



GREAT LAKES REGION OF AFRICA

REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

**FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION 1325 (2000)**

2018-2023

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	iv
FOREWORD	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
INTRODUCTION	1
BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT	2
A.UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 (UNSCR 1325)	2
B.IMPLEMENTATION OF UNRES1325 IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION	4
JUSTIFICATION AND RATIONALE FOR A REGIONAL ACTION PLAN	4
A.STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF UNRES 1325 IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION	4
(I)ACHIEVEMENTS :	4
(II)CHALLENGES.....	6
B.GLOBAL AND REGIONAL NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK:	8
(a). GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS	8
(b). AFRICA REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS:	8
THE ICGLR REGIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTING UNRES 1325	9
A.METHODOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAP:.....	12
B.PURPOSE OF THE REGIONAL ACTION PLAN:.....	11
C.MATRIX OF PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION	11
D.COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL ACTION PLAN	11
E.MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE REGIONAL ACTION PLAN	12
A: MONITORING	12
B.EVALUATION	13
F.BUDGET AND FUNDING OF THE RAP PRIORITY ACTIONS	13
ANNEXES	14



ACRONYMS

SGBV :	SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE
GLR:	GREAT LAKES REGION
GRB	GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGETING
NAP:	NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
SADC:	SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY
RECS:	REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS
OSESG:	OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL
LMRC:	LEVY MWANAWASA REGIONAL CENTRE
ROM:	REGIONAL OVERSIGHT MECHANISM
TSC:	TECHNICAL SUPPORT COMMITTEE
FEMWISE:	FEMWise (part of the Panel of the wise @ the AU)
ECOWAS:	ECONOMIC COMMISSION OF WEST AFRICAN STATES
ECCAS:	ECONOMIC COMMISSION OF CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES
IGAD:	INTER - GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT



FOREWORD

On 31st October 2000, the United Nations (UN) adopted the landmark United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS). UNSCR1325 reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peace building, peace keeping, humanitarian response, and in post-conflict reconstruction. It also stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts to maintain and promote peace and security.

It urges all actors to increase the participation of women and to incorporate gender perspectives in all United Nations peace and security initiatives. It calls on all parties in conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence and abuse; particularly in situations of armed conflict. The resolution provides a number of important operational mandates, with implications for Member States and the entities of the United Nations system. It is also central to efforts to engage women in peace processes in meaningful ways. Numerous instances, frameworks and instruments within the Great Lakes region have recognised that excluding women from conflict prevention and peace building interventions, leaves them disenfranchised and disempowered. They are also denied the right to contribute to these processes.

Member States of the Great Lakes region and the Secretariat of International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), through its various organs, have strived to ensure that the spirit and vision of UNSCR 1325 is achieved through the development of National action plans. These plans recognise that women's meaningful involvement in resolving the deadly conflicts that directly affect their lives, contributes to sustainable peace for all and the advancement of society as a whole. Extensive efforts have been made to listen to their voices; and ensure that their contribution is recognised and promoted.

UNSCR 1325 compliments regional policy and legal frameworks on peace and security more specifically, the Pact on Security, Stability and Development; and those of its sister Agreement: the Peace Security and Cooperation Framework (PSCF). UNSCR 1325 and its related subsequent resolutions also underscore ICGLR's commitment to promote, protect and fulfill women's rights. In this regard, ICGLR Member States have demonstrated an increasing commitment to protect the rights of women to be free from violence by signing various instruments such as the Protocol for Eradication and Prevention of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Against Women and Children; and the Kampala Declaration on Combating Sexual Violence.

The ICGLR Regional Action Plan (ICGLR-RAP) is an additional milestone on this essential journey to ensure a region that is free of violence against women and capable of delivering sustainable peace to its people. Peace in the region is possible through the adoption of clear, coherent, measurable engagement and a sustained effort from a range of relevant stakeholders.

This ICGLR-RAP marks a renewed commitment and confirms its resolve to uphold women's rights in the search for peace and security in the Great Lakes region.

Signed:

Executive Secretary ICGLR

UN Office of the Special Envoy



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Development of the ICGLR-RAP was a collaborative effort of two consultants, led by Mr Eugene Ntaganda, an Independent Gender and Peace-building Consultant based in Kigali and Hon. Dora C. Kanabahita Byamukama, a former Ugandan Member of Parliament and Human Rights, Gender and Governance expert. Valuable input was provided by various focal persons at ICGLR, notably Ambassador Eliane Mokodopo, Head of Gender Department at the ICGLR Secretariat, and Dr Chantal Niyokindi, Head of Fora and Observatories Department at the ICGLR Lusaka Centre for Democracy, Human Rights and Governance.

The first draft of this work was presented to the ICGLR Advisory Board Meeting, which was held in Nairobi, in February 2018. Further input was received during the meeting and in subsequent engagements with various groups linked to WPS, to arrive at this final version.

ICGLR wishes to acknowledge financial support provided by development partners that sponsored preparation of this important work. We would, particularly, like to thank the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General for the Great Lakes for the guidance and advice towards successful completion of the ICGLR- RAP, and to UNWOMEN, as the UN entity for Gender Equality and Women's Rights for the extensive review and comments in reaching this final stage.

Similarly, our appreciation goes to all those who participated in the development and completion of this ICGLR-RAP.

Signed

Gender Directorate of the ICGLR Secretariat



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Eighteen years since the adoption of UNRES 1325 on Women Peace and Security, ten of the twelve Great Lakes member states have developed national action plans to address the impact of war and conflicts on women and their contributions to conflict resolution and sustainable peace in the Great Lakes region

Several instruments and protocols were also developed as frameworks to guide Member states in implementing their actions on conflict prevention, women's participation in all peace processes and peace building, protection of women and girls against SGBV, on relief and reconstruction.

Despite the existence of these frameworks, implementation of the Resolution has been slow and results are uneven due to a number of challenges. Among these are the persistent prevalence of sexual and gender based violence, the continued exclusion and non-representation of women in decision making on conflict resolution and peace processes, and the dismal financial resources provided to women's organizations in relief and recovery and in facilitating their engagement in peace processes.

In their resolve to accelerate implementation of UNRES 1325 and in order to foster coordination and harmonization within the Great Lakes region, Heads of States of the Region, called for the development of a regional action plan.

The Regional action plan aims to facilitate a harmonized consideration of issues that form the basis of UNSCR 1325 and its related Resolutions, and thus provides an appropriate holistic and integrated regional response to issues on women, peace and security that transcend national boundaries and will consolidate the gains made so far as well as fostering exchanges and mutual learning of experiences and practices between ICGLR Member States.

The RAP, for a period of five years (2019-2023) proposes a cluster of thirty six (36) priority actions and 28 of the African Union indicators around the four pillars of the resolution, in order to :

- Promote ICGLR's women and girls' leadership in political and peace processes, and attracting them into politics with the goal of achieving the 50/50 parity in political representation.
- Establish a dedicated special fund with innovative funding mechanisms, to provide systematic and increased resources that will ensure funding of women's organisations and the women's movement in the Great Lakes.
- Increase the presence and participation of young women and facilitate their meaningful participation in all Great Lakes Regional Peace and Security processes and institutions.
- Strengthen existing ICGLR institutions to be gender responsive and develop relevant policies and governance measures, as well as tools, for reforming the security, judicial, health, education and finance sector.
- Enable Great Lakes Member States to prevent incidence of violence against women and protect them, both in-time of relative peace and in-time of conflict.
- Connect ICGLR with specialised agencies and institutions to end impunity, punish the perpetrators, provide access to justice to all particularly women victims and survivors of SGBV, and compensate them for the damage caused.
- Link up with research and academic institutions to carry on the required research for an evidence-based advocacy and programming on WPS in the Great Lakes region .
- Build strong, effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions which facilitate linkages and partnership between Governments, civil societies, the media, religious organisations and the women movement of the Great Lakes.



Coordination mechanisms for implementation of the RAP as well as collection of all the data required as baseline for the indicators will be the responsibility of ICGLR and its existing organs.

A Regional Steering Committee will be established whose main functions are: to provide strategic direction and guidance for the RAP's implementation to oversee progress and facilitate global collaboration among all stakeholders; provide advice to the ICGLR secretariat in planning, coordination and resource mobilization.

A monitoring framework will be developed by Observatory on Governance and Human Rights of the Levy Mwanawasa Regional Centre, in collaboration with the ICGLR Gender Directorate. A monitoring committee will also be set up to facilitate this function.

A review of progress on the RAP implementation will take place in 2019 and thereafter a midterm evaluation will take place in 2021 and a final evaluation in 2023.

Budget of the RAP will be developed following costing of each activities.

