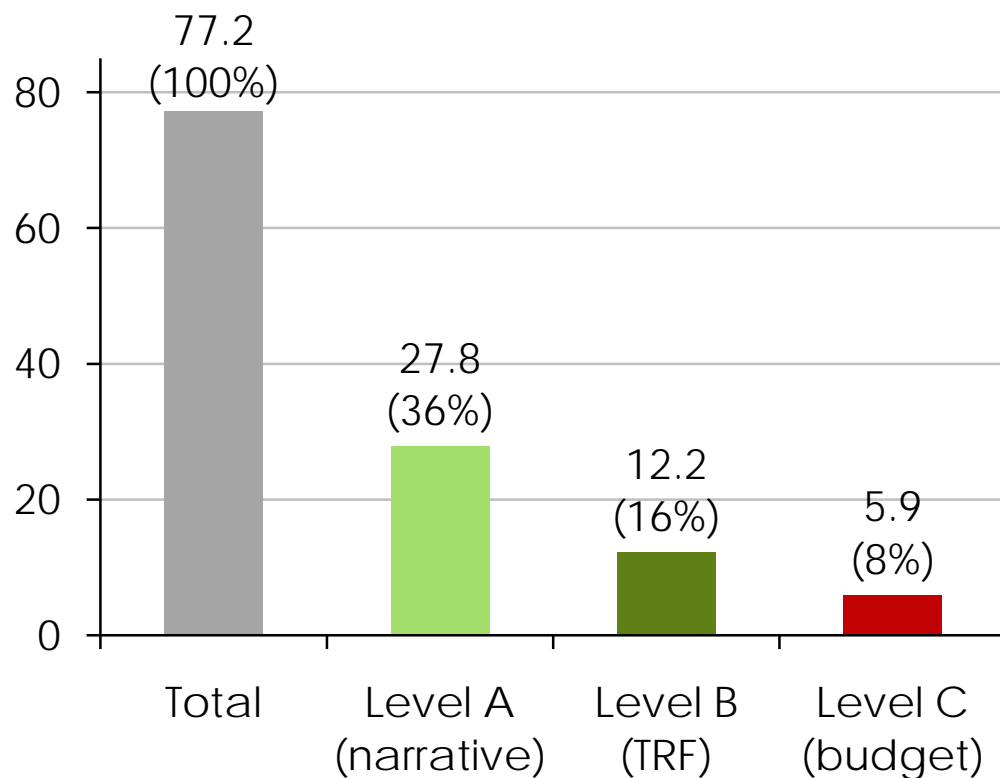


Women's participation in peace processes

	Averages:	2.43%	3.65%	5.57%	5.90%
PCNA	Signatories	Mediators	Witnesses	Negotiation	
1. El Salvador (1992)	12%	0%	--	13	
2. Guatemala (1996)	11%	0%	--	--	
3. Northern Ireland (1998)	2%	0%	--	2%	
4. Indonesia (1999)	0%	0%	0%	--	
5. Sierra Leone (1999)	0%	0%	25%	0%	
6. Burundi (2000)	0%	0%	--	2%	
7. Papua New Guinea (2001)	7%	0%	--	4%	
8. Afghanistan (2001)	9%	0%	--	9%	
9. Somalia (2002)	0%	0%	0%	--	
10. Cote d'Ivoire (2003)	0%	0%	0%	--	
11. DRC (2003)	5%	0%	0%	12%	
12. Liberia (2003)	0%	0%	17%	--	
13. Sudan (2005)	0%	0%	9%	--	
14. Darfur (2006)	0%	0%	7%	8%	
15. Nepal (2006)	0%	--	0%	0%	
16. The Philippines (2007)	0%	0%	--	--	
17. DRC (2008) – North Kivu	5%	20%	0%	--	
18. DRC (2008) – South Kivu	0%	20%	0%	--	
19. Uganda (2008)	0%	0%	20%	9%	
20. Kenya (2008)	0%	33%	0%	--	
21. Central African Rep. (2008)	0%	0%	0%	--	

