



**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 6 February 2014  
(OR. en)**

**6219/14**

**PESC 126  
COHOM 26  
CIVCOM 32  
CONUN 29  
POLMIL 17  
COPS 30**

**NOTE**

---

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
On:	30 January 2014
No. prev. doc.:	5429/14 PESC 54 COHOM 13 CIVCOM 18 CONUN 11 POLMIL 8 COPS 11
Subject:	Second Report on the EU-indicators for the Comprehensive Approach to the EU Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 & 1820 on Women, Peace and Security

---

On 30 January 2014, the Political and Security Committee endorsed the annexed Second Report on the EU-indicators for the Comprehensive Approach to the EU Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 & 1820 on Women, Peace and Security, following approval by the Working Party on Human Rights and presentation in the United Nations Working Party, the Politico-Military Group (in presence of Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management delegates) and the Working Party on Human Rights.

## Introduction

This is the Second Report on the EU-indicators for the Comprehensive Approach to the EU Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 & 1820 on Women, Peace and Security, and **covers the period from October 2010 to December 2012.**

The EU is committed to ensuring the promotion of the Women, Peace and Security agenda, both internally and in its relations with third countries. Implementing the objectives of the UNSCR 1325 and its follow-up resolutions is a long-term undertaking, which requires the concerted efforts of EU institutions and EU Member States alike.

The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission, Catherine Ashton, has made gender equality a cornerstone of her mandate and of her leadership of the European External Action Service. She makes a point of talking about women's full and equal participation in her speeches wherever possible, she raises the issue in political dialogues with third countries and meets with women's groups when on visit to third countries. In 2012, the EU also appointed the first EU Special Representative for Human Rights, Stavros Lambrinidis, who also works on matters relating to women, peace and security around the world.

Throughout the reporting period, the European External Action Service continued to chair regular meetings of the Informal EU Task Force for Member States on UNSCR 1325, where Member States, invited CSOs and International organisations share information and best practices. In addition, we organise EU Member States Meetings on Women, Peace and Security annually. The two meetings during the reporting period were on: 'Training in Human Rights and Gender' (2011), and 'Peace Negotiations and Mediation' (2012).

Keeping the issue of women, peace and security high on the international agenda is an important role of the EU. Tangible results can only be achieved through co-operation among international and regional organizations (particularly the United Nations, NATO, African Union, OSCE, etc.) and other actors. The EU encourages operational co-operation and strategic partnerships, as well as information sharing, training and co-operation on the ground. This collaboration between third countries, Member States, and other international organisations is vital to progress on the matter of women, peace and security.

The cornerstone of the EU policy on women, peace and security remains the Comprehensive Approach to the EU implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security (adopted in 2008).

During the reporting period, EU policy frameworks continued to place gender equality and the empowerment of women at the centre of the EU's external action. Reaffirming this, key documents include the EU Strategic framework on Human Rights and Democracy (adopted on 25 June 2012), the Increasing the Impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change (adopted in May, 2012), and the implementation of the 2010 Gender Action Plan in Development<sup>1</sup>.

The annual Enlargement Strategy Paper<sup>2</sup> adopted by the Commission assesses the state of the European Union's enlargement agenda. The accompanying annual progress reports provide, for each of the enlargement countries (currently the Western Balkans and Turkey), a detailed assessment on progress made towards EU integration, including in the field of women's rights and gender equality.

---

<sup>1</sup> 13.10.2011 COM(2011) 637 final

<sup>2</sup> 16.10. 2013 COM (2013) 700 final; 10.10.2012 COM(2012) 600 final; 12.10.2013 COM (2011) 666 final.

A New Response to a Changing Neighbourhood<sup>3</sup> stated that: "Active engagement between the EU and its neighbours in areas such as education, strengthening and modernising social protection systems and advancing women's rights will do much to support our shared objectives of inclusive growth and job creation."

In order to address the subject of women in conflict situations, and support those working for democratic change in their countries (especially political parties and NGOs or trade unions and other social partners), the High Representative and the Commission supported the establishment of a European Endowment for Democracy to complement existing mechanisms. Civil society plays a pivotal role in advancing women's rights, greater social justice and respect for minorities as well as environmental protection and resource efficiency.

The First Report on the EU Indicators for the Comprehensive Approach to the EU implementation of the UNSCR 1325 raised specific concerns about a number of issues: coordination at local level; women's participation in peace negotiations; women's representation among EU Heads of Delegations; language on gender in the Council Joint actions establishing CSDP missions; number of National Action Plans in Member States; EUSR reporting on aspects of women, peace and security, and training of EU Delegations' staff on gender issues. There has since been progress in many of these areas, although a precise picture of the improvement is not always possible.

---

<sup>3</sup> 25.05.2011 COM(2011) 303 final

**Many encouraging developments** emerge from the reports received from EU Member States, for example:

- Increased number (16) of National Action Plans adopted and implemented by EU Member States.
- A number of Member States have supplemented their National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325 with other policy documents relating to women, peace and security.
- Local coordination groups have been established that play a key role in ensuring a coherent response to challenges relating to women, peace and security, help prevent duplication of action and enable an effective change process and further implementation of women, peace and security policy.
- There were clear signs that there is a stronger understanding of how women can be better included in peace processes, which ensured better results than in the last reporting period.
- Each EU Delegation has nominated a Gender contact point. Where compatible with security concerns, the names of these contact points are published on the EU Delegation websites to ensure transparency, but also to promote accountability.
- There are many examples of concrete and very good cooperation between the EU and many other international organisations, including the United Nations, NATO, African Union and ASEAN.
- The European External Action Service has increased availability and access to training for staff on gender issues, and continues to look at ways to improve this further.
- Of the 14 CSDP Missions and Operations currently deployed, 9 have a gender adviser, and several operations have personnel devoted specifically to training and/or mentoring on gender issues.

- All EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations are, in implementing newly adopted guidelines, expected to fully integrate human rights and gender in the planning, benchmarking, conduct and reporting, as well as in post-mission learning.
- More women were, during the reply period, appointed as Heads of Delegation or Mission and now represent 18% of the total, an increase from 11 in 2009 to 24 in 2013, out of a total of 133 Heads of Delegations.

**Although the report demonstrates important steps have been taken by the EU in the implementation of UNSCR 1325, it also identifies some challenges where we can do better:**

- Need to ensure that the impact of the tools used to further women, peace and security agenda are properly evaluated.
- To analyse and refresh the 17 Indicators in the light of lessons learned during the preparation of the First and the Second Implementation Reports. We need to ensure that we can effectively measure the work of the EU and its Members States on UNSCR 1325.
- To continue increasing EU Member States commitment to UNSCR 1325 and the adoption of an increased number of National Action Plans (16 out of 28 have NAPs).
- To continue engagement and cooperation with other international organisations and third countries on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and engage more with international financial institutions.
- To ensure more women from EU Member States participate in UN peacekeeping missions.
- To systematically include gender and women, peace and security aspects are envisaged in the mandates and other strategic documents of the EU Common Security and Defence Policy missions and operations.
- To encourage partner states to adopt UNSCR 1325 and issue national reports on implementation, including via human rights dialogues.

- To encourage higher response rates, in particular from EU Member States and EU delegations, in the preparation of the Third Report on the EU indicators for the Comprehensive Approach to the EU Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security.

**In the next reporting period (2013 – 2015) the EU will focus its attention on the following priority areas:**

- Transitional justice.
- Women's political participation and economic empowerment.
- Women's involvement in peace processes. Where feasible, indicator 9 on EU activities in support of women's participation in peace negotiations could be usefully be complemented by descriptions of the impact that women's participation has had on the outcome' of peace negotiations.
- Preventing sexual violence in conflicts.

## **Methodology**

The EU Council adopted the 'Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security' (Comprehensive Approach) on 8 December 2008. The Comprehensive Approach includes a commitment to develop, on the basis of the relevant 'Beijing + 15' indicators elaborated in 2008, indicators for progress regarding the protection and empowerment of women in conflict settings and in post-conflict situations. On 26 July 2010, the Council adopted a set of 17 indicators to follow up this commitment, to cover both the EU institutions and its Member States. The purpose of the indicators is to provide a framework with which to examine the progress that the EU and its Member States are making on the subject of Women, Peace and Security. These indicators were designed to work in a complementary fashion with the global UN indicators on UNSCR 1325. The First Report on EU progress under these indicators was published on 11 May 2011<sup>4</sup>.

---

<sup>4</sup> Report on the EU-indicators for the Comprehensive Approach to the EU implementation of the UN Security Council UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 on Women, Peace and Security (document 9990/11)

## How did we prepare the report?

In preparation of the Second Report, a questionnaire was sent to EU delegations, EU Member States, the 11 EU Special Representatives (EUSRs), and all Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations. Responses were received from 16 Member States (59%), 74 EU delegations (53%), 9 EUSRs (81%), and 4 CSDP operations and 10 CSDP missions (100%). Three different versions of the questionnaire were prepared to highlight questions of relevance to the different stakeholders. The responses incorporated experiences from staff on the ground around the globe as well as official statistics. A hotline number was provided with each questionnaire for the three co-chairs of the EU Informal Task Force on UNSCR 1325, to ensure further information and clarification on the process of the data collection was made available. Input for this report was also provided by sources within the EEAS and the European Commission.

The response rate from Member States is lower than last time (59% compared to 89%). This may be due to the First Report being able to capitalize on the 10th anniversary of the UNSCR 1325, which provided additional focus. The lack of response from some Member State does not necessarily imply a lack of their engagement on women, peace and security. Further engagement with Member States on reporting will be ensured via the EU Informal Task Force on UNSCR 1325 and the Council Working Groups.

The questionnaire for the First Report, published in May 2011, was sent to a selection of 36 EU Delegations in non-EU countries considered fragile, in conflict or post-conflict as per OECD/DAC/INCAF criteria, and received 23 responses (64%). This year, we consulted more widely. The aim was to ensure that we have a more comprehensive overview of the work of the EU on women, peace and security, this being a priority. We received 28 responses from EU Delegations in fragile, conflict and post-conflict situations and we received contributions from an additional 46 EU Delegations that are implementing actions on women, peace and security issues.