Contributions to the overall Budget will be first and foremost the responsibility of the ICGLR member states. Other modalities of funding of the RAP will be through:

1. Direct funding of activities by Member states undertaken within their borders.
2. Contributions representing the internationally agreed target of up to 15% of member states' allocation to peace and security from their respective national budget In line with proposal made by the UN Secretary General to the Security Council in 2018.
3. The use of a gender budgeting strategy .
4. Accessing available funding through existing programmes and projects and/or through mechanisms set by the proposed dedicated Special Fund.

¹ UN SC UN Security Council (2018). Report of the Secretary-General on women peace and security(S/2018/900), para. 90.



INTRODUCTION

The Great Lakes Region has the economic potential to advance the overall standard of living of its population. However, over the last two decades, the Region has been plagued with complex and devastating open conflicts, primarily driven through a series of political crises, which present grave threats to peace and security in the Region. It is also widely documented that in this context, women and girls have been disproportionately affected by the impact of these conflicts due to their low social, economic and political status. Despite their efforts to mobilise to resist violence and war at various levels, women and girls have been systematically excluded from conflict prevention and transformation processes set by national and international institutions.

To pave the way towards creating conditions for improved security, stability and development across the region, Heads of State and Government of the 12 ICGLR Member States adopted the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes, in December 2006, for implementation in June 2008. The Pact's sister agreement, the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)¹ and the Region,² has also been adopted by all ICGLR Member States.

The ICGLR Pact on Security, Stability and Development specifically mentions the protocol on prevention and suppression of sexual violence against women and children and “to work together to strengthen the rule of law to promote Human rights and to combat impunity; and to promote political participation of all segments of society in its Article 11 and 18 (a) and (b).

These principles, enshrined in the ICGLR main legal frameworks, are in coherence with the content of UNRES 1325 on Women Peace and Security.

In order to implement the actions identified in the four pillars of the Resolution, countries are called upon to develop National Action Plans. To-date, 10 Member States of the ICGLR have developed National Action Plans (NAPs) on implementation of UNSCR 1325. These include: Republic of Angola, Republic of Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Uganda, and the Republic of Congo.

Although they have taken measures to address some of the issues advocated in UNRES 1325, the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of Zambia are yet to report on progress made in developing NAPs for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

Seventeen years after adoption of UNSCR 1325, implementation results across the Great Lakes region are uneven; especially in the areas of women's participation in national, regional and international conflict prevention; conflict resolution; and peace-building processes. Concerted efforts at the international level to enhance prevention of crimes against women and girls; improve protection measures; and increase women's participation have resulted in the adoption of additional regional security pacts and Security Council Resolutions that affirm and strengthen the implementation of UNSCR 1325³.

In recognition of the uneven progress in implementing commitments made to both the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework in the Great Lakes and UNSCR1325, and in order to infuse a new life and renewed spirit of cooperation and coordination between major stakeholders, a strategy for accelerating implementation of commitments made on WPS in the Great Lakes was developed by the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General (O/SESG) for the Great Lakes in February 2018.

In the same spirit, and in order to translate its coordination and harmonisation mandate, ICGLR is developing a regional action plan for implementation of UNRES 1325.

¹ Signed in 2006 and amended in 2012.

² Signed in 2013.

³ Please refer to Annex I for the list and content of these subsequent resolutions.



BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

A. WOMEN, PEACE & SECURITY IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION:

Implementation of UNRES 1325 in the Great Lakes region has been slow and arduous. Threats to peace and security continue to haunt countries of the Great Lakes region of Africa. Causes of these occurrences are multiple and varied. However, the root causes stem from a system of society or government in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it. Additionally, insufficient or absence of timely and flexible funding for women's organisation prevents their full participation in conflict management and peace processes. Another issue is de-prioritisation and de-politicisation of women rights; especially in decision-making by state institutions.

Women in the Great Lakes Region are still subjected to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and other human rights violations. They are also marginalised during peace negotiations and post-war reconstruction processes. Worthy of note is also the fact that SGBV and other crimes are still rife in these societies.

Recent research has shown that through gender equality, prevention of conflict will be achieved. Similarly, peace is more achievable and sustainable if women are in the lead of such processes.

B. UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION (UNSCR) 1325

Largely due to global civil society activism and the political will generated within the Security Council, UNSCR1325 on WPS was unanimously adopted on 31st October 2000. This landmark Resolution was a ground-breaking addition to the global peace and security infrastructure. The resolution served as the first global affirmation that women disproportionately suffer from conflict and therefore have an integral role to play in conflict resolution, peace negotiation, peace-building, humanitarian and peacekeeping efforts.

The resolution urges UN Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions; and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict. It was the first time that the Security Council formally recognised the distinct roles and experiences of women in different phases of conflict; their contribution in it's resolution and it's long-term management. Furthermore, the Resolution recognised that by involving women, peace processes and agreements, and post-conflict stabilisation and reconstruction efforts would be more effective and sustainable.

The four pillars of prevention, protection, participation, relief and recovery, stress the importance of equal participation and full involvement of women in all efforts to maintain and promote peace and security.

Unlike other international Treaties and Conventions, UNSCRs are binding. They resulted in a call to Member states to develop and adopt National Action Plans (NAPs) on WPS as one of a range of mechanisms to implement the resolutions and monitor progress of the WPS agenda. Regional Action Plans (RAPs) on WPS have also been developed notably by the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC); the East African Community (EAC); the Economic Commission for West African States (ECOWAS); and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) as frameworks that provide effective strategies and mechanisms for women's increased participation in the promotion of peace and security and to enhance protection of women in conflict and post-conflict situations.

In subsequent years after it's adoption, additional resolutions on WPS have been adopted. These are UNSCR 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013)² and 2242 (2015). The vision and content of these resolutions provide a framework for implementation of the WPS agenda, which reinforces existing global and regional commitments, Treaties and Conventions on women's rights being embedded; mainly the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995).



UNSCR 1325 has contributed enormously to advancing debate on engendering peace and security processes and mechanisms, and has expanded the understanding and acceptance of women's diverse roles in conflict resolution and peace-building. The Resolution provides an important advocacy tool for promoting women's participation in decision making, conflict prevention and conflict resolution processes. UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions on WPS have also catalysed interest and action in policy formulation and research on the gender impacts of war; peace-building; security; and conflict resolution.

Despite growing international recognition of UNSCR 1325 as a global norm, implementation has been slow and arduous on the ground. Issues of implementation range from lack of timely and disaggregated data on violence against women, to lack of sufficient resources allocated for implementation of commitments made, particularly weak or absence of funding to grassroots women's organisations, as well as challenges evaluating implementation. Sadly, gender and women rights tend to be moved down the list of priorities in precarious transitions from war to peace, especially by national and international stakeholders.

IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR1325 IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION⁴

At national level, a number of countries of the Great Lakes region have taken significant steps towards addressing gender disparities. For example, legislation and policies in countries such as Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi expressly guarantee affirmative action to achieve gender parity in decision making bodies, including women occupying at least 30 per cent of positions in these bodies. The preamble of the 2006 promulgated DRC Constitution upholds the principle of equality between men and women. Articles 5, 14 and 15 set up the foundations of legitimisation of any policy of equality and equity.

In order to achieve objectives set by various programmes and protocols, the Executive Secretariat of the ICGLR was established and tasked with coordinating, facilitating, monitoring and ensuring implementation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region and its 10 Protocols⁵.

The ICGLR Pact also addresses the cross-cutting issues of Gender, Environment, Human Rights, HIV/AIDS and Human Settlements. Of particular significance at institutional level is the recognition by ICGLR Member States of the importance of strengthening institutional capacity and accountability to protect women, girls, men, and boys from sexual and gender-based violence in peace time, during conflict, and post-conflict situations.

It is in light of this recognition that ICGLR established two centres. The ICGLR-Regional Training Facility (ICGLR-RTF), in Uganda, which is a decentralised organ of the ICGLR and whose main purpose is to undertake research, sensitise and train professionals and the general population that deals with cases of SGBV in ICGLR's Member States.

In addition, there is the Levy Mwanawasa Centre for Democracy and Good Governance, in Zambia, whose aim is to reinforce the capacities of social and political institutions of ICGLR States in areas of democracy, good governance, human rights and civic education. Under its programme of supporting implementation of ICGLR Pact and Protocols through Monitoring and Evaluation, it has put in place two Regional Observatories on Human Rights and Gender; and the Regional Observatory on Governance and Democracy.

In an attempt to further consolidate efforts to end the recurring cycles of devastating conflict in eastern DRC, which impacts on stability and development in the Great Lakes Region, the O/SESG Region was created to supplement the existing initiatives of the ICGLR. As part of its mandate, the O/SESG does mainstream gender and handle WPS perspectives; in conflict-related sexual violence in close collaboration with the ICGLR Secretariat and ICGLR-RTF.

UNSCR2098 (2013) called on the Special Envoy of the Secretary General (SESG), in coordination with the Special Representative for the DRC to "lead, coordinate and assess the implementation of national and regional commitments under the PSC Framework, including through the establishment of benchmarks and appropriate follow-up measures".