Funding for women's needs on PCNAs: less than 8%

PCNA total budget, by extent of inclusion of gender issues
(US\$ billion and %)



LEVEL C

The respective sub-sector specifically mentions outputs addressing women's needs within the budget or the estimated costing needs

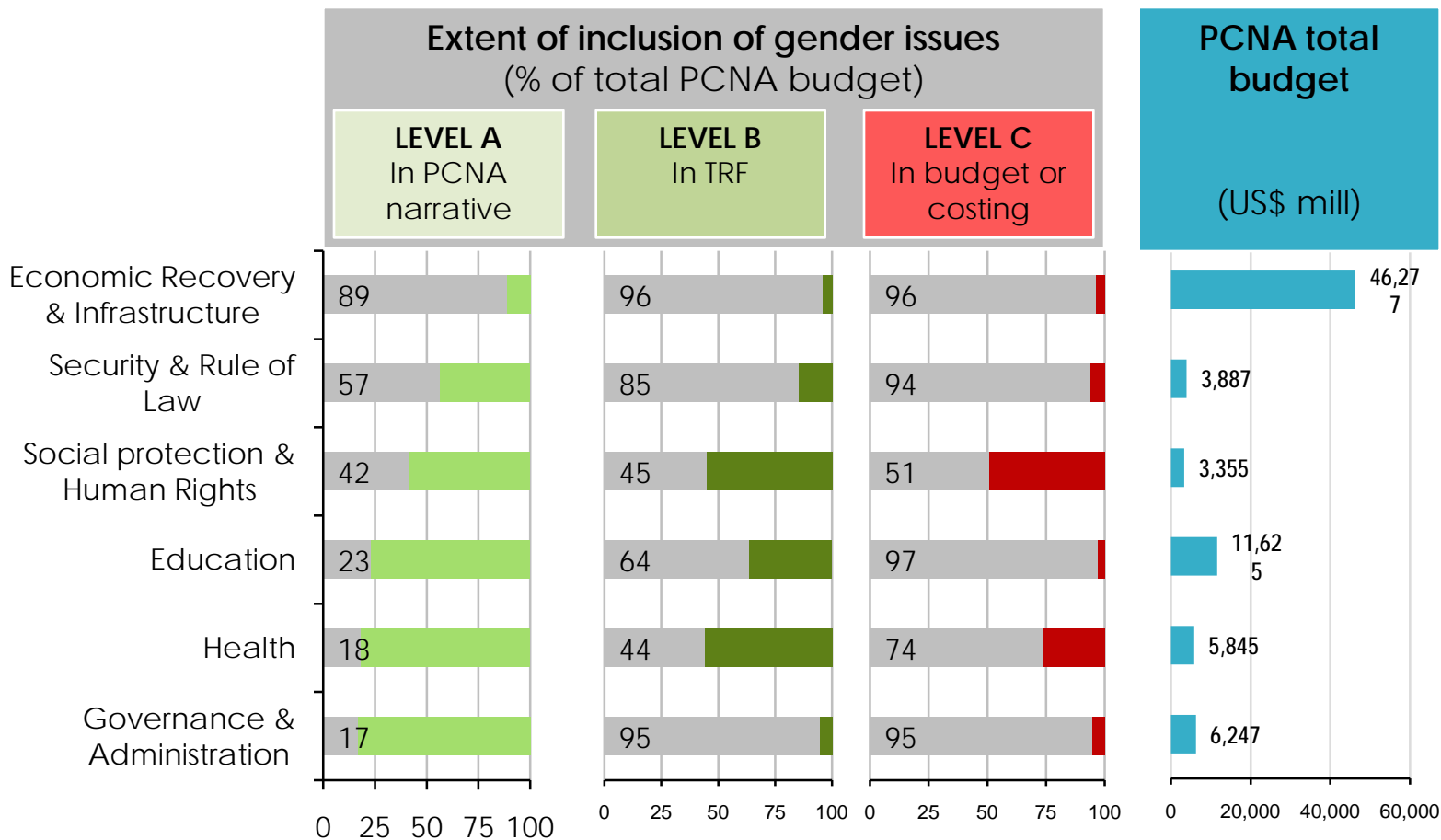
LEVEL B

The respective sub-sector has at least one outcome, indicator or target addressing or considering women's issues within the Transitional Results Framework (TRF)