In addition, an Expert level workshop was held to discuss the draft report via a Civil Society Dialogue Network Meeting on 27 June 2013 in Brussels. Civil society actors, monitoring and evaluation experts, Member States' representatives and EU policy-makers reviewed progress and challenges in implementation and conducted a comparative analysis of the EU monitoring mechanism and the agreed indicators to explore how they can more effectively contribute to implementation.

The overall comment from the workshop was: "It is positive to note the effort towards accountability on EU's actions on Women, Peace and Security, as shown by the report. Also, efforts to include civil society in the process of monitoring the implementation of the EU Comprehensive Approach to UNSCR 1325 are very welcome. This is an excellent model and one for other international/regional bodies to learn from. Ideally, in future iterations civil society could be involved at an earlier stage in the process including from the grass-root level."

There were a number of detailed comments on: the monitoring framework; the methodology; the process of compiling the report; the sample of the current report; the content/analysis in the report that were either taken into account already or will constitute basis for further improvement during the next reporting period.

### **What are the developments over the reporting period?**

This Report demonstrates the commitment and dedication of the EU and its Member States to implement the EU Comprehensive Approach on women, peace and security and to promote both internally and outside the EU UNSCR 1325 and its follow-up Resolutions. It illustrates the progress achieved since the First report. It provides good overview of the best practices and challenges encountered. It is not always possible to have a quantifiable measurement of progress made. Despite this, attempts are made to note progress on indicators between the First and the Second Implementation Reports.

**Indicator 1: Number of partner countries with whom the EU is engaged in supporting actions on furthering women, peace and security and/or the development and implementation of National Action Plans or other national policies to implement the UNSC resolutions on women, peace and security**

<b>Comparison<sup>5</sup></b>	Report 1: EU Member States report supporting activities on women, peace and security in 75 countries. Report 2: EU Member States report supporting activities on women, peace and security in 77 countries.
<b>Positive Developments</b>	The EU and Member States target their support broadly across many regions in e.g. Africa, Asia and Latin America, demonstrating that this is an issue on which consciousness increases across different regions of the world.
<b>Challenge</b>	To ensure better understanding among all reporting parties on the different kinds of work that this indicator encompasses.

The EU is active, through regular dialogues with non-EU countries, and actions by the EU Delegations, on the issue of women, peace and security in more than 70 countries across the world.

EU Member States<sup>6</sup> that contributed to this document reported working with at least one non-EU country. Some countries focused their women, peace and security work on a smaller number of countries, such as Finland (supporting 3 countries), Slovenia (4 countries), Portugal and Lithuania (both supporting 6 countries). Others however, provided support to a large numbers of countries, including Sweden (supporting 25 countries), UK (25 countries) and Germany (26 countries).

<sup>5</sup> This section covers comparison between the First Report on the EU Indicators adopted in 2011 and the current one.

<sup>6</sup> 16 EU Member States contributed to the Report by replying to the questionnaires based on the indicators.

This support for women, peace and security includes financing and implementing programmes against gender-based violence, working with governments and civil society organisations to develop and improve mechanisms for information gathering and evaluation, and helping with training and awareness raising on issues around women, peace and security. Africa, Central Asia and the Middle East are the regions where the EU support is most evident. In particular, 13 Member States reported working with Afghanistan, which was the most supported country overall. Two Member States, Lithuania and Slovenia, worked mostly with countries from our immediate neighbourhood, focusing on the Balkans. Only five Member States worked on women, peace and security in the Americas.

EU Member States<sup>7</sup> reported working with 77 different countries to implement UNSCR 1325. The countries worked with were:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

---

<sup>7</sup> 16 responses received, from Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, UK

**Indicator 2: Modalities and tools, including financing instruments that the EU has used to support women, peace and security in its partner countries**

<b>Comparison</b>	<p>Report 1: 5 EU delegations included women, peace and security in their dialogues with host countries. 3 EU Delegations used the Instrument for Stability to fund projects on women, peace and security.</p> <p>Report 2: 10 EU delegations included women, peace and security in their dialogues with host countries. 7 EU Delegations used the Instrument for Stability to fund projects on women, peace and security.</p>
<b>Positive Developments</b>	Work with local networks and Civil Society Organisations.
<b>Challenge</b>	The EU and its Member States need to further strengthen the evaluation of the impact that the tools used to further women, peace and security has had.

10 EU delegations report incorporating topics of women, peace and security into their dialogues with host countries: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Guatemala, Guinea, Lesotho, Mexico, Tajikistan, and Uganda. For example, the EU delegation in Guinea helps to monitor the judicial investigation against those responsible for massacres and rape, amongst other law actions. In Swaziland, the EU delegation worked with the Government Gender Unit to strengthen their capacity to effectively coordinate gender activities in the country, and in Tanzania leadership skills were provided to female members of Parliament and high level officials in the Zanzibar Government to promote mediation and reconciliation.

## EU financial instruments

The EU completed a Thematic Evaluation of European Commission Support to Conflict Prevention and Peace-building in October 2011. It found that the European Commission significantly increased its focus on Conflict Prevention and Peace building (CPPB) from €120m in 2001 to around €1bn per year from 2004<sup>8</sup>. However the evaluation also noted the methodological challenge of the evaluation due to “its potentially all-encompassing scope”. Indeed, support to CPPB should, ideally, be part of a paradigm shift whereby virtually all political dialogue and development support provided in a conflict (prone) or post-conflict context should be considered as relevant in terms of CPPB. In a similar manner, the women, peace and security agenda suggests that all of the €1bn per year should be considered in terms of its gender impact. In this context, it could be argued that, given the similar focus on post-conflict contexts of the women, peace and security agenda, CPPC work would benefit from a gender impact analysis to ensure that, at least, the two do not work at cross purposes

To date, the EU has been making use of several of its financial instruments and programmes to support human rights and women’s rights organizations, to promote gender equality and to implement UNSCR 1325 in its external actions.

---

<sup>8</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation\\_reports/2011/1291\\_docs\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2011/1291_docs_en.htm)

Among those instruments, the Instrument for Stability (IfS) has been playing an important role. The IfS is the financial instrument of the EU which has been used, since 2007, to contribute to a comprehensive EU response to conflict prevention and peace-building, crisis management and global security threats with actions worldwide. It has also helped create long term international, regional and national capacity to build peace and address trans-regional and global threats. IfS actions focus on a wide range of issues, e.g. mediation, confidence building, Rule of Law, Transitional Justice or the role of natural resources in conflict. The IfS has also focused specifically on women, as gender inequality could contribute to conflict and conflicts have particularly harmful effects on women. In line with the EU policy on gender, the IfS is therefore supporting specific strategic actions targeted at protecting, supporting and empowering women. The EU, through the Instruments for Stability (IfS), gave € 33,327,642<sup>9</sup> during the reporting period to support projects in 12 countries around the world that work on women, peace and security. Seven EU delegations reported using the IfS funds in their work on women, peace and security.

*Community theatre in the Solomon Islands*

Funding from Instruments for Stability (€250,000) supported community theatre in the Solomon Islands as a vehicle for reducing violence against women and increasing women's participation in civil society and peace-making. The objective of the theatre project is to empower women to participate more effectively, and to change attitudes and responses within the Solomon society regarding violence against women

---

<sup>9</sup> This amount of EUR 33,327,642 refers to the total amount of funding related to gender and women under the Instrument for Stability between October 2010 and December 2012. However, it also includes actions covering other themes such as natural resources and as such, is not specifically disaggregated in relation to the exact amount spent on gender and women.

*The Women and Conflict Resolution Project*

Funded from the Instrument for Stability between May 2011 and October 2012 with €1,600,000, this project was managed by the Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation and focused on conflicts: Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Liberia and Nagorno-Karabach.

Another commonly used financial instrument was the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), which was used in 12 countries. EIDHR is used to support fundamental human rights and freedom, and strengthening civil society.

14 EU Delegations reported using European Development Funds (EDF) to support programmes and projects in the area of UNSCR 1325. Other instruments used to support third countries on Women, Peace and Security included Non State Actors and Local Authorities in Development (NSA/LA).

Financial assistance to projects focusing on women's rights and gender equality has also been provided through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) which covers the Western Balkans and Turkey. Examples of specific projects supported during the reporting period include a Gender Equality Programme aimed at the economic and political empowerment of women in Montenegro as well as a grant scheme supporting women's employment in Turkey.

## Civil society support

The involvement of and support to civil society groups is a cornerstone of much of the EU's work on Women, peace and security. The support to civil society can also better inform work directly with host governments. For example, the EU Delegation in Bolivia created an advisory group of key stakeholders to inform their political dialogue on violence against women and girls, a key security concern for Bolivian women. Other examples are to be found in EU Delegations and Member States' field visits in Mexico to meet female Human Rights Defenders.

### *Enabling women's NGOs - Zimbabwe*

At the EU Delegation in Zimbabwe, two local organisations (Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association and Women's Coalition Of Zimbabwe) are being supported to raise awareness on UNSCR 1325 and to lobby for the drafting and adoption of a National Action Plan for its implementation, lobby and advocate for WPS and policies that reduce levels of gender based violence particularly resulting from politics, mobilise women at national and community levels, to engage in peace building initiatives as well as address the capacity and security of women Human Rights Defenders.

EU Delegations continue to work with local and regional networks such as the West Africa Network for Peace-building (WANEP). One of the key partnerships across all EU delegations working on women, peace and security was with UN Women. In Nigeria, the EU Delegation and UN Women have prepared a €10 million project called 'Promoting Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria'. The EU delegation in Nepal signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UN Women to promote more strategic cooperation. EU Delegations in Central and South America singled out the Gender Table as an important activity. This is an initiative coordinated by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), composed of 25 international donors such as the EU and some of its Member States, UN bodies, International Development Bank, World Bank and third countries.



EU Member States also work with local civil society networks. Delegations in 14 countries reported working with civil society, including NGOs, to build capacity, help with technical assistance and training, and provide centres for gender activities.