Recognising the need for a multi-sectorial approach to address gender inequality and women rights in the region, the 8th Regional Oversight Mechanism (ROM) held on 19th October 2017, in Brazzaville, Congo, the Heads of State and Government directed the O/SESG, in consultation with the African Union (AU), the ICGLR Secretariat, and the SADC to review progress in the implementation of the Goma Declaration (2016).

⁴ Content of this chapter were extracted from UNWOMEN document title: "Progress report on the implementation of the UNRES on Women, Peace and Security in East and Southern Africa" in preparation of the Symposium organized in May 2018

⁵ For a list of these protocols please refer to Annex III Regional Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Resolution 1325 (2000)



Furthermore, both the 8th High-Level Meeting of the ROM and UNSCR 2389(2017) “encouraged the Office of the United Nations Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, in consultation with the ICGLR Secretariat, SADC and the African Union, to convene regular meetings to review progress in implementation of the Declaration of the Women’s Platform of the PSC Framework adopted in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo, in July 2016”, and further “Urges continued regional and international support for initiatives aimed at promoting inclusive dialogue amongst national stakeholders”.

The significance of opening political space so as to enable full and free participation of peaceful political parties, civil society and the media, as well as the full participation of both men and women in the political process, was equally stressed.

A strategy for accelerating implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the Goma Declaration has thus been developed in a joint approach. The strategy aims to guide advocacy and good offices of the O/SESG towards greater implementation of established gender equality and women’s rights commitments. It further aims to continue efforts to ensure that women, across the diversity of civil society, and women’s organisations do substantively and qualitatively participate in conflict and violence prevention initiatives; including mediation, as specified in existing instruments and frameworks.

At the initiative of the O/SESG, joint solidarity missions were also undertaken by the UN, AU, ICGLR and UNWOMEN to Burundi, CAR and DRC and South Sudan in mid-2018. Key recommendations from these solidarity missions were submitted for consideration by Heads of State and Government of the Great Lakes Region.

JUSTIFICATION AND RATIONALE FOR A RAP

The development of the RAP has been prompted by a number of factors, including: the need to facilitate a harmonised consideration of issues that form the basis of UNSCR 1325 and its related Resolutions, and thus provides an appropriate holistic and integrated Regional response to issues on women, peace and security that transcend national boundaries; to consolidate gains made so far; and to foster exchanges and mutual learning of experiences and practices between ICGLR Member States. The RAP analyses achievements made by ICGLR Member States. And after studying outstanding challenges, it proposes transformative actions and mechanisms.

A. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF UNRES 1325 IN GREAT LAKES REGION⁶

(I) ACHIEVEMENTS:

Much has been achieved in the Great Lakes region since the adoption of UNSCR 1325. These achievements relate to policies, actions and special measures taken by Member States as a way of implementing recommendations made in the four pillars of the Resolution.

Prevention:

- The principle of non-discrimination on the basis of sex is mentioned in the Constitutions of some countries (DRC, Tanzania, “eradication” in Rwanda). South Sudan and Sudan currently have provisional constitutions that provide for gender equality.
- Several countries have introduced specialised units to deal with SGBV cases within their police forces. Officers have been trained specifically to handle cases of SGBV. Other than Sudan and South Sudan, all countries have introduced at least one functioning one-stop centre to holistically respond to the needs of SGBV victims. Many countries do also have specific legal aid mechanisms that assist victims to access justice.
- All the countries have national gender policies. Some of them do even have specific national strategic plans on SGBV.

⁶ Content of this chapter were extracted from UNWOMEN document title: “Progress report on the implementation of the UNRES on Women, Peace and Security in East and Southern Africa” in preparation of the Symposium organized in May 2018



Participation:

- The Great Lakes region places considerable significance on Rwanda, being ranked first in the world in terms of women's participation in politics. Overall, there has been an increase in the number of women involved in formal political bodies in the Great Lakes region, including legislative and local government bodies. Burundi, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan and Tanzania have legislated specific percentage quotas for women's representation in parliament, while Uganda has allocated a specific number of seats to women. There has also been an increase in the number of women holding ministerial positions, as well as leadership positions in national human rights institutions.
- Women are best represented in the judiciary, with rates in most countries that hold available data being between 20-40%.
- Peace agreements signed in Burundi, the DRC, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda since 2000 have included at least one provision on improving the security and status of women and girls.

Protection:

Most Member States of the Great Lakes have either amended or introduced legislation to enhance gender equality and better protection of women and girls from SGBV. Kenya and Tanzania have specific sexual offences legislation. Also, Kenya and Uganda have specific domestic violence legislation.

Rwanda has an all-encompassing SGBV piece of legislation.

Burundi, the DRC, Sudan and Uganda all include crimes of SGBV in their respective penal codes. In most countries, national legislation is in line with, or comes close to being in line with international standards on the protection and enhancement of women's rights.

The DRC has decriminalized homosexuality.

The Central African Republic (CAR) has developed a national strategy -- which has been put into law and signed by the Prime Minister -- to combat GBV, including sexual violence as well as standard operational procedures to address GBV and SGBV. A national technical committee has been established to address harmful practices and child marriages.

A special joint intervention unit for the rapid elimination of GBV has been established. It works closely with the ministries of Justice, Health and Defence. Sub clusters units on GBV and SGBV have been set up in all these ministries.

- Most countries have, at different times, provided training programmes for gender equality and SGBV for security sector personnel. Pre-deployment training on gender and SGBV for peacekeepers is probably the most consistently provided with regard to UNRES 1325. Burundi, Kenya and Uganda are key examples.

Burundi, in addition to having specific legislations on GBV and SGBV, has provided training on RES 1325 to men and women selected to contribute to peace keeping operations in Somalia, CAR and Sudan.

Burundi Peace keeping forces include women. There are gender unit within the army and the police forces; headed by high ranking civil servants i.e. General Directors.

A special unit within the police force for the fight against GBV for under-aged children has also been established.

- The existence of the ICGLR-RTF for the prevention and suppression of sexual violence against women and children as the leading research, information, education and training sharing facility on SGBV in the Great Lakes Region has enabled the provision of quality training to professional groups that deal with survivors of SGBV in a bid to enhance response to SGBV in the GLR.

Relief and Recovery:

- Awareness on the need for gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) has been raised at the political level in a bid to elicit financial resource allocations from Member States' budgets. As a result, there is growing political support for developing GRB at national levels for humanitarian and post-conflict recovery initiatives.

Two countries with notable success are Uganda and Rwanda. Both have integrated gender-oriented goals into budget policies, programmes and processes in fundamental ways; especially in addressing sexual and gender-based violence.



It is important to note that despite the absence or non-adoption of a NAP, Zambia and Sudan have made significant progress in advancing the WPS agenda.

Under its new progressive constitution, Zambia has included the values of Equity and Equality under the section dealing with “National Principles and values”. In addition, a new piece of legislation which seeks to promote gender equity and equality in all public and private institutions has been enacted. The country has also contributed personnel; both men and women; to the maintenance of peace and security in the region.

Courts, which ensure quick dispensation of justice for GBV cases, have also been established. Six of these courts have so far been established with financial support from the UNDP.

In Sudan, women worked hard to achieve the 2015-2016 national dialogue. They made it comprehensive by working with all political parties’ armed forces. Women from political parties were trained to push towards peace and stabilisation in that country. Their participation in the inter-Sudanese dialogue helped men to reconcile their divergent views on various issues.

At the regional level, it is worth noting that at their 2005 meeting held in Gaborone in Botswana, the SADC Heads of State and Government upgraded their original **30 per cent** target on the representation of women in political and decision making in all its structures and institutions to **50 per cent**; in line with the African Union target. This was despite the fact that only three SADC Member States -- South Africa, Mozambique and Tanzania -- had reached this target within the set time frame.

This resolve entailed the incorporation of the 50:50 Target of women representation in politics and decision making positions in the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, which was adopted by the SADC Heads of State and Government in August 2008 and revised in 2016.

This component is geared at providing a comprehensive framework and guideline, which will enable Member States achieve the 50 per cent target of women in decision-making positions by 2020. Core strategies to achieve the target are: advocacy, capacity building, policy reform, and sharing of best practices. Development and gathering of robust and accurate gender disaggregated data and reporting systems is also proposed for use by Government units and National Gender Machineries to enable regular monitoring and reporting of Member States progress.

At institutional levels, SADC Member States are continuing to make sound progress towards representation of women in political and decision-making positions at various levels of governance, including in Parliament; Cabinet; and Judiciary, although it is still falling short of the **50:50 target**.