LEVEL A

Women's situation and needs are addressed and explained in the respective sub-sector, in the narrative section of the PCNA

More attention needed to women needs in the sector of economic recovery & infrastructure in PCNAs



Why the focus on indicators?

- A set of simple, agreed indicators of progress in meeting planned actions is one of the most powerful ways of making sure that people pay attention.
- Indicators are not neutral tools: they indicate priorities. They are influenced by political values and contexts. For this reason, it is important that they have clear definitions and classifications, refer to a space and time, indicate realistically achievable targets and are closely linked with policy goals and priorities.

No agreed set of indicators on peace consolidation

AREAS FOR DESIGN OF INDICATORS (wish list)

- I. Mainstreaming of SCR 1325/1820 in the work of the SC
- II. Women peace keepers and peace builders
- III. Number of peace agreements signed with the UN assistance since 2000
- IV. Post-conflict assessments needs since 2000
- V. Donor conferences for post-conflict reconstruction since 2000
- VI. Constitutional and Legislative reform processes since 2000
- VII. Elections since 2000
- VIII. Institution-building – State capacity to respond to women's needs
- IX. Security Sector Reform
- X. Transitional justice

II. Women peacekeepers and peace builders

- Staff and funding (not focal points nor mainstreaming) of complex PKO dedicated to gender (at least at budget level)
- Number of women SRSGs out of total
- Number of deputy SRSGs and heads of units out of total
- Number of senior female staff in DPA and DPKO, PBSO out of total

IV. Post conflict assessment needs since 2000

- Number of gender equality provisions in each report by cluster
- Actual spending allocations for gender-related post-conflict recovery and response in TRMs and in MDTFs or other early recovery funding mechanisms

V. Donor conferences for post-conflict reconstruction since 2000

- Number of women as part of official delegations
- Number of women in CSO representation
- Funding pledged and earmarked for gender equality provisions

Liberia National Action Plan

- **Post-conflict country**
- **Pillars:** protection, prevention, participation & empowerment, promotion
- 10 strategic areas and 197 indicators
- The workshop aimed at setting high priority indicators (specific, measurable, realistic, achievable, and time bound), as a starting point for developing the implementation plan.
- Defining high priority indicators implicitly defines priorities

Liberia National Action Plan

Pillar 1: Protection

1. Provide psycho-social and trauma counseling to women and girls
2. Protect the rights and strengthen security for women and girls
3. Increase access to quality health education for women and girls with a specific emphasis on HIV/AIDS

Pillar 2: Prevention

4. Prevent all types of violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence

Liberia National Action Plan

Pillar 3: Participation & Empowerment

5. Promote women's full participation in all conflict prevention, peace-building and post-conflict recovery processes
6. Empower women through increased access to housing and natural resources and strengthen their participation in the management of the environment

Liberia National Action Plan

Pillar 4: Promotion

7. Promote the involvement of women's groups in the implementation of the LNAP and advocate for increased access to resources for both the Government and women's groups
8. Promote the participation of girls in conflict prevention, early warning, peace security and post-conflict recovery issues through education and training
9. Enhance the technical and institutional capacities of governmental and civil society actors, including women's groups to effectively implement the LNAP
10. Promote the full involvement of governmental and civil society actors, including women's groups in the monitoring and evaluation of the LNAP

Thank you