### **Member States**

EU Member States contributed bilateral funding, either in general programme spending or in specific grants for women, peace and security. Among specific grants the following can be mentioned:

- Finland supports the Nepal Peace Trust Fund of €1,500,000, and also provides €1,350,000 in 2012-2015 to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 through UN Women.
- Sweden has committed €180,000 for a project looking at how conflict affects maternal and reproductive health in Chad, Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo
- The UK has started a research and innovation fund of €29,000,000 focusing on violence against women and girls in conflict and humanitarian contexts
- The Netherlands has committed €80,000,000 in 2012-2015 through its Funding Leadership and Opportunities for Women (FLOW) programme to promote women's leadership in the field of security, economic development and political participation

**Indicator 3: Number of regional level dialogues that include specific attention to women, peace and security in outcome documents, conclusions and targets**

<b>Comparison</b>	Both reports have used a narrative approach to this indicator. New regional level dialogues with focus on women, peace and security and gender issues were developed in the current reporting period.
<b>Positive developments</b>	Work Programmes and Plans of Action on women, peace and security and gender issues were developed in the framework of number of regional level dialogues.
<b>Challenge</b>	To be able to track, during the next reporting period, what practical effect these dialogues have had.

**1. EU - The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)**

In 2012 the EU made a significant investment in the EU – ASEAN cooperation. The HR/VP co-chaired the 19th EU-ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Brunei in April 2012, during which a new *ASEAN-EU Plan of Action to Strengthen the ASEAN-EU Enhanced Partnership 2013-2017* was agreed, which sets the framework for future relations. The plan includes cooperation on crisis response, security issues and human rights, looking to move beyond a traditional focus on trade and development, in particular commitment to:

- Promoting gender equality, well-being of women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities and migrant workers
- Enhance cooperation on promoting gender equality and socio-economic empowerment and to promote women's participation in all fields and at all levels; and
- Promote the exchange of experience and best practices among ASEAN Member States and the EU on policies and programmes for the well-being of women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities and migrant workers.

## **2. EU - League of Arab States (LAS)**

In the wake of the Libya crisis, the EU intensified its cooperation with the League of Arab States (LAS). The meeting of Foreign Ministers of EU and Arab League Member States, held in Cairo on 13 November 2012 was a milestone. At that meeting, co-chaired by the HR/VP, ministers held a political dialogue on a wide range of issues of common interest and agreed a joint declaration. The Ministers emphasised the need to ensure gender equality and full respect of human rights for all people. A Work Programme has been agreed, and the promotion of women's participation in the political and economic sphere is envisaged between the LAS Women Department, Arab Women Organizations, the European Commission the EEAS and UN Women.

## **3. EU – Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)**

2012 has seen further strengthening of the EU-PIF partnership on gender issues with special emphasis on women's participation at different levels of decision making and on addressing gender based violence. The EU Gender Action Plan in Development (agreed by all EU Member States)<sup>10</sup> puts gender equality issues and the allocation of specific budget resources high on the agenda. Gender equality is also part of the policy document 'Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: An Agenda for Change'.

At regional level, the EU continues to include gender issues in political dialogues with countries and regions, and is encouraging the use of temporary special measures. Human rights country strategies for some countries, such as Tonga, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Timor-Leste and Papua New Guinea, are especially tackling gender-related issues. The EU recognizes the crucial role and achievements of civil society organisations in this field and in countries like Fiji, is providing grants to key women's organisation active on gender within the framework of the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). In Samoa, under the Civil Society Support Programme (jointly funded with AusAid), women's groups have been strongly supported by receiving grants for economic activities.

---

<sup>10</sup>

[http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/EU\\_council\\_conclusions\\_MDGs\\_20100614.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/EU_council_conclusions_MDGs_20100614.pdf)

Under the Pacific Islands Forum, a Pacific Regional Action Plan on Women Peace and Security was launched in 2012, for the period 2012-15.

#### **4. EU – African Union (AU)**

In November 2012, the EU and the AU, in the framework of their Human Rights Dialogue, agreed to organise two seminars on the issue of women, peace and security with the aim of fostering cooperation on this important issue. The meetings were planned for the autumn of 2013.

#### **5. Enlargement Policy**

The country-specific progress reports adopted as part of the annual Enlargement package contain a detailed assessment of the enlargement countries' alignment with and implementation of the *acquis* in the field of women's rights and gender equality. These reports cover issues related to female labour market participation, gender balance in economic and political decision-making as well as gender-based and domestic violence. In particular, gender-based violence has been repeatedly highlighted as one of the issues to be addressed by many enlargement countries. However, while underlining that further efforts are needed, the reports also note positive developments relating to women's rights and gender equality in a number of countries. Fundamental rights, including women's rights and gender equality, are also one of the main priorities of the EU in its regular political dialogue with enlargement countries as well as one of the issues addressed in the context of accession negotiations.

#### **6. European Neighbourhood Policy**

The European Neighbourhood Policy Package was adopted in May 2012. The Strategy Paper<sup>11</sup> highlights that building sustainable democracy also involves ensuring gender equality and increasing women's participation in political and economic life. In some countries, the new laws intended to ensure a better gender balance in parliament have however encountered resistance and therefore failed to achieve the desired effect.

---

<sup>11</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/docs/2012\\_enp\\_pack/delivering\\_new\\_enp\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/docs/2012_enp_pack/delivering_new_enp_en.pdf)

The Strategy Paper also underlines that women have been key players in the Arab Spring, and that they should not lose out in the subsequent transformations. Across this region, the EU will continue to enhance its efforts to support women's rights, ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed into all relevant cooperation activities and promote effective action against trafficking.

## **7. EU – Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)**

The implementation of UNSCR 1325, including supporting efforts to further enhance the OSCE role and capacity both in the politico-military field and at a cross-dimensional level, features among the key EU mid-term priorities in the OSCE as agreed by the PSC on 11 July 2012. In 2012, the EU was actively promoting the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the OSCE area by delivering several statements on Women, Peace and Security under specific Security Dialogues held at the OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation, as well as at the Security Committee. Additionally, the EU lent its full support to the proposal for an OSCE-wide Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325, put forward by Austria and Finland. Furthermore, the EEAS is regularly exchanging best practices, particularly in the conflict prevention and crisis management field, with the OSCE Secretariat.

**Indicator 4: Number of EU's partner countries in which work on women, peace and security is coordinated between EU partners and/or with other donors, and type of coordination**

<b>Comparison</b>	Report 1: 16 delegations refer to local coordination mechanisms, and 1 delegation reports a specific UNSCR 1325 coordination group. Report 2: 14 delegations refer to local coordination mechanisms, and 5 specific UNSCR 1325 coordination groups are reported.
<b>Positive developments</b>	Local coordination groups play an important role in ensuring a coherent response from partners in country to the challenges of women, peace and security, help preventing duplication and enable an effective implementation process.
<b>Challenge</b>	To maintain the progress and continue developing local coordination groups with tangible results, including effective use of resources.

**Specific groups on UNSCR 1325**

In the previous report, it was noted that only one EU Delegation (Nepal) mentioned the existence of a specific coordination group for UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. This group, the Peace Support Working Group, is still active. Since then, other groups have been set up, or are in the process of being set up. The EU delegation in Fiji is an observer at the Pacific Islands Forum CSO dialogue on UNSCR 1325. The EU Delegation in Afghanistan hosts a bi-monthly working group on the peace process, at which the issue of women's participation in and experience of the peace process has become a key topic. The EU Delegation in Timor-Leste attends a working group on UNSCR 1325 with civil society and government partners, and the EU Delegation in Central African Republic reports that there is a UN-led group to build capacity for implementing UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.

The EU delegation in Kyrgyzstan has issued a call or proposals to support partnerships in-country, with "women and peace-building" as one of the priority themes. In Guatemala, the EU Delegation is part of the Swedish initiative to create a special group to implement UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, under the leadership of UN Women. The EU Delegation in Liberia also reports a UNSCR 1325 Committee that is unfortunately currently dormant. If the trend of introducing specific groups focusing on the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 continues, this could be a valuable tool in the actions to promote considered attention to women, peace and security agenda. The increase in such groups since the previous EU report on indicators is promising, and it will be significant to see what actions result from their establishment. While the number of general groups devoted to Human Rights and/or Gender more broadly is welcome, it is also important to carve out space for a detailed and focused discussion if the goals of UNSCR 1325 are to be met.

### **Other relevant groups**

The UNSCR 1325 has been also discussed within other coordination groups. EU delegations<sup>12</sup> report that they take part in EU Working Groups, or similar structures, on Human Rights. EU delegations report that gender, and in particular women's rights, are frequently discussed at these meetings, providing a valuable forum for discussions on women, peace and security. For example, in the report of the EU Delegation in Nigeria it was noted that the local Human Rights working group discussed gender, while the local Political Counsellors group discussed peace and security. Women, Peace and Security were also raised in wider meetings, such as the Gender Table in Central and South America. 24 EU delegations reported that they worked with groups of local NGOs and other civil society organisations (17<sup>13</sup>), or with international donors and partners (9<sup>14</sup>).

---

<sup>12</sup> Bolivia, Colombia, Comoros, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau, Madagascar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka and the Maldives, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Zambia

<sup>13</sup> EU Delegations in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Kenya, Lebanon, Peru, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

<sup>14</sup> EU Delegations in Cote d'Ivoire, Honduras, Madagascar, Nepal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Zimbabwe

**Indicator 5: Number of projects or programmes in specific sectors – notably Security Sector Reform, Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration, human rights, civil society, health and education, humanitarian aid and development cooperation – implemented in fragile, conflict or post conflict countries**

25 EU Delegations<sup>15</sup> (of which eight were in fragile, conflict or post-conflict states) reported on projects they had supported that related to women, peace and security, with a total of 467 projects across all Delegations. These projects were predominantly in Human Rights (153 projects reported) and Civil society (148 projects reported) 6 projects were reported that supported Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR). Examples can be seen in Bolivia (5 projects) and Kenya (1 project).

The European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) funds projects that are relevant for the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 for €40,000,000. These projects foster the participation of women in humanitarian operations implemented in conflict-affected areas or address sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). As an example, ECHO is currently funding UNICEF to increase global capacity in rapid response to SGBV during the initial phase of crises. Moreover, preventing and addressing SGBV is also an integral part of ECHO operations in various countries, both through targeted and mainstreamed actions.