Although performance continues to be mixed, across the region, with some Member States doing better than others in facilitating quantitative and qualitative gender parity in decision-making positions, the pendulum is still swinging forward and backwards in some countries. Nonetheless, a few have sustained a steady path towards gender equality and equity for more than 20 years. Overall there is an improvement in the number and proportion of women representation in political decision-making and in the management of the public service.

SADC has been able to maintain the number three global ranking of having women in Parliament. Avenues of identifying effective representation of women in decision-making positions in the private sector; and fostering their participation in politics are also being explored.

(II) CHALLENGES

Despite the above achievements, a number of challenges still persist. A report by the Expert Group meeting held in March 2018⁷ identified seven major global challenges that limit progress of implementing the agenda on WPS⁸. These are:

- Patriarchal systems and persistent gender inequality.
- Nature of contemporary conflict.
- Shrinking political space and threats against women's human rights defenders.

7

8 UNWOMEN: Women meaningful participation in negotiating Peace and the implementation of Peace agreements., Report of the Expert Group Meeting, New York 15-16 May 2018.



- Funding challenges and insufficient investment in gender expertise.
- Limited recognition of women's expertise and lived experience.
- Tension between transformative and technocratic approaches.
- Knowledge gaps.

These structural challenges are also pervasive in political structures. In addition, a literature review of studies and NAP's implementation, points to weakness of coordination and communication (including documentation, data availability) on relevant issues related to women's rights in the Great Lakes Region; especially violation of these rights, and the absence and/or weakness of mechanisms that prevent occurrence; such as an early warning mechanism to avert conflict.

With regard to Great Lakes countries, the following summarises the main challenges to implementation of the Resolution.

Prevention:

- Two countries of the Great Lakes Region -- Zambia and Sudan -- still do not have a NAP or have developed one but still not had it approved
- High rates of SGBV are consistent across countries; in peace, security and political contexts. SGBV also remains largely invisible. It's victims are usually silent, which in turn hampers efforts to fight it effectively.
- There is generally poor operational capacity for gender desks within police forces. They are also generally under-funded. In addition, there is lack of adequate training for officers to respond adequately to SGBV crimes. Furthermore, medical facilities often lack skilled staff and requisite equipment. To compound it all, badly needed psychosocial support and counselling is rarely available due to lack of monetary resources.
- Women continue to be the target of violence in conflict settings. The perpetrators are state and non-state armed actors, as well as peacekeepers. Large numbers of women and children refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs) face specific threats and are therefore very prone to SGBV.

Participation:

- Although there has been some improvement, the number of women in high-level political decision-making positions still remains relatively low. Interestingly, most women in decisions-making positions are from countries that have ever experienced armed conflict⁹.
- Over the period between 1992 and 2016, women were routinely excluded from formal peace processes in the region. They accounted for only between 1% and 13% of the mediation and negotiating teams in peace negotiations¹⁰. Further research is required to establish more recent statistics.

Protection:

- There is a disconnection between the formal legislative framework and customary law in most countries in the region. The right to customary practices is enshrined in many constitutions. However, customary law is generally interpreted and implemented by men; which not only keeps women in a subordinate position but also reinforces gender inequality.
- Women remain under-represented or unrepresented in the security sector. Representation in the police is exceptionally low. In the military, it oscillates between a paltry 2-3% in most countries.
- There is severe lack of information regarding the number of SGBV cases that are reported to the authorities; investigated by police; prosecuted in courts; and resulting in convictions.
- Access to justice is hampered by the poor quality of police investigations; over-burdened and ill-functioning criminal justice systems; and corruption. Laws for the protection of women from violence are not implemented adequately due to the challenges of seeking justice through the courts and security institutions.

⁹ Souad Abdennebi-Abderrahim, in "Study on discrimination against women in law and in practice in political and public life, including during times of political transitions", OHCHR,

¹⁰ Please refer to the table in Annex V for the percentage of women's participation in peace processes (2000-2017)



- It is very difficult to assess the impact of gender-related training programmes provided to security sector institutions due to the lack of monitoring and evaluations systems. Where such training does exist, it is generally not uniform, mandatory or comprehensive.

Relief and recovery:

- There is little transparent and accessible information around international funding of gender equality issues, as well as national budgeting for gender equality issues in strategic planning frameworks. Information on the percentage of multi-donor trust funds allocated to gender and women specific activities is either not readily available or non-existent.
- Resources are either not available or appropriately channelled into implemented NAPs. Further, the few resources that ever get allocated to WPS are limited.
- Most of the DDR and SSR programmes, developed in the region, have marginalised or ignored women's specific needs.
- In addition to the above challenges, general underfunding or non-funding of issues of WPS has been identified by several fora as one of the impediments to progress.

B. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK:

(a) GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

Since adoption of the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), nine resolutions adopted by the Security Council on WPS have formed a strong foundation for operationalization of the WPS agenda by the UN System and Member States.

In addition to these landmark Conventions and Resolutions, the RAP is also informed by the global frameworks listed below:

- The Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948)
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)
- The United Nations Charter (1945)
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990)
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966)
- The Beijing Platform for Action (1995)
- The Rome Statue (2002)
- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All it's Aspects (2001)

(b) AFRICA REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS:¹¹

In Africa, the implementation of UNSCR 1325 has been made possible through the legal, policy and normative frameworks that champion gender issues. At the AU's 38th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments, held in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa, it was declared that policies on gender mainstreaming are binding and should be realised at all levels.

¹¹ Extracted from the AU DOC: PSC: Briefing note on the continental results framework for monitoring and reporting on Women, Peace and Security agenda in Africa-2018- 2028



The AU's normative framework and infrastructure on WPS is guided by the Protocol on Women's Rights in Africa (2003) and the AU Gender Policy, (2009). Among other relevant frameworks are: the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa; the AU Framework for Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (2006); the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (2009); the AU Policy Framework for Security Sector Reform (2011); The Bamako Declaration on an Africa Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation, and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (2000); The Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control, and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (2006).

Regional organisations in Africa have also adopted a series of instruments and protocols on gender mainstreaming to support UNSCR 1325. These legal instruments reaffirm African leaders' commitment to gender parity at all levels, including peace and security. The recent establishment of Femwise, of the Panel of the Wise, contributes both directly and indirectly to this agenda.

More recently, its Africa Agenda 2063 specifies the continent's aspiration by defining a clear vision for:

- An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law;
- A peaceful and secure Africa, and;
- An Africa where development is people-driven; unleashing the potential of its women and youth.

Although the AU has explicitly embraced gender equality and gender mainstreaming, including peace and security structures; and processes through all the instruments listed above, impacts of their implementation has not yet been identified.

Twenty-Two African Union member states (nine of which are in the Great Lakes region) and three Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have adopted specific mechanisms for implementing the WPS agenda in the form of an Action Plan. However, the majority of these Action Plans have expired or will expire soon. Regrettably, their impact on the ground cannot fully be ascertained due to lack of a common instrument to systematically and consistently track and report on progress and impact made.

Implementation of UNSCR 1325 for the Great Lakes countries using the RAP aims to contribute to attainment of its objectives. The RAP is also a direct answer to the call made at various meetings of the need to respond to the UNSCR 2242, which among other issues, reaffirmed the critical role for regional organisations in driving the agenda.

THE ICGLR RAP FOR IMPLEMENTING UNSCR 1325

The duration of this first ICGLR RAP will be for five years; from 2019 to 2024. The RAP recognises achievements made by the Great Lakes member states, particularly Rwanda, as well as the existence of other regional frameworks on peace and security; and builds on existing policies in the fields of WPS, development, and diplomacy. It will contribute to implementation of these policies and strengthen NAP'S implementation, taking into account the achievements and addressing the challenges mentioned above.

It encompasses all the pillars of UNSCR 1325 and adopts the concepts of human security, through a transformative processes and mechanisms for protection; prevention; relief and recovery; sustainable peace; and through participation in projected outcomes. It promotes accountability by proposing an accountability mechanism to ensure implementation.

Aligned with major African regional instruments on WPS and major International Instruments, including basic recommendations of the CEDAW and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the RAP is owned by the ICGLR Member States. It promotes harmonisation and coordination between them whilst seeking to enhance women's leadership and to promote young women's participation towards peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable peace and development.