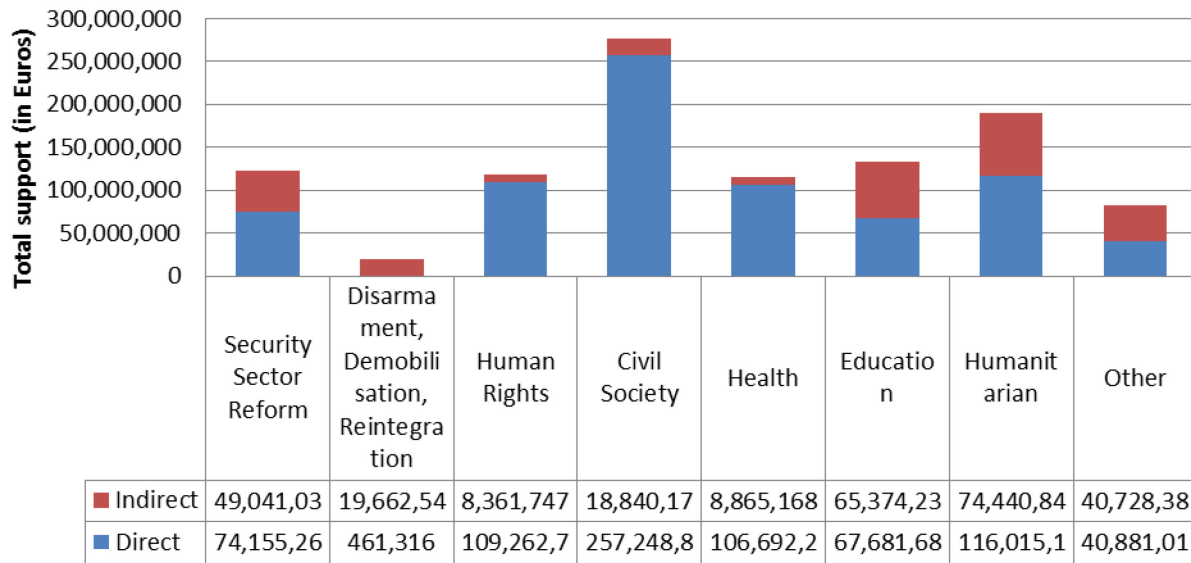
EU Member States supported projects and programmes relating to women, peace and security with €1.3 billion around the world. €750 million of this went to support state-specific projects and programmes across 69 countries. The countries receiving the most financial support from Member States were the Democratic Republic of Congo (€335,000,000), Afghanistan (€81,000,000), Uganda (€74,000,000) and Nepal (€38,000,000). Afghanistan was the country that received financial support from most EU Member States.

---

<sup>15</sup> EU Delegations in Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica and Panama, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Afghanistan, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, Eritrea, Fiji, Gambia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Russia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sri Lanka and the Maldives



## EU Member States' support for 1325 Activities, by sector



**Indicator 6: Number of national action plans or other strategic, national level documents or reporting procedures in EU Members States**

<b>Comparison</b>	Report 1: In the end of 2010, when the reporting for the first Indicators report was completed, 10 Member States had a National Action Plan. Report 2: Now 16 Member States have a National Action Plan.
<b>Positive developments</b>	Support the NAPs with other documents relating to women, peace and security, and evaluating the impact of the NAP at end and mid-point stages in its implementation.
<b>Challenge</b>	To continue increasing EU Member States commitment to UNSCR 1325 notably through the adoption of National Action Plans. To ensure that the impact of these is properly evaluated and followed-up.

By the end of the reporting period, 40 countries around the world have published a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, and 16 of these are Member States of the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain Sweden, and the UK. Germany adopted its first National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 in December 2012. Under the Pacific Islands Forum, a Pacific Regional Action Plan on Women Peace and Security was launched in 2012, for the period 2012-15.

At the time of the adoption of this report, 43 countries worldwide had adopted National Action Plans (Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia adopted their NAPs in 2013), 17 out of these were EU Member States (including Croatia).

*Example:*

*Strategic documents on UNSCR 1325 – Ireland*

Ireland's first National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 was launched in November 2011. A Monitoring and Evaluation Group was established to oversee the implementation of this National Action Plan. An independent Mid-Term Progress Report was produced, which acknowledges the progress achieved and recommends areas for improvement in Ireland's implementation of the National Action Plan.

The implementation of UNSCR 1325 is a key element of Ireland's international development policy. Irish Aid works closely with a wide range of multilateral and civil society partners, and with Programme Country Governments to address the issues of protection, participation and prevention of gender-based violence in conflict, post-conflict and development programming and to support projects and programmes aimed at the political empowerment of women.

A key element for the successful implementation of National Action Plans is to build in parliamentary accountability, and reinforce the plan with supporting documents. 12 EU Member States had parliamentary accountability built into their action plans.

11 Member States: Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, and the UK reinforced their National Action Plans with strategic documents to support women's empowerment and gender equality in foreign policy and development cooperation. Additionally, although they do not have 1325 National Action Plans, Cyprus and Malta also had relevant strategic documents in place. Of these, 8 Member States (Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, and the UK) reported on these strategic empowerment documents to their Parliaments. Documents included policies on gender equality, security development and building stability overseas; country gender profiles and gender equality reports; strategic notes and documents on peace-building and conflict prevention.

Examples are:

- Austria - Policy documents on Gender and Women's Empowerment, and Peace-building and Conflict Prevention
- Denmark's Policy on Fragile States
- France - Gender and Development Strategy
- Germany - Concept of Gender Equality
- Ireland's National Women's Strategy
- The Lithuanian Order of the Minister of National Defence, and the National Programme on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men 2010-2014
- Poland - Law on Military Service of Professional Soldiers
- Portuguese Cooperation Strategy on Gender Equality
- Slovenia's Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance Mid-term Framework Programme
- Sweden's International Development Cooperation 2010-2015 - Policy for Gender Equality and the Rights and Role of Women
- UK - Building Stability Overseas Strategy and Plan to Tackle Violence Against Women and Girls

**Indicator 7: Number and type of joint initiatives and joint programmes at global, regional and national levels with the UN and other international organisations such as NATO, OSCE and the African Union or the World Bank and other international financial institutions (IFIs) on women, peace and security**

<b>Comparison</b>	Both reports have used a narrative approach to this indicator.
<b>Positive developments</b>	There is strong cooperation between the EU and many other organisations, including the United Nations, NATO, African Union and ASEAN.
<b>Challenge</b>	There is less reported engagement with international financial institutions, indicating that there is more work to be done in this field.

Co-operation between international and regional organizations (particularly the UN, NATO, OSCE and AU) and other actors can enhance support to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 measures through greater political attention as well as greater efficiency in the provision of support. . The EU encourages and engages in co-operation and strategic partnerships, as well as information sharing, training and co-operation on the ground.

Keeping the issue of women, peace and security high on the international agenda is a priority for the EU. For example, in September 2011, in a High Level Event during UN General Assembly 66, the HR/VP Catherine Ashton, together with then US Secretary of State Hilary Rodham Clinton, President of Brazil Dilma Rousseff, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago Kamla Persad-Bissessa, and Michelle Bachelet, then UN Women Executive Director, was instrumental in a high-level event on the women political participation around the world. In the margins of the 67<sup>th</sup> UN General Assembly the Equal Futures Partnership initiative was launched. As a founding member, the EU is committed to practical initiatives for women's political participation and economic empowerment.

## **1. EU-NATO**

Women, Peace and Security issues are discussed during regular informal staff-to-staff talks between NATO and the EEAS. NATO staff participates in the Informal 1325 Task Force meetings organized by the EEAS, and the two organisations have held video conference meetings on 1325 issues with UN and OSCE colleagues. In late 2012, the NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for Women Peace and Security and the then Head of the Crisis Management and Planning Department in the EEAS discussed 1325 implementation, agreed on the need to pay specific attention to education and training in this respect and agreed to continue regular staff-to-staff meetings.

## **2. EU-ASEAN**

The EU and ASEAN celebrated the 25th anniversary of the establishment of their formal relations in 2012. In February 2012 the EEAS invited to Brussels the members of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC), as part of the increased engagement between the organisations. ACWC has a mandate to protect human rights, and consults with civil society to achieve this. During the visit ACWC members visited EU institutions, and shared experience and lessons learned.

## **3. EU-UN**

The EU has since long established a cooperative relationship with UNIFEM first, and after its creation, has engaged in close cooperation with UN Women. The cooperation was set out in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in April 2012. This forms the basis of a partnership aiming to achieve key international commitments in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment. The partnership also aims to contribute to progress towards a world in which societies are free of gender-based discrimination, where women and men have equal opportunities, where the comprehensive economic and social development of women and girls is ensured, where gender equality and women's empowerment are achieved, and where women's rights are upheld in all efforts to further development, human rights, peace and security.

In order to accomplish the EU's objectives, the Instrument for Stability (IfS) has often partnered with the United Nations across the globe. While the EU has supported UN capacity building, the UN has often contributed to IfS actions with the expertise of UN specialized bodies or their capillary presence on the ground. This mutual cooperation has helped achieve better results to the benefit of the action's target groups. Overall, the UN accounts for over 40% of IfS funding allocations since 2007. IfS actions have been carried out in joint management with the widest range of UN Agencies and Offices such as UNDP, UNEP, PBSO (Peace-building Support Office), UNISDR (UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction), UN Mediation Support Unit (MSU).

The following IfS actions provide some examples of already on-going cooperation in this area with UN Women and other UN Agencies to tackle some of the challenges:

A triangular Partnership with UN Women and UNDP was established on Enhancing Women's Participation in Peace-building and Post-Conflict Planning in Liberia, Timor-Leste, and Kosovo. The action (€ 2,000,000 for 2 years), aims at ensuring greater participation of women in peace building and post-conflict planning, and foresees an active and close co-operation of representatives from the three institutions together with local stakeholders.