More specifically, the RAP calls on Institutions and decision-making bodies of the ICGLR, as well as Members States, to take the following concrete initiatives:



- Through the establishment of a dedicated special fund with innovative funding mechanisms, provide systematic and increased resources that will ensure funding of women's organisations and the women's movement in the Great Lakes. Promote ICGLR's women leadership by developing practical strategies to attract women in politics, and by engaging with political parties with the goal of achieving the 50/50 parity in political representation.
- Increase the presence and participation of young women; and to facilitate their meaningful participation in all Great Lakes Regional Peace and Security processes and institutions, including peace processes and negotiations, election processes and mediation,
- To open political spaces where all decisions on Peace and Security are made; to broaden the scope of young women and enable their participation in all key decision-making processes and mechanisms on Peace and Security.
- To strengthen existing institutions to be gender responsive and develop relevant policies and governance measures; in addition to being tools for reforming the security, judicial, health, education and finance sectors. All this will enable Great Lakes Member States to prevent incidence of violence against women and protect them in-time of relative peace and conflict.
- To connect with specialised agencies and institutions to end impunity, punish the perpetrators, provide access to justice to all, especially women victims and survivors of SGBV, and to compensate them for any damage caused.
- To link up with research and academic institutions and undertake required research for evidence-based advocacy and programming on WPS in the Great Lakes region.
- To build strong, effective, accountable and inclusive institutions which facilitate linkages and partnership between Government, civil societies, the media, religious organisations and the women movement of the Great Lakes

A. METHODOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAP:

Development of the RAP was essentially through a wide literature review of major relevant documents from ICGLR Member States, United Nations agencies researched by consultants under the leadership and supervision of the ICGLR Gender Director and the Gender Advisor. Documents reviewed were obtained via various websites and with ICGLR's Member States, and include ICGLR Member State's National Action Plans particularly those of Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and South Sudan, as well as existing Regional Action Plans (ECOWAS, IGAD, ECA and ECCAS).

UNWOMEN's documents on "*Analysis of implementation of UNRES 1325 in East and Central Africa*", which was used as a background document for the Symposium on UNSCR 1325, in May 2018, was crucial for this review.

Other relevant documents of policy, studies, analysis, programmes and research undertaken by Civil Society in the region and beyond, particularly those by Regional /International Institutions and organisations, such as the AU and it's related organs, the UN, the World Bank and the IMF as well as few academic articles, were also consulted.

Criteria for choice of documents were their relevance to issues of WPS, quality of the analysis and availability of data.

Resource constraints did not permit face-to-face interactions with each ICGLR Member State in order to seek information on the implementation of UNSCR 1325. Interviews were, however, held in Uganda and Rwanda. Telephone discussions took place between the consultants and focal contacts in Burundi and the DRC. Email correspondence exchanges with individuals involved in actions on WPS in CAR and South Sudan were also made.

A first draft version of the RAP was presented to the Advisory Board of the Great Lakes Women Platform's meeting held in Nairobi in February 2018. In attendance at this Advisory Board meeting were: the AU Special Envoy on WPS, the SESG for the Great Lakes, representatives of AU FEM-Wise, including the former President of the Central Africa Republic; and the former Vice President of Uganda. ICGLR Gender director, representatives of Governments in the Great Lakes, representatives of the Great Lakes Women Forum and the Women's Platform, youth representative, various experts from different international organizations, including AU, UN, DPA, AFDB, and representatives of major women networks working on WPS, namely AMWA and ISIS-WICC were also in attendance.



Several versions of the RAP were submitted and reviewed by ICGLR and O/SESG since late October 2018. This final version has incorporated most comments received.

B. PURPOSE OF THE RAP:

The RAP is first and foremost a response to decisions made by the Great Lakes Heads of States to facilitate the region's monitoring of implementation of UNRES 1325 and to help translate the strategy on accelerating implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the Goma Declaration into concrete actions. By doing so it is "re-designing" the table on WPS in the Great Lakes.

It will play a complementary and mutually supportive role with NAPs and strengthen implementation by providing clear benchmarks against which ICGLR Member States will gauge their own responses and respective NAPs with set targets; and facilitate monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the Resolution. As a standardised mechanism that will promote a coordinated approach in achieving set outcomes, it will be an important tool for resource mobilisation.

C. MATRIX OF PRIORITY ACTIONS OF THE ICGLR REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

Please refer to document in Annex VI, Page 23-30

D. COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

Coordination mechanisms for implementation of the RAP will be the responsibility of ICGLR and its existing organs. A specific desk will be established in the office of ICGLR's Gender Directorate. The main function of the dedicated desk will be to collect the required data and coordinate day-to-day activities as well as engage with Member States, the National coordinators and all other stakeholders implementing the RAP.

Women's Forum and **Women's Platform**, representatives of **Women's networks**, as well as the **Young Women's Platform** will provide oversight and ensure compliance and accountability of actors who implement UNSCR 1325 in the Great Lakes.

A **Regional Steering Committee** will be established. Its main functions will be: to provide strategic direction and guidance for the RAP's implementation (sometimes making decisions); overseeing progress and facilitating global collaboration among all stakeholders; providing advice to the ICGLR secretariat in planning, coordination and resource mobilisation.

Members of the Regional Executive Steering committee will be representatives of the following organisations:

- Women Forum and the Women platform, 2 representatives
- Representative of young women platform: 2 representatives
- ICGLR Gender Director: 1
- OSESG Gender Advisor: 1
- Representative of national coordinators: 2
- Representative of the Observatory on Democracy and Good governance :1
- Representative of the Regional Training facility: 1
- Experts and representative from the WPS Advisory Board of the Great Lakes. :2
- Media: 2
- Representative of the coalition of civil society on RES 1325 : 2

Total: 16 persons



The Regional Steering Committee will meet at the beginning of the RAP's implementation to confirm the first year's actions and thereafter once a year before the meeting of the ICGLR's ROM and that of the TSC, in order to prepare progress reports to be presented to these two governing bodies. The Regional Steering Committee is also expected to hold virtual meetings. The frequency will be determined. A minimum forum will happen every six months.

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

A: MONITORING

Africa, in general, and countries of the Great Lakes in particular, have steadily built up an extensive body of instruments and policies of relevance to the WPS agenda at all levels. These policies have been predominantly been in terms of process. However, deeper implementation, impact, and monitoring have been weak.

Monitoring and reporting (both statutory and voluntary) of this basket of commitments has been to-date limited and insufficient.¹²

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) has also been weak due to the absence of a comprehensive monitoring and accountability framework to guide and report on implementation of commitments, achievements and challenges faced by all stakeholders in the Great Lakes Region. This lacuna also hampers reporting on results and a qualitative assessment of women's participation and contributions.

At the level of the ICGLR, the main issues identified are, among others, inertia on the part of local M&E teams to update the ICGLR website on implementation of activities and realisation of indicators.

Absence of reactions to monitoring questionnaires sent by the ICGLR Secretariat is also an issue.

To address these challenges, the immediate priority will be the development of a monitoring framework of the RAP's implementation, through the Observatory on Governance and Human Rights of the LMRC.

Development of the framework will include: (a) outlining activities for implementing each priority actions; (b) gathering the baseline data and identifying their source. Data collected will be used in planning and programming. (c). Using the 28 Regional (AU) indicators¹³, set the targets based on quantitative and qualitative indicators derived from the AU Regional indicators.

Baseline data will be collected by member states over a one-year period. The stakeholders (women and their organisations/ networks/ platform) who are responsible for implementing the activities in the RAP will ensure continuous monitoring of progress.

The ICGLR Secretariat, through the Gender Directorate, will report to the ICGLR Member States and the O/SESG on results of the monitoring exercise as required.

The Observatory, in close collaboration with the ICGLR gender Directorate, will establish a Monitoring Committee, made up of representatives of women's organisations (Forum, Platform, Youth, networks); representatives of Member States, OSESG, Gender Directorate of ICGLR and form this Committee.

The latter will meet twice a year to:

- Consider the data collected and map out the next steps to be taken with Member States.
- Consider the quality and reliability of data (specific, measurable, attainable, relevance and time bound).
- Agree on targets to be set
- Review progress in relation to the indicators.

¹² Source: Implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda in Africa, AUC, July 2016

¹³ See Annex VII for a comprehensive list of these indicators.



B. EVALUATION

A review of progress on the RAP implementation will take place in 2019. Thereafter, a mid-term evaluation will take place in 2021. A final evaluation will occur in 2023, with the main purpose being:¹⁴

- To demonstrate results and accountability to stakeholders by providing information about processes of implementation of the RAP, and about intended and unintended effects on women's empowerment, gender equality and human rights as a result of the intervention resulting from these processes.
- To provide credible and reliable evidence of decision-making through: information, implementation, resource allocation, knowledge to stakeholders, programme functioning and programme effects.
- To contribute important lessons learned about normative, operational and coordination work in the four areas of the Resolution's pillars; including what has worked well; what has not; and what this means for WPS.

F. BUDGET AND FUNDING OF THE RAP PRIORITY ACTIONS

Costing of the RAP priority actions will be undertaken once activities for implementation of each priority is finalised. This will be carried out in the RAP's first year and in collaboration with all stakeholders of the specific priority action, under coordination of the ICGLR Gender Directorate and the O/SESG.

This costing will enable the establishment of a Comprehensive Budget. This includes the (1979) Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the (1995) Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the Monterrey Consensus.

Contributions to the overall Budget will be first and foremost the responsibility of ICGLR member states. Modalities for these contributions will be in accordance with the following mechanisms:

1. Direct funding of activities undertaken specifically within Member states' borders or which are cross border in nature.
2. Contribution representing the internationally-agreed target of up to 15% of member states' allocation to peace and security in their respective national budget, in line with proposal made by the UN secretary general to the security council in 2018.
3. The use of a gender budgeting strategy.
4. Accessing available funding mechanisms through a dedicated Special Fund.



SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS ON WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY RESOLUTION DU CONSEIL DE SECURITE SUR FEMMES PAIX ET SECURITE

RES elements	1820	1888	1960	2106
Description	<p>First SCR to recognise Sexual violence in Conflict (SVC) as a tactic of warfare and matter of international peace and security and establishes the <u>conceptual framework</u> for how to prevent and respond to such acts.</p> <p>Presented by the USA , 2008</p>	<p>Defines the <u>infrastructure</u> for implementing SCR on SVC through assigning high -level leadership, building judicial response expertise, strengthening service provision and building reporting mechanisms.</p> <p>Presented by USA , 2009</p>	<p>Provides the accountability architecture needed to list and de-list perpetrators & report on patterns and trends in conflict-related sexual violence</p> <p>Presented by the USA 2010</p>	<p>Provides practical guidance on how to operationalise SVC on a consistent basis throughout the peace and security agenda .</p> <p>Presented by USA 2013</p>
Key Elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand immediate and complete cessation of SVC against civilians by all parties [OP 2] • Demands that parties take the appropriate measures to ensure protection of civilians (PoC) from SVC [OP 3] • Encourage dialogue on SVC between UN officials and parties to conflict [OP 3] • Call upon states to prosecute persons responsible for SVC, ensure that victims have equal protection/access to justice [OP 4] • Urges the participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution, maintenance of peace and security, and post conflict peace building [OP12] • Requests the development/implementation of strategies/guidelines/awareness raising/training for all UN peacekeeping and humanitarian [OP 6, 7,8,9] • Request the development of mechanisms for the protection of women/girls from violence/SVC in/around UN - managed camps as well as in all DDR and SSRG processes assisted by the UN [OP10] • Stresses the important advisory role the Peace Building Commission play on ways to address SVC [OP11] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request the appointment of a SRSG to provide coherent and strategic leadership [OP 4] • Calls for the rapid deployment of a team of Experts to assist national authorities to strengthen the rule of law [OP 8] • Decides to include SV provisions in UN peacekeeping mandates [OP 12] • Requests that the need for, and the number and roles of women Protection Advisors (WPAs) are systematically assessed during the preparation of UN peacekeeping missions [OP 12] • Requests strengthened implementation of the zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse by UN personnel by providing guidance on addressing SV as part of all training of military/police personnel [OP 20] • Urges the increased representation of women in mediation and decision-making processes [OP 16] • Urges the inclusion of SVC issues from the outset in all UN sponsored peace processes (pre) ceasefires, ceasefire monitoring, humanitarian access, human rights agreements, DDR/SSR, vetting of armed/ security forces, justice, reparations, recovery and development [OP 17] • Urges relevant SRSG and the UN Emergency Relief Coordination to develop joint Government/UN Comprehensive Strategies to combat SVC [OP 23] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages the SG to include , in his annual reports , detailed information on parties credibility suspected of committing or being responsible for SVC , and to list them in an annex; parties credibility suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of SVC, on the SC agenda [OP 4] • Request the SG, to apply the listing and de-listing criteria for parties listed in his annual report [OP 4] • Calls upon parties to armed conflict to make and implement specific, time-bound commitments to combat SVC [OP 5] • Request the SG to track and monitor implementation of these commitments [OP 6] • Requests the SG to include gender expertise in technical assessment missions [OP 13] • Encourages Member states to deploy greater numbers of female military/ police personnel to UN peacekeeping operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stresses women's participation as essential to any prevention and protection response and request their effective participation in mediation, DDR, SSR and justice sector reform processes. [OP 1;16] • Request mediators and envoys, when relevant, to engage on SVC issues, and that such concerns are reflected in specific provisions of peace agreements [OP 12] • Urges the inclusion of SVC in the definition of acts prohibited by ceasefires and in provision for ceasefire monitoring [OP 12] • Calls for the deployment of gender advisors and WPA's to UN peacekeeping and political missions and humanitarian operations [OP 7,8] • Calls for the training of troop-and police-contributing country contingents to include training on SGBV [OP 14] ; • Urges the provisions of non discriminatory and comprehensive, health services for survivors of SVC [OP 19] • Urges the strengthening of national health systems and civil society networks to provide sustainable assistance to women and girls living with or affected by HIV/ AID [OP 20]



RES elements	1820	1888	1960	2106
Monitoring and reporting mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SG annual report to include information on the use of SC (prevalence and trends) strategies to prevent SVC and benchmarks for measuring progress towards these goals [OP 15] • SG to develop guidelines/strategies to enhance UN peacekeeping's ability to protect civilians/women/girls, from SV and include his observations and recommendations in this regards in his reports to the council [OP 9] • Monthly consideration by the security council expert group on Protection of civilians [which is briefed by OCHA] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request systematic reporting on trends, emerging patterns of attack, and early warning indicators on the use of SVC in all relevant SG's reports [OP 24] • Request the SG for specific proposals on ways to ensure more effective monitoring and reporting [OP 26] • SRSG-SVC to provide briefings and documentation on SVC to the council [OP 24] • SG's annual report to include a coordination and strategy plan on the collection of information an update on UN's efforts to address SVC and information on patterns of rape and other forms of SV, in situations on the council agenda [OP 26] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request the SG to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on SVC [MARA] [OP 8] • SG's annual report to include a coordination / strategy plan on the collection of information; the implementation of the MARA and on parties credibly suspected of perpetrating patterns of rape and other forms of SV, in situations on the council's agenda and the UN effort's on addressing SVC [OP 18] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SG annual report on implementation level of all WPS res. • Recognises need for more timely , objective, accurate and reliable information as a basis for prevention and response and requires the UNSG & UN entities to accelerate the establishment and implementation of the MARA [OP 6]
Accountability mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirms intention to consider the appropriateness of targeted and graduates measures against parties who SVC [OOP 5] • Categorical exclusion of SVC crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes [OP 4] 	<p>Intention when adopting or renewing targeted sanctions in situations of armed conflict, to consider designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence [OP 10]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request the SG to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on SVC [MARA] [OP 8] • Intention when adopting or renewing targeted sanctions in situations of armed conflicts, to consider designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence [OP 7] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stresses exclusion of SV cries from amnesty provisions [OP 12] ; • Urges existing sanctions committees to apply targeted sanctions against those who perpetrate SVC [OP 13]
Member States accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member states (MS) accountable for upholding international humanitarian law standards in national judicial institutions and processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urges states to undertake comprehensive legal and judicial reforms to bring perpetrators of SVC to justice and ensure survivor's access to justice, protection and redress [OP 6] • Ensure full accountability in cases where their personnel engage in sexual exploitation and abuse [OP 21] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States accountable for upholding international humanitarian law standards in national judicial institutions and processes . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls upon states to fight impunity by investigating and prosecuting those responsible for SVC [OP 2]



SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS ON WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY RESOLUTION DU CONSEIL DE SECURITE SUR FEMMES PAIX ET SECURITE

ELEMENTS	1325	1889	2122	2242
DESCRIPTION	<p>First SRC to link women's experience of conflict to the maintenance of international peace and security: addresses their impact of war on women and their contribution to conflict resolution and sustainable peace</p> <p>Presented by Namibia, 2000</p>	<p>Addresses women's exclusion from early recovery and peacebuilding planning and institutions and consequent lack of adequate funding for their needs, leading to inadequate safety and services.</p> <p>Presented by Viet Nam 2009</p>	<p>7th WPS Resolution seeks to fill in gaps in existing WPS frameworks, to lay out a systematic approach ensuring full participation and leadership of women and CSOs in conflict resolution; and address obstacles in women's access to justice in post conflict</p> <p>Presented by Azerbaijan, 2013</p>	<p>8th WPS resolution focuses on women's involvement in efforts to prevent and resolve conflict; and calls for gender sensitive strategies to counter and prevent violent extremism and sexual exploitation and abuse. (SEA)</p> <p>Presented by Spain, 2015</p>
KEY ELEMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women must participate in all elements of peace making particularly in peace negotiations • Placement of gender advisors in missions • Training Humanitarian and peacekeeping personnel on protection rights and needs of women [PO 6] • Need to maintain civilian character of refugee/IDP camps and design them in a way that helps prevent sexual violence [PO 12] • "Special measures" to protect women and girls from SGBV [OP 10] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women to participate in peace making and post conflict recovery institutions • SG develop a strategy to increase numbers of female peacemaking and peace keeping personnel [OP 4] • placement of gender Advisors and women protection advisors. • Basic services for women and adequate funding for them (gender marker) [OP 8-10] • Civilian character of IDP/refugee camps [OP 12] • engages peace Building commission (PBC) to address gender in peace building [OP 14 and 19] • Global indicators for 1325 within 5 months [OP 17] • Recommendations invited for a council mechanism for monitoring [OP 18] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SG to make gender expertise/advisors available to all UN mediation teams, and appoint women at senior levels as UN mediators [OP 7c] • Envoys and SRSG s: regularly consult with women's CSO from start to deployment and regularly update the council on progress made on women's participation, including through consultations with civil society and women's organisations [OP 2c and 7a] • Parties to peace talks to facilitate full participation of women at decision making levels [OP 7c] • security council to adopt systematic approach to implementing the WPS agenda • Preparation for the 2015 High Level review on the implementation of SCR 1325 (2000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include gender expertise and analysis across the Un peace and security work by redoubling efforts to integrate women's needs and gender perspectives into DPA's work [OP4] • supporters of peace processes to facilitate women meaningful inclusion in negotiating parties 'delegations to peace talks. [OP 1] • parties to peace talks to facilitate full participation of women at decision making levels [OP 7c] • Senior gender advisors to be located in the SRSG's office [OP 7] • Integrate gender as cross cutting issue in preventing and countering violent extremism [OP 11] • Respond robustly to sexual exploitation and abuse [OP 9]