A project (€ 2,000,000) was signed with the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) – Mediation Support Unit at the end of 2011 to strengthen DPA capacity to support mediation efforts led by the UN, as well as by regional or sub-regional organizations and Member States. One of the key action objectives is to enhance participation of women in peace processes. More in particular:

- to increase the availability and quality of gender expertise in mediation processes;
- to support greater and more effective participation by women at all levels of peace-making and other conflict resolution activities, including the identification and preparation of women mediators;

- to give support to Women's Groups through the development of gender and mediation training material; the delivery of trainings and workshops in at least 4 country-specific situations and the development and roll-out of a set of guidance notes on gender and mediation related topics;
- to develop an internal country-specific database of women involved in mediation efforts;
- to support a gender expert position on the Standby Team of Mediation Experts who will be deployed to the field on a rapid-response basis (72 hours), will provide specialized analysis and advice on gender and process issues to United Nations and other mediation teams across the globe as needed;
- to increase the Number of Women Mediators, by identifying and preparing six qualified female candidates who will form part of a small pool of twelve candidates for future Secretary-General appointments to mediator positions.

Another action to foster mediation capacity was designed together with UNDP-BCPR and launched in December 2011. This project (€ 1,000,000), lasting one and a half years, will develop national capacity for conflict prevention and resolution in a series of countries. It will provide the basis for the establishment of sustainable national mechanisms, fora and capacities for internal mediation and conflict management. These national “infrastructures for peace” that are being supported through this project will involve women, respond to their needs and promote their participation in peace processes.

In the context of the Arab Spring, a UN Women-led project to support women's organisations to push for gender-sensitive reform, represented a key component (€300,000) of an IfS crisis response measure adopted for Tunisia in April 2011 to ensure gender-sensitive democratic transition and to promote a culture of equality. An international conference on «Women and Democratic Transitions in Arab Countries» was included in the project and took place on 17-19 June 2011.



More broadly, EU-UN cooperation on gender is not only found in IfS actions, but also in actions funded by other EU Instruments. As an example, the action “ Women Connect Across Conflicts” funded under the EIDHR (€1,000,000) and managed by UN Women, targets enhancement of capacity of women’s human rights activists and gender equality advocates and their networks to effectively and meaningfully engage, influence and mobilize for dialogues on security and peace issues at various levels nationally and regionally in a selected number of countries.

As of December 2012 there were 9 UN Women projects funded or partly funded by the European Commission, with €20,000,000 allocated to these projects. All projects touch on the UNSCR 1325 objectives of reducing violence against women and/or increasing women's political and public participation. However, of particular relevance are the following projects directly relating to UNSCR 1325:

- EU-UN partnership on Women, Peace and Security: Ensuring greater participation of women in peace-building and post-conflict planning through development of a partnership between UN Women, UNDP and the EU institutions to ensure complementarity of efforts, joint collaboration with local and national actors, and positive, measurable changes in the representation of the needs and interests of women and girls in post-conflict decision-making processes.
- Women Connect Across Conflicts: Building Accountability for Implementation of UN SCR 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889: Enhancing the capacity of women’s human rights activists and gender equality advocates and their networks to effectively and meaningfully engage, influence and mobilize for dialogues on security and peace issues nationally and regionally.

**Indicator 8: Number and percentage of women mediators and negotiators and women's civil society groups in formal or informal peace negotiations supported by the EU**

<b>Comparison</b>	<p>Report 1: The number of women’s representation in most of the peace negotiations supported was unknown, possibly reflecting that this was not yet considered as objective or criteria in itself.</p> <p>Report 2: Partly in recognition of the absence of baseline data on this issue, the EU Instrument for Stability funded a project that included the objective of generating data and analysis on women's participation.</p>
<b>Positive developments</b>	<p>There is a better understanding of how the EU already supports peace processes, and the way in which this can be improved. A lessons learnt study was conducted for the EU Mediation Support Team in 2012.</p>
<b>Challenge</b>	<p>There is a need for more systematic data collection on women's participation, to enable the tracking of progress (and regress) on women's inclusion.</p>

In the 2009 "Concept on Strengthening EU Mediation and Dialogue Capacities" (2009 Concept), the EU recognised that the term mediation should be used in a broad sense to include also dialogue and facilitation processes. Based on the definitions in the 2009 Concept, specifically promoting the participation of women, a lessons learnt study conducted for the EU Mediation Support Team in 2012 concluded that it was difficult to find a region in which the EU had not in some form been involved in mediation efforts (either in lead or providing political, financial or technical support). It follows that the breadth and complexity of the way in which the EU supports formal and informal peace negotiations makes it impossible to make a meaningful data set of peace negotiations supported by the EU as a sub data set of formal and informal peace negotiations. This report therefore presents the 'global' UN data followed by some narrative information on good practices and results in order to provide qualitative information.

Data on the number of and percentage of women mediators and negotiators was not available for the 2011 indicators report. Partly in recognition of the absence of baseline data on this issue, the EU Instrument for Stability funded an 18 month (€1,700,000) project implemented by the Kvinna till Kvinna foundation that included the objective of generating data and analysis on women's participation. The final report of this EU project drew on the findings of the study by UN Women (2010) revealing that, of 24 major peace processes taking place since 1992, only 2.5% of signatories, 3.2% of mediators and 7.6% of negotiators have been women.

This finding was subsequently updated by UN Women in their 2012 report *Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence*<sup>16</sup>. This took a representative sample of 31 major peace processes between 1992 and 2011 and found that only 4% of signatories, 2.4% of chief mediators, 3.7% of witnesses and 9% of negotiators are women. The 2011 negotiations in Oslo regarding the Philippines, with 33% of female signatories and 35% of women on delegations, represent a stand-out high point without which the average number of women in the cases we have tracked drops to 3% of signatories and 7.5% of negotiators. UN Women, however, note that consistent data of numbers of women in peace negotiations are seriously lacking.

*Example:*

*Training female mediators - Kyrgyzstan*

From November 2011, the EU has supported through an Instrument for Stability-project, informal peace-building & reconciliation processes. In four regions in the Kyrgyz Republic, people have been trained in mediation skills, conflict and risk analysis to enable them to act as mediators at community level. The Delegation in Kyrgyzstan has found that the inclusion of women makes a difference, with many of the participants in positions of influence in their communities, especially in women's councils and educational establishments. This widens the impact of their skills as they are in constant contact with a high number of their community members.

---

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.unwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/03A-Women-Peace-Neg.pdf>

Findings from the Kvinna till Kvinna study 'Equal Power – Lasting Peace: obstacles for women's participation in peace processes, funded under the EU IfS state "obstacles to women's participation were not only found at the national level". According to the study there is also a striking absence of women in peace negotiations initiated by various international actors. Many women expressed gratitude for the support they had received from international actors during the conflict – not least economically – and for raising the issue of sexual and gender-based violence. However, by the time formal peace accords were taking place, hardly any women were invited to the table.

In the Dayton peace process in 1995, there were no Bosnian women present, and neither were there any Bosnian women present in the so-called Butmir process 14 years later. In the negotiations over Nagorno-Karabakh, some women were involved in the early process – but all the international representatives were male. The exception is Liberia, where representatives from a regional women's organisation – which played an important role in getting the combatants to the peace negotiations table – were invited to participate as observers. They later received formal status as civil society participants at the table.

EU delegations and Member States report supporting activities to promote women's involvement in formal and informal peace processes as mediators and negotiators in 10 countries. These included Afghanistan, Cote d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Madagascar, Maldives, South Sudan and Sudan.

For example:

- The EUSR in Afghanistan has offered training to 16 members of the High Peace Council, including 10 women. In addition to this support there is on-going work to identify further needs of the Council, in particular its female members, with which the EU could offer assistance. EU projects in Afghanistan also are working towards integrating women into peace building processes. These aim to mobilise around 425 women, including 300 victims and survivors of war, to mobilise towards reconciliation and justice. A further project will support Afghan NGOs working on women's rights to develop capacity and engage in monitoring, reporting and advocacy in peace building.

- In Cote d'Ivoire, the EU has given €1,000,000 for informal work on peace negotiations, including the awareness campaigns by women's organisations supporting the role of women in the peace process and in reconciliation. The network of "women in West Africa Peace and Security: Action" also received help from the EU delegation to promote dialogue and exchange.
- In Guatemala, the EU supported a project which trained 386 indigenous women in mediation and negotiation skills, resulting in the resolution of 100 land tenure conflicts. 4181 women participated in this process.
- The Guinea Bissau, EU delegation has recently started its support for women mediators in local conflicts through the Peace Building programme. Finland supports a women's dialogue project in Guinea Bissau aimed at women's participation in information negotiations.
- In Kyrgyzstan, the EU has supported the training of 384 women in mediation skills, 46% of the total number of people trained. This training focuses on conflict and risk analysis to enable them to act as mediators at community level.
- Female mediators are supported by the EU in Nepal, though there are no data to show how many have been supported.
- The EU Delegation in Madagascar reports that, while the 'Roadmap to Exit Crisis in Madagascar' of September 2011 was signed by the vast majority of Malagasy political actors, of 10 signatories, only one was a woman. The EU is supporting the mediation activities of the Southern African Development Community. But at this stage, the mediation teams of the Southern African Development Community and the African Union, who opened a joint liaison office, are exclusively male.

- In the Maldives, the EU supports a local conflict mediation project through the UN, in which 23 out of 37 trainees (62%) are women.
- The EU supports a project aiming to foster dialogue and peace among local communities around the border areas of Sudan and South Sudan. Women were specifically represented in the process. The resulting peace conferences took place in South Sudan, where 37 participants out of 249 across 6 peace conferences supported by the Instrument for Stability were women (15%). It is worth pointing out that women were present at all but one of these conferences.
- In South Sudan 4 female mediators of 57 (7%) representing civil society groups took part in two Instrument for Stability(IfS) projects. In another IfS project on conflict transformation facilitation, 9 out of 44 participants (20%) were women.
- The UK reports that they supported activities in Sudan, where Sudan/south Sudan formal negotiations (facilitated by the African Union) included four women in the talks, and a female Chief Mediator.

### Indicator 9: EU activities in support of women's participation in peace negotiations

<b>Comparison</b>	In both the First and the Second Reports, 5 Member States reported giving financial support for women's participation in peace negotiations
<b>Positive developments</b>	A stronger understanding of how women can be better included in the peace processes is being developed through a series of projects and the elaboration of mediation fact sheets on e.g. women's Participation and Gender
<b>Challenge</b>	To begin to measure the impact that these actions are having on women's inclusion in the peace process.