ELEMENTS	1325	1889	2122	2242
MONITORING AND REPORTING MECHANISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System-wide Action Plan lacks agreed indicators for effective progress monitoring. Focuses on UN agency implementation plans, not on violations of the resolution. Informal reviews: one annual open debate in October; and informal council meeting on the subject 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call for global indicators [OP 17] will create foundations for effective monitoring tool. will need commitment of UN entities to populate with data and monitor and commitments from Member states to monitor indicators relevant at a country level. No formal mechanisms, invites proposals for review procedures and mechanism [OP 18] 	<p>Request DPKO, DPA and all relevant senior officials to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include analysis and recommendations on impact of armed conflict, role of women and gender dimensions of peace processes systematically in all periodic reports to the council [OP 2d] Update the council on issues relevant to WPS, including implementation as part of the regular briefing [OP 2b] 	<p>UN: monitoring and assessment mechanisms mandated to prevent and respond to violent extremism and to have the necessary gender expertise to fulfil their mandates [OP 12]</p>
ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. No reference to sanctions for perpetrators; (only mention impact of sanctions on women [OP 14]) Tentative on amnesty-parties urged to avoid giving amnesty for war crimes against women" where feasible" 	<p>None- but call for recommendations on how in 2010 council will receive, analyse, and act upon information on 1325; in short invites reflexion on what kind of accountability mechanism could be set up [OP 18]</p>	<p>SG to commission an independent global study, in preparation of the 2015 High Level Review; submit the results to the security council in 2015 [OP 16]</p> <p>UN entities : to start reviewing implementation plans and targets in preparation for the 2015 High Level Review on SCR 1325 (200) [OP 15]</p>	<p>SG: add gender target as an indicator of individual performance in all contracts with senior managers at UN HQ and in the field. [OP 4]</p> <p>SG: to submit information on progress made in his next annual report on WPS, including appropriate monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the UN system [OP 17]</p>
MEMBER STATES ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security Council Presidential Statement of October 2004 encourages formulation of National action Plans on SCR 1325 (as of 2009 there are 16 NAPS on 1325) 	<p>Request for gender marker/tracking of funds for post conflict recovery. No formal requirement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote women full participation and develop dedicated funding mechanisms to enhance capacities of women leaders and CSO's [OP 7b] Ensure women's full and equal participation in all phases of electoral processes [OP 8] Comply with relevant obligations to end impunity and thoroughly investigate and prosecute persons responsible for war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity... and eradicate illicit transfers of small arms and light weapons [OP 12, 14] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase funding for WPS [OP3] Double the number of women in military and police contingents of UN peacekeeping operations over the next five years [OP 8] Member states with national action plan to provide update on the progress during the annual SC debate on WPS. [OP2] Provide robust pre-deployment training on sexual exploitation and abuse and vetting of peacekeeping personnel to conduct swift and thorough investigations [OP9]



ANNEX II-COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

COUNTRY/PAYS	PLAN D'ACTION NATIONAL	REMARQUES
1. ANGOLA	2016-2018	
2. BURUNDI	2013-2017	
3. CONGO	2018-2022	
4. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO/ REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO	2018-2022	The first plan (2010-2017) has been evaluated and the second generation adopted in September 2018 is being costed at the moment Le plan de la première génération a été évalué et les couts de mise en œuvre de cette 2eme génération, adopte en 2018 sont en train d'être calculés .
5. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/ REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE	2014-2016	
6. KENYA	2016-2018	
7. RWANDA	2018-2022	2EME GENERATION
8. SOUTH SUDAN	2105-2020	
9. SUDAN		No NAP as yet
10. UGANDA	2008-	
11. TANZANIA		Tanzania does not currently have a NAP La Tanzanie n'a pas de PAN a pour le moment
12. ZAMBIA		No NAP as yet



ANNEX III-LIST OF ICGLR PROTOCOLS-LISTE DES PROTOCOLES DE LA CIRGL

1. Protocol on Non-aggression and Mutual Defense in the Great Lakes Region
Protocole sur la non-agression et de défense mutuelle dans la région des Grands Lacs
2. Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance
Protocole sur la démocratie et la bonne gouvernance
3. Protocol on Judicial Cooperation/
Protocole sur la coopération judiciaire
4. Protocol for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and all forms of Discrimination
Protocole pour la prévention et la répression du crime de génocide, des crimes de guerre et des crimes contre l'humanité et de toutes formes de discrimination
5. Protocol Against the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources (RINR)
Protocole contre l'exploitation illégale des ressources naturelles (RINR)
6. Protocol on the Specific Reconstruction and Development Zone
Protocole sur la zone spécifique de reconstruction et de développement
7. Protocol on the Prévention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women & children
Protocole sur la prévention et la répression des violences sexuelles contre les femmes et les enfants
8. Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons
Protocole sur la protection et l'assistance aux personnes déplacées dans leur propre pays
9. Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Persons/
Protocole sur les droits de propriété des personnes de retour
10. Protocol on the Management of Information and Communication
Protocole sur la gestion de l'information et de la communication



ANNEX IV: TABLE ON PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENTS IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION AND RANKING AS OF 1ST OCTOBER 2018 ¹

WORLD CLASSIFICATION

RANK	COUNTRY	LOWER OR SINGLE HOUSE				UPPER HOUSE OR SENATE			
		ELECTIONS	SEATS	WOMEN	%W	ELECTIONS	SEATS	WOMEN	%W
1	Rwanda	16.09.2013	80	49	61.3%	26.09.2011	26	10	38.5%
25	United Republic of Tanzania	25.10.2015	390	145	37.2%	---	---	---	---
26	Burundi	29.06.2015	121	44	36.4%	24.07.2015	39	18	46.2%
3	Uganda	18.02.2016	449	154	34.2%	---	---	---	---
47	Angola	23.08.2017	220	67	30.5%	----	---	----	---
"	Sudan	13.04.2015	426	130	30.5%	01.06.2015	54	19	35.2%
51	South Sudan	04.08.2016	383	109	28.5%	05.08.2011	50	6	12.0%
88	Kenya	08.07.2017	349	76	21.8%	08.07.2017	68	21	30.9%
113	ZAMBIA	11.08.2016	167	30	18.0%	-----	---	---	---
153	Congo	16.07.2017	151	17	11.3%	31.08.2017	71	14	19.7%
169	DRC	28.11.2011	492	44	8.9%	19.01.2017	108	5	4.6%
171	Central Africa Republic	14.02.2016	140	12	8.6%	---	---	---	---

TABLE OF WOMEN REPRESENTATION AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL IN SELECTED COUNTRIES OF THE GREAT LAKES IN 2005-2010-2015

COUNTRIES	2005	2010	2015
BURUNDI	10,7	10,8	34,8
CAR	10	12	24,1
DRC	12,5	12,5	8,1
RWANDA	10,3	15	30
UGANDA	23,4	32	29,6
South Sudan, transitional constitution provides for 25% of women in executive position			

¹ Source: Interparliamentary Union, Oct 2018



ANNEX V-TABLE OF PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN PEACE PROCESSES 2000-2017

/TABLEAU REPRESENTANT LE POURCENTAGE DE PARTICIPATION DE FEMMES AU PROCESSUS DE PAIX DE (2000-2017)