A high-level conference was held in Brussels on 11 October 2012 to launch the major report 'Equal Power Lasting Peace Obstacles for women's participation in peace processes' and its associated documentary. The conference was the culmination of an 18 month (€1,700,000) EU IfS funded project. This was implemented by the Kvinna till Kvinna foundation that undertook research on conflicts in countries Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Liberia and Nagorno-Karabach. The project had a four-fold approach of identifying obstacles to participation, generating data and analysis, developing capacity amongst women in the targeted countries, and providing policy recommendations.

The EU Member States annual meeting on UNSCR 1325 held on 14 June 2012 focused on women's participation in peace negotiations and mediation. Examples of women's involvement from MS, EU, UN and civil society perspectives were presented with a case study focus on the South Caucasus region/Georgia. A wide range of actions undertaken by the EEAS, European Commission, EU Member States and European civil society were highlighted during the discussion.

Significant dilemmas were however raised: one of the dangers identified was of an elite group of highly educated women who are not representative of any real constituency capture the process. Another risk is that activities branded as promoting UNSCR 1325 may wrongly perpetuate the portrayal of women as victims and not as agents and actors which is still a major stumbling block in involving women in formal peace processes. It was recognised that despite clear policy commitments, political engagement, and funding of activities, it remains difficult to detect improved outcomes in terms of greater participation of women in peace negotiations. The meeting highlighted the need to:

- promote full and equal participation of women in society in general. Political economy and conflict analysis is needed to understand the role and position of women before, during and after conflict. Efforts to increase the participation of women in peace processes need to be linked to wider efforts to ensure women are educated and have access to economic and political opportunities.
- focus on inclusive peace process design as a strategy for improving the chance of success as well as fairness. The UNSCR 1325 agenda offers a useful framework, but the provisions still need to be put into practice. Priority should be given to better documentation and knowledge captured from past peace and reconciliation processes with positive examples of inclusiveness.



Following these recommendations, a thematic factsheet on ‘Women’s Participation and Gender’ was commissioned by the Mediation Support Team of the European External Action Service<sup>17</sup>. The factsheet took the 2009 Concept on Strengthening EU Mediation and Dialogue Capacities as a starting point which recognised that “women’s under-representation in mediation processes and peace negotiations as well as the lack of gender expertise in mediation teams seriously limits the extent to which women’s experience of conflict, and consequent needs for justice and recovery, are addressed within these processes.” It addressed both 1) the role and inclusion of women as mediators and participants in processes of dialogue; and 2) the appropriate inclusion of gender perspectives in the outcomes of agreements from mediation and dialogue processes (such as peace agreements).

#### Example

*Participation of women in peace conferences - South Sudan*

"Participation of women in peace conferences has greatly improved the quality of the discussion by raising issues which affect women which may not have otherwise been raised." This includes issues of education, livelihoods and vocational training for women, food security, environmental destruction and social relations between different groups. Additionally, the conferences allowed the men present to understand the role that women can play in decision-making and peaceful resolution of conflicts. It was generally observed that, at the first day of the conference, women would be more reluctant to speak. However, by the final day women would be very participative and freely expressing their opinions. Facilitators were specifically trained to help female participants feel comfortable to contribute.

---

<sup>17</sup> Available at [http://eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/conflict\\_prevention/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/conflict_prevention/index_en.htm)

EU delegations in Afghanistan, Guatemala, Kenya, Lesotho, South Sudan and Sri Lanka also offered financial support to their host countries. In addition to direct support to countries, multilateral organisations such as the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD) received funding. The CHD supported the "Women at the Table" programme, which prepared female participants for peace processes in Mali.

Non-financial support was offered by Member States and EU delegations in Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Yemen. This included supporting women's organisations to build their capacity, running workshops to promote the participation of women in peace negotiations and political processes, and specialist seminars in gender and mediation.

### **EU Member States**

Five EU Member States<sup>18</sup> reported providing support for women's participation in peace negotiations. Financial support was offered in Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Kenya, Lesotho, South Sudan and Sri Lanka. The Special Envoy of the Austrian Foreign Ministry for International Women's Issues supported women mediators, negotiators and women's civil society groups relating to UNSCR 1325.

---

<sup>18</sup> Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, and Sweden

**Indicator 10: Number and type of meetings of EU delegations, EU Member States' embassies and CSDP missions with women's groups and/or non-governmental organisations dealing with women, peace and security issues**

<b>Comparison</b>	Report 1: "Most" of the 36 EU Delegations in fragile and conflict countries, that have been requested to contribute to the Report, had regular meetings. Report 2: 38 EU Delegations report meetings relating to UNSCR 1325.
<b>Positive developments</b>	Gender Focal points are proving instrumental in ensuring regular contact, and enabling relevant meetings at a variety of levels for a sustained period of time
<b>Challenge</b>	To consider possible development of the indicator as number and type of meetings does not provide sufficient information for comparison and analysis whether mechanisms for meetings are in place.

38<sup>19</sup> EU delegations report holding meetings with women's groups and other NGOs to discuss matters relating to UNSCR 1325. For 18 EU delegations<sup>20</sup> this took the form of meetings every month or two with relevant NGOs. These meetings largely took place at working level, reflecting the on-going working nature. Heads of EU delegation were also involved in high level meetings. All of these 38 EU delegations report having had at least one special event or ad hoc meeting on the subject of women, peace and security. These included gender mainstreaming workshops with governments, meeting with advisory groups, field visits and regional NGO workshops. At least one EU delegation, in Honduras, reported that the frequency of their relevant meetings had increased since their Human Rights and/or Gender Focal Points had been in position.

<sup>19</sup> EU Delegations in Afghanistan, African Union, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Fiji, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Russia, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zimbabwe

<sup>20</sup> EU Delegations in Bolivia, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Fiji, Lebanon, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe

## Member States

10 EU Member States<sup>21</sup> had given instructions to their Embassies to be proactive in their attention to women, peace and security matters. For some of these Member States, mainstreaming of gender equality meant that it was difficult to quantify the meetings specifically related to UNSCR 1325. However, 6 Member States<sup>22</sup> had held related meetings in their capitals, including at Ministerial level, 9 Member States<sup>23</sup> had held meetings through their embassies around the world, and 6<sup>24</sup> Member States had held other meetings, which included regional discussion forums, working with women's Shuras<sup>25</sup>, and specialist expert meetings. Not all Member States listed the relevant countries to their meetings. However, in Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, DRC, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, South Sudan, Yemen, and Middle East and North Africa region' countries, the EU Member States met at the level of President, Ambassadors, and Ministers, as well as at working level.

---

<sup>21</sup> Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Finland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Slovenia, Sweden, UK

<sup>22</sup> Austria, Belgium, Lithuania, Slovenia, Sweden, UK

<sup>23</sup> Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, Slovenia, Sweden: UK

<sup>24</sup> Austria, Denmark, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden, UK

<sup>25</sup> A 'Shura' is an advisory council.

**Indicator 11: Proportion of women and men among heads of diplomatic missions, staff participating in UN peacekeeping operations and CSDP mission at all levels, including military and police staff**

<b>Comparison</b>	<p>Report 1: Only one female Head of Delegation in the 36 EU delegations surveyed (Delegations in fragile and conflict countries). The number of women in all EU Head of Delegation posts was 10. 18% of Member States' Heads of Diplomatic Missions were female.</p> <p>Report 2: The number of women in EU Head of Delegation posts has more than doubled from 10 to 24 for the reporting period of the Second Report. 21% of Member States' Heads of Diplomatic Missions were female.</p>
<b>Positive developments</b>	More women have been appointed as Heads of Delegation or Mission.
<b>Challenge</b>	To ensure more women from Member States are participating in UN peacekeeping missions.

As highlighted in the report 'Equal Power, Lasting Peace', prepared by Kvinna till Kvinna and funded under the EU Instrument for Stability:

*The different actors within the international community, such as the EU and the UN, should lead by example and be role models for women's participation and women's human rights. They likewise have a key role to play in bringing the voices of women from conflict-affected regions into policy making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation...If the international community's organisations are gender-equal and include women at all levels, this sends important signals to women in the local context. Today, the international community does not live up to the standards it has set when it comes to appointing senior women to its missions. The international community's institutions need to be transparent, systematically collect sex-disaggregated data, employ quotas when necessary and use or create rosters of professional women.*

In making available the following data, the EU aims to live up to its responsibility and to lead by example.

In the first report, only one out of the 36 Delegations surveyed had a female Head of Delegation. In the beginning of the reporting period for the second report (October 2010) there were 10 women Heads of Delegation. Today there are 24 – an increase of well over 100%. In total, as of December 2012 there were 123 EU Heads of Delegation. 24 were female (20%) and 99 were male (80%). At the level of Deputy Head of Delegation, there were 27 members of staff, of whom 7 (26%) were female, and 20 (74%) were male.

The EU CSDP Missions also provided data on the gender of their personnel. 2497 were male (74%), and 881 were female (26%). The mission with the lowest proportion of women was EU BAM Rafah, which had no women among its seven members of staff. The mission with the highest proportion of staff was EUMM Georgia, where 138 members of its staff were women (38%). There were no female Heads of Mission nor Commanders in this period.

### **EU Member States**

12 EU Member States provided information on their Heads of Diplomatic Missions. Of 1117 heads in total, 886 (79%) were male and 231 (21%) female. Although this is a higher proportion than previously reported (which was 18%), the lower numbers of Member States providing data for this report overall means that we cannot confirm whether this is a significant upward trend. The highest proportion amongst reporting Member States was in Finland, where 40% of diplomatic heads were women. The number of women from EU Member States in the UN peacekeeping operations was at 5% in the previous report, and in the current reporting period is 6%.

12 EU Member States provided data on the proportion of women and men in the CSDP mission at all levels, including military and police staff. Two EU Member States of those that replied declared having no women involved in CSDP missions and operations. As stated in the First Report Finland had the biggest percentage of women involved – 47%.

**Indicator 12: Proportion of men and women trained specifically in gender equality among diplomatic staff, civilian and military staff employed by the EU Members States and military and policy staff participating in UN peacekeeping operations and CSDP missions**

<b>Comparison</b>	The data is not comparable between the two reports. However, it is evident that there are more people, and particularly more men, receiving gender training in the EU delegations.
<b>Positive developments</b>	Including everyone in gender training, not just assuming that it is uniquely a woman's issue for women to deal with.
<b>Challenge</b>	More EU delegations need to prioritise and ensure staff fully trained on gender.

EEAS gender-specific training is offered once a year in the framework of the Human Rights series. The aim of these training courses is to help staff incorporate human rights and democracy concerns in their daily work, through interactive sessions and case-studies. Participants include EEAS and European Commission staff (from Headquarters and Delegations), CSDP missions and operations, and Member State diplomats. The session "Gender equality priorities in EU external relations" is held in the autumn. In 2012, 34 participants attended this course, including 15 human rights focal points from EU Delegations, 2 gender and police advisors from CSDP missions, and 2 MS representatives. The seminar was divided into 4 sections: policy framework of gender equality and women's rights; implementing gender equality commitments in EU external action; women, peace and security; promoting gender equality in fragile context: the case of Afghanistan.

26 EU delegations had at least one member of staff specifically trained in gender equality, with 89 members of staff having received training across these EU delegations. These were the Delegations in Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tajikistan, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Where gender was specified, there were 33 men (46%) and 39 women (54%), demonstrating an improvement from the previous report that noted that men were far less likely to be trained. 2 EU delegations (Afghanistan, African Union) said that "some" or "most" of their staff had received training, and several others did not provide any information at all.

23 EU delegations said that no member of staff had received at least 4 hours of relevant training<sup>26</sup>. While this does not in itself indicate a lack of commitment to women, peace and security, and may not preclude the presence of a gender focal point in the mission, it is troubling that some of these countries are considered to be fragile or in conflict.

---

<sup>26</sup> Australia, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Hong Kong, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, and Uganda.



## **EU Member States**

There were similar data collection issues amongst the EU Member States. Of the Member States who responded, Finland was the only Member State to report 100% training in gender equality for all diplomatic staff and civilians on mission. However, several Member States indicated that they were increasing the availability and take-up of gender equality training. For example, France integrated a gender unit into their annual training seminar for diplomats in 2011, and, in 2012, introduced a gender and development module, with future developments planned for 2013.

The pre-deployment training of CSDP personnel is a Member State responsibility. The EU has adopted common minimum training standards on gender and is in the process of finalizing a standard pre-deployment training module on gender for CSDP personnel. Moreover, many of the gender advisors and focal points in CSDP missions contribute to in-mission training on gender.

100% of military staff participating in UN peacekeeping operations and CSDP missions were trained in gender equality. 92% of police officers on missions and operations were trained.

**Indicator 13: Number and percentage of CSDP missions and operations with mandates and planning documents that include clear references to gender/women, peace and security issues and that actually report on this**

<b>Comparison</b>	Report 1: 2 (out of 13) of the CSDP missions and operations have gender in their mandates, all have gender in their planning documents. Report 2: 7 (out of 14) of the CSDP missions and operations have gender in their mandates, all have gender in their planning documents.
<b>Positive developments</b>	Every mission and operation includes gender in their planning documents, and most were also active in their monitoring and/or reporting.
<b>Challenge</b>	While all the planning documents of all CSDP missions and operations have clear references to gender/women, peace and security issues, specific inclusion of gender mandates in CSDP operations and missions remains low.

All 4 Operations (EUFOR Althea; EUNAVFOR Atalanta; EUTM Somalia, and EUSEC Congo) and 10 Missions (EUJUSTLEX IRAQ; EUBAM Rafah; EUCAP NESTOR; EUCAP Sahel; EUPOL Afghanistan; EUMM Georgia; EUPOL Congo; EULEX Kosovo, and EUPOLCOPPS) returned information on their activities relating to women, peace and security. 100% of the CSDP missions have planning documents that include clear references to gender/women, peace and security issues. Half of the missions have this in their mission mandate, and 60% include it in their monitoring.

Every one of the missions and operations reported that their planning documents include clear references to gender/women, peace and security issues. It is excellent to see that this work continues from the first report, where all missions and operations also reported 100% inclusion in planning documents. Furthermore, there has been an increase in the inclusion of gender/women, peace and security issues in the mandates of CSDP missions and operations - 50% of missions and 25% of operations (43% overall). 60% of missions and 75% of operations (64% overall) additionally were active in their monitoring and/or reporting of gender/women, peace and security issues.

*Example:*

*Human Rights and Gender issues as a pillar of the EUSEC Congo Mission*

The EU's Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is based on five pillars, one of which is Human Rights and Gender. This pillar mostly focuses on training and sensitising personnel. Examples include training of 259 trainers on civic and national topics, and the organisation of a pilot training for operators in the health system dedicated to the care of the victims of sexual violence. The gender training focusses on sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), mainstreaming gender and human rights and the fight against impunity. Gender as a separate issue in training modules, both for external counterparts and internal management, has increased the awareness of UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 and of the importance to have gender balance in a mission. There is a clear definition of roles and functions of the internal gender focal point and technical gender experts, who support senior management staff on gender issues. One of the external training modules, approved by Congolese authorities, has the aim to raise awareness of the importance of understanding gender relations in the DRC society, how this affects men and women differently, and hence also affects how men and women are perceived.

The EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia's Gender Adviser organizes bi-monthly focal points meetings with Field Offices to enhance the mainstreaming activities, and liaises with national government.

**Indicator 14: Number and percentage of CSDP missions and operations with gender advisors or focal points**

<b>Comparison</b>	Report 1: all but one of the CSDP missions and operations have gender advisors, or focal points (92% of total) Report 2: 3 of the CSDP operations (75% and 6 of the CSDP missions (60 %) have gender advisors or focal point.
<b>Positive developments</b>	Placing the gender advisor strategically within the mission to enable effective operation has shown tangible results.
<b>Challenge</b>	Occasional gaps of gender advisors in the missions, often due to to staff transition.

3 of the operations (75%) and 6 of the missions (60%) had gender advisors and/or Human Rights focal points. Among those that did not have a permanent advisor, there had been a temporary advisor providing training. In total, there were 33 full time and 1 part time gender advisors/focal points, with 18 of these performing the role "double-hatted".

These gender advisors and focal points have played key roles in the missions and operations. For example, in Kosovo, a re-structuring had placed the gender advisors in a more strategic position, allowing better integration of the cross-cutting theme internally. In Iraq, the gender advisors were more focused on the external activities, working closely with the operations section of the mission. Missions and operations reported that it was important for advisors to be strategically placed and to have a properly defined role within the mission structure in order to operate effectively.

*Example:*

*Gender Advisor in EUSEC Congo*

The attention paid to women, peace and security issues has increased internally. Positive effects of the gender advisor include a better understanding of the EU's commitments to "women, peace and security", improved sharing of good practices with colleagues from other missions, exchange on incentives and tools for internal gender training, the revitalisation of gender-focused activities, improved sharing of information with local/national partners, and the formulation of ideas on how to improve gender mainstreaming in the mission's activities.

Annual Meetings of Gender and Human Rights Advisors in CSDP missions and operations were organised in 2011 and 2012. The 2011 Annual meeting took place on 20 June 2011, gathering CSDP mission and operation experts working on gender aspects. This meeting allowed for an exchange of best practices among staff deployed in missions and operations, as well as in Brussels, working on women, peace and security aspects. The gender advisers produced recommendations, in view of improving gender mainstreaming structures in CSDP missions and operations, gender training, monitoring and follow-up regarding reporting on aspects and indicators linked to relevant UNSCRs in regular mission/operation reports.

The 2012 Annual meeting took place on 15 June 2012. It was organised back to back with the Annual EU Member States Meeting on UNSCR 1325, where the CMPD missions and operations' Gender and Human Rights Advisors were able to meet with civil society and international organisations' representatives. The meeting's objectives were:

- Sharing knowledge, expertise and best practices relevant to gender and human rights advisors in CSDP missions and operations, and key/relevant EEAS Headquarters staff.
- Sharing experiences, successes, and difficulties encountered within the respective framework (organization) and on the ground.
- Strengthening the gender and human rights advisors' network and their interaction with other relevant EEAS actors.
- Existing and necessary training and supporting materials and the set of skills and competencies necessary to the position.

**Indicator 15: Number of cases of sexual abuse or exploitation by CSDP staff investigated and acted upon**

<b>Comparison</b>	Report 1: 6 cases investigated, from 4 missions Report 2: 13 cases investigated, from 2 missions
-------------------	---

Across all missions and operations, 13 cases of sexual abuse, exploitation or harassment were reported, from 2 missions. All cases were investigated. These investigations led to 5 repatriations of the responsible staff members, and one disciplinary hearing. One mission undertook a campaign in the office to reduce the chance of non-compliance with appropriate behaviours.

In the margins of the Memorandum of Understanding between EU and UN Women, a half day training on Sexual and Gender Based Violence to the EEAS Headquarters staff: CMPD, EU Military Staff, and Multilateral and Global Issues Managing Directorate was provided by UN Women expert in November 2012.

**Indicator 16: Percentage of EUSRs activity reports that include specific information on women, peace and security**

<b>Comparison</b>	Report 1: 4 EUSRs responded, with inclusion rates of between 5% and 23%. Report 2: 9 EUSRs responded, but only three provided information on their inclusion rates, which were 7% and 70-80%.
<b>Positive developments</b>	The strong integration of issues of women, peace and security into the general working practices of many of the EUSRs.
<b>Challenge</b>	Further inclusion in the EUSRs' reports of activities related to women, peace and security shall be ensured.

**EUSR Afghanistan**

The EUSR for Afghanistan has continued to emphasise the significance of women's participation in peace negotiations and the need to implement 1325 in his work, providing support to the 1325 working group. The EUSR chaired a bi-monthly reconciliation and reintegration working group to share information on the current peace process. The issue of women in Afghanistan's peace process has been a key topic and the EUSR has used the event to share information regarding training of female High Peace Council and Provincial Peace Council members and to suggest further action where needed. The EUSR has also worked with Afghan NGOs providing this training and facilitated interaction between these NGOs and the High Peace Council. The EUSR used political dialogue to ensure greater participation and representation of civil society, especially women's groups, in the peace and reintegration process, including women's participation in the High Peace Council. Moreover, the EUSR tried to encourage the Government to implement its commitments and to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness, including National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan and National Priority Programmes.

## **EUSR Bosnia and Herzegovina**

The EUSR for Bosnia and Herzegovina took office in September 2011 and since then has attended a number of events related to the implementation of UNSCR 1325. The format of EU Heads of Mission regular bi-weekly meetings provide a venue for exchange of views and to coordinate positions among the EU Member States embassies and EU institutions. The EUSR coordinated with Heads of Mission the monitoring and reporting of the 2010 Local Strategy on Violence Against Women submitted to EU Council Working Group on Human Rights (COHOM) in March 2013. An integral part of the Strategy is the enhanced dialogue with NGOs and Women Rights Defenders as well as representatives of International Organizations involved in the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

## **EUSR Central Asia**

In addition to a broader focus on gender and women's rights, the EUSR participates in the annual EU Human Rights Dialogue with all Central Asian countries, where women's rights, and women peace and security, are among the main topics on the agenda. Women, peace and security are also a common topic of meetings with local international NGOs. Between 70-80% of the EUSR's reports since October 2010 have included information on women, peace and security.

## **EUSR for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia**

The EUSR for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia has been active in issues of women, peace and security. Meetings were organised with civil society actors in Georgia, including meetings in the breakaway entities of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, as well as in Azerbaijan and Armenia. In particular in the breakaway entities, the proportion of women involved in civil society organisations active in the broader field of conflict resolution is disproportionately high. Their contribution to the work of the EUSR is therefore critical and close cooperation and support to their activities a regular component of the work of the EUSR and his team.



## **EUSR Human Rights**

The EUSR for Human Rights was appointed in September 2012, so there are only four months within the remit of this report. Nonetheless, his work so far has demonstrated commitment to the topic of women, peace and security. His formal activity report to the EU in 2013 included a specific section on women's rights, including UNSCR 1325. The EUSR has established close contacts on the issues of UNSCR 1325 implementation, violence against women and women political participation with UN Women, NATO Special Representative for Women Peace and Security and UN Special representatives on Sexual Violence in Conflict and on Violence Against Women (VAW). Issues of women, peace and security are regularly raised during the EUSR's country visits. Violence against women has been raised during the EUSR's visits to Egypt, Mexico and Addis Ababa at the AU headquarters. In Egypt, the National Women Council, tasked by the Prime Minister to draft a comprehensive law on VAW, asked the EU to provide them with legal expertise on this matter which was delivered via Member States experts. In Addis Ababa, the EUSR headed the 9<sup>th</sup> EU-AU Human Rights Dialogue during which both parties agreed to hold a seminar on UNSR 1325. This seminar, co-financed by the EU, took place in September 2013. Its recommendations were discussed in the 10<sup>th</sup> Dialogue with the AU in Brussels, in November 2013.

## **EUSR Kosovo**

The EUSR in Kosovo is mandated to "contribute to the development and consolidation of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Kosovo, including with regard to women and children". These aspects, including issues related to the women, peace and security are therefore part of the regular reporting of the EUSR. Most of the reporting on these issues reflects the regular and specific activities by the EUSR and his team as well as events in Kosovo related to these issues as they unfold, in this context encompassing 3 out of the 5 Mandate Implementation Reports (60%). Issues relating to Women, Peace and Security are additionally present in approximately 30% of the weekly reports issued by the EUSR office. There has been a deliberate effort on the part of the EUSR and his team to increase the reporting that they carry out on women's rights and participation.

Prior to each Stabilisation and Association Process Dialogue the EU presence in Kosovo holds consultations with local civil society organisations, including those advocating for women's rights. On the occasion of the 12th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325, on 31 October 2012, the EUSR jointly with the EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo - EULEX organized a thematic discussion, titled "The EU Policy for the Implementation of UNSCR on Women, Peace and Security". The overall objective of the discussion was to highlight the importance of UNSCR 1325 and its subsequent resolutions for the construction of a peaceful, gender-sensitive society in Kosovo, through the EU policies for the implementation of UNSCR on women, peace and security (EU Comprehensive Approach to the Implementation of 1325 and 1820; promotion of WPS as a political objective; WPS in CSDP and WPS and development cooperation). Approximately, 50 participants from Kosovar institutions, civil society and international organisations participated in the event. The EUSR is also a member of the Security and Gender Group (SGG), which is an informal group comprised of UN, EULEX, EUSR, OSCE, governmental, and non-governmental organizations. The role of the SGG is to ensure a comprehensive approach to women's security concerns in Kosovo. The SGG has the potential to become the key coordination mechanism of Kosovo's international actors, and the key venue to interface with civil society and ensure a comprehensive approach to gender issues and women's participation in peace-building.

### **EUSR Middle East Peace Process**

The EUSR for the Middle East Peace Process took up his duties on 1 February 2012. Since then, one report out of fifteen included explicit and specific information on women, peace and security (7%).

## **EUSR Southern Mediterranean**

The EUSR for the Southern Mediterranean Region has, through private discussion with his contacts, underlined the importance the EU attaches to human rights, and particularly to violence against women, the right to demonstrate peacefully without sexual harassment. This message has been re-enforced by the EUSR on Human Rights who also travels frequently to the region. The EUSR's reports include assessments of human rights generally, but have not to date focused on women, peace and security. The EUSR's mission has only recently expanded its work into Libya, which is the country most relevant to UNSCR 1325 in terms of its conflict and peace-building. Therefore, future reports are more likely to include information about women, peace and security.

## **EUSR Sudan and South Sudan**

The EUSR for Sudan and South Sudan was the first woman to be appointed as an EUSR. As the focus is on the peace processes in Sudan and South Sudan, this highlighted the importance attached by the EU to the role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building and has been much appreciated by women in the countries covered by the EUSR's mandate. The EUSR has contributed to specific events on 1325, including an African Union event to mark the 10th anniversary of the UNSCR 1325. She has also helped to ensure the access of women to the peace negotiations and implementation of agreements, and advocated for a programme to reintegrate women and children into their communities after conflict.

**Indicator 17: Proportion (number and percentage) and country of origin of female and male asylum seekers who have obtained the status of refugee, or benefit from subsidiary protection**

<b>Comparison</b>	The data in the first report was dramatically different, with a lack of sex-disaggregated statistics, and a low level of response. Thus, it is not possible to compare the two reports' findings.
<b>Positive developments</b>	We can see that there has been a notable improvement in the provision of sex-disaggregated statistics on refugees and asylum.
<b>Challenge</b>	In order to make better use of this indicator, it would be useful in the future to be able to compare the numbers and ratios of male and female asylum seekers who obtain protection or refugee status (in addition to the existing data about the ratio of male to female applicants), and more detailed data about the countries of origin. This would enable the report to provide information about gender differences in refugee origins and statuses.

As noted in the previous indicators report, the data available to Member States on asylum seekers can sometimes lack disaggregated statistics. However, 12 of the Member States were able to give us information for this second report.

The 12 countries who responded had had 109,627 female applicants for asylum. This represents 36% of the total number of asylum seekers in these countries. Of these 117,269 women, 14,594 (13%) obtained subsidiary protection, and 13,921 (13%) received refugee status.

	Total number of asylum seekers	Total number of female asylum seekers	Female asylum seekers who obtained subsidiary protection	Female asylum seekers who obtained status of refugee
Austria	34,692	9,182	1,669	3,513
Denmark	11,414	3,338	649	891
Finland	4,978	1,403	373	169
France	64,539	23,843	754	4,186
Germany	77,650	29,910	2,750	2,805
Ireland	2,668	1,638	15	132
Lithuania	1,354	260	75	6
Malta	4,802	855	445	34
Poland	24,174	11,103	259	148
Portugal	675	195	40	155
Slovenia	549	80	3	7
Sweden	96,827	35,435	8,516	3,833
<b>Total</b>	<b>307,045</b>	<b>109,627</b>	<b>14,594</b>	<b>13,921</b>

The countries of origins for asylum seekers most frequently listed in the questionnaires were Afghanistan and Somalia, with others including China, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Kosovo, Nigeria, Pakistan Russia, Serbia, and Syria.

## List of abbreviations

ASEAN - Association of Southeast Asian Nations

AU - African Union

COHOM - EU Council Working Group on Human Rights

CONUN - EU Council Working Groups on United Nations

CPPB - Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding

CSDP missions and operations - Common Security and Defence Policy missions and operations

CSOs - Civil Society Organisations

DDR - Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration

DG ECHO - European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

DPA - United Nations Department of Political Affairs

EEAS - European External Action Service

EDF - European Development Fund

EIDHR - European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights

EU - European Union

EUBAM Rajah - European Union Border Assistance Mission at the Rafah Crossing Point

EUCAP NESTOR - Regional maritime capacity building for the Horn of Africa and the Western Indian Ocean

EUCAP Sahel - capacity-building mission in Niger with the objective to fight terrorism and organised crime

EUFOR Althea - military deployment in Bosnia and Herzegovina to oversee the military implementation of the Dayton Agreement

EUJUSTLEX IRAQ - European Union Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq

EULEX Kosovo - The European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo

EUMM Georgia – European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia

EUNAVFOR Atalanta – European Union Naval Force Somalia

EUPOL Congo - European Union police mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

EUPOLCOPPS – European Union Police Mission in the Palestinian Territories

EUPOL Afghanistan - European Union Police mission in Afghanistan

EUSEC Congo - European Union advisory and assistance mission for security reform in the Democratic Republic of Congo

EUSRs - European Union Special Representatives

EUTM Somalia - European Union Training Mission Somalia

IfS - Instrument for Stability

LAS - League of Arab States

MoU - Memorandum of Understanding

MSU - United Nations Mediation Support Unit

OSCE - Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

PBSO - Peace-building Support Office

PIF - Pacific Islands Forum

SGBV - sexual and gender-based violence

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme

UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund

UNISDR - United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

UNSCR - United Nations Security Council Resolutions

VAW - Violence against Women