COUNTRIES/PAYS	DATES	LIEU	SIGNATORIES SIGNATAIRES	MEDIATORS MEDIATION	WITNESS TEMOINS	NEGOTIATING TEAMS / EQUIPES DE NEGOTIATION	COMMENTS/REMARQUES
BURUNDI							
ARUSHA Agreement (Accords d'Arusha)	2000	Arusha	0%	0%	-	2%	One woman is Head of mediation thanks to the request made by the Chief mediator Une femme est Directrice de la médiation grâce aux demandes faites par le Médiateur en chef
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC /REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE							
Accord de Syrte	2006	Syrte					
Accord de Birao	2007						
Accord de cessez le feu							
Central Africa Republic /Republic Centrafricaine Accord de paix Global	2008		0%	0%	0%	-----	
CAR/RCA Accord de cessez le feu avec l'UPJR	2011		0%	0%	0%	-----	
CAR/RCA Agreement on cessation of hostilities /Acoord de cessation des hostilites (Brazaville)	2014						2 representatives of NGOs as observer to the représentantes d'ONG en tant qu'observatrices
CAR/RCA- accord de Rome- Entente de St Egidio (Rome)	2017		0%	0%	0%	0%	
DRC/RDC Sun City Agreement (final round)/les accords de Sun city dernière étape	2003		5%	0%	0%	12%	
DRC/RDC Acte d'engagement de Nord Kivu (Goma)	2008		5%	20%	0%	-----	



DRC/RDC SOUTH KIVU	2008		0%	20%	0%	----	
SUDAN/SOUDAN Naivasha	2005		0%	0%	9%		
DARFUR PEACE Agreement (Abuja) / Les accords de paix de Darfur (Abuja)	2008		0%	0%	7%		In the current process still underway 3 women out of 10 are participating on SPLM side and are in the Transition government/Dans le processus en cours 3 femmes sur 10 participants sont du cote SPLM et sont membres du gouvernement de transition
KENYA (NAIVASHA) Agreement on the Principles of partnership	2008		0%	33%	0%	25%	



ANNEX VI . MATRIX OF PRIORITY ACTIONS OF THE ICGLR REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

RESULTS CHAIN	INDICATORS		TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES	
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		
1. OUTCOME ON PREVENTION: WOMEN CONTRIBUTE TO AND HAVE ACCESS TO THE FULL RANGE OF CONFLICT PREVENTION MANAGEMENT AND SYSTEMS									
Output 1.1: Women are informed and engaged in all conflict prevention, management processes at national and regional levels as negotiators, mediators and in policy and legal formulation									
Priority actions 1.1.1. Provide technical, organisational and financial support to train women coalition members in Burundi, South Sudan, CAR on mediation	Percentage of funds from Member States and mobilised by ICGLR and OSESG allocated for training of women mediators in those countries. Proportion of national budget allocated to government departments that address Women Peace and Security Agenda B: TBD Percentage of women involved as; a) Negotiators b) Mediators c) Technical experts supporting mediation and negotiation processes d) Observers e) Peace Agreement Signatories B: TBD	B:T: 15% of budget for training A:T:6 (2 per country)		X				ICGLR-RTF in collaboration with AU peace and security division	
1.1.2 Organise periodic exchanges between ICGLR secretariat and the Great Lakes women' coalition and Peace keeping operations to monitor and prevent conflict-related sexual violence against women and girls	a. Frequency and number of meetings B:0	a. TBD		X	X	X	X	X	ICGLR secretariat Women coalition DPKO/OSSEG (facilitator)



<p>1.1.3 Develop an engendered & user friendly manual of the ICGLR Regional crisis early warning systems to be used by security sector personnel to generate reliable information on security threats to women and girls rights, VAW, SGBV</p>	<p>a. Extent to which security personnel include information on threats to women and girls B:0 b Existence of early warning mechanisms that integrate a gender perspective; a. Presence of gender indicators within the early warning indicators b. Proportion of women early warning data collectors and analysts c. Information on gender/ WPS information in the early warning reports</p>	<p>T:4 1: French 2: English 3: Portuguese 4: Arabic</p>	<p>X X</p>	<p>1.2.1 ICGLR-RTF; ICGLR Levy Mwanawasa centre</p>
<p>1.1.4. Development of standard trainings for judicial, health, security sector, social workers and other relevant personnel for the prevention and management of SGBV cases in the Greta Lakes region</p> <p>1.1.5 Support member states with a training of trainers to enhance the capacity to customise the trainings and replicate in their various countries.</p>	<p>a. Number of training provided to b a. Justice b. Police c. Intelligence d. Immigration and border security e. Prison f. Military B: TBD Existence of laws and policies on peace and security that integrate a gender perspective</p>	<p>T: TBD</p>	<p>X X</p>	<p>ICGLR-RTF All security sectors in the Great Lakes region</p>
<p>Output 1.2: Strong coalition of women's from community organisations up to regional level are established</p>				
<p>Priority actions 1.2.1 Strengthen the capacity and operationalisation of the ICGLR Regional Women's Forum, support for the establishment of national chapters of the Regional Women's Forum, and funding for the establishment of the Secretariat of the ICGLR Regional Women's Forum in Kigali and its operations.</p>		<p>a. T: 30% b.T:TBD</p>	<p>X X X</p>	<p>ICGLR Secretariat OSESG-GL UN Women</p>
<p>1.2. 2 CGLR/OSESG Advisory Board to undertake advocacy for commitments on Women, Peace and Security obligations to be incorporated in all Government sectors) in all countries of the GLR</p>	<p>a. Advisory Board's planning to undertake such advocacy B:0 b. Member States fulfill their obligations and Security sector policies reflect this</p>	<p>a. TBD b. T 12</p>	<p>X X</p>	<p>OSESG ICGLR ADVISORY BOARD</p>
<p>2. OUTCOME ON PARTICIPATION : MEANINGFUL REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN AT ALL LEVELS OF DECISION MAKING INCREASED</p> <p>INDICATOR (AU) Participation of women in leadership and decision-making processes, including in governance structures for political participation, security and justice sectors, early warning, conflict prevention, conflict management, conflict resolution and post-conflict peacebuilding and at national levels</p>				



Output 2.1 Resources are flexible, available and accessible to women's organising to prepare their participation in all conflict management and peace processes

<p>Priority actions :</p> <p>2.1.1 Establish a Special Fund to provide flexible and sufficient resources to facilitate ICGLR women's organising, preparing, strategising and participating in the following processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dialogue led by the African Union African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central Africa Republic The South Sudan National Dialogue. and women's engagement with the National Transitional processes. Preparation of the Elections to be held in Burundi in 2020 and specifically supporting women's participation Provide support to elected women post elections processes in the DRC 	<p>a. Special fund established to cover full budget of participation activities B: TBD</p> <p>a. Number & percentage of women in mediation bodies in Burundi, CAR, south Sudan and the DRC</p> <p>3. Percentage of women occupying decision making positions in oversight structures for peace building;</p> <p>a) Truth and Justice Commissions b) Peace Commissions c) Alternative Justice Institutions</p> <p>Percentage of women participating in political processes as;</p> <p>a) Voters b) Candidates</p>	<p>a.T: <4M USD (1M /country)</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>OSESG-GL ICGLR Secretariat UNWOMEN UN AGENCIES Who implement THE UN Global Programme for the GL R</p>
<p>2.1.2 Provide technical and other relevant support for South Sudanese women's engagement with political parties in preparation of forthcoming 2020 elections</p>	<p>Advocacy of South Sudanese Women results in engendered electoral laws B: o</p> <p>Measures that have been adopted to promote women's participation in political processes</p> <p>Percentage of women participating in political processes as;</p> <p>a) Voters b) Candidates B: TBD</p>	<p>T: Qualitative TBD</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>UNWOMEN</p>

Output 2.2: Women, including young women are in leadership positions in political systems and security sector

<p>2.2.1. ICGLR to convene a meeting of relevant stakeholders in the Great Lakes region to discuss women's participation in peacebuilding and map out strategies for greater and more inclusive participation (young people, people with disabilities, women from rural and urban communities, the media</p>	<p>Strategies developed and validated by women constituencies</p> <p>11. Number of Women CSO participating in government led peace building processes;</p> <p>B: o</p>	<p>T: TBD</p> <p>T: TBD</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>ICGLR Secretariat UN AU (Office of the Special Envoy for Peace & Security ??) Ministers of Gender of the Great Lakes member states REGIONAL WOMEN FORUM WOMEN PLATFORM</p>
--	--	-----------------------------	--	----------	----------	--	---



<p>2.2.2 Upscale advocacy by Members of the Women's platform Advisory Board and the ICGLR WOMEN / AU to MS for the adoption and implementation of temporary measures of 30% representation of women in all political and peace and security processes</p>	<p>Existence of plans for advocacy B:0 Percentage of women occupying elective and nominative positions in political structures and offices; a) Members of national, senate and local assembly b) Mayors/Governors c) Members of Electoral Management bodies</p> <p>Percentage of women occupying decision making positions in oversight structures for peace building; a) Truth and Justice Commissions b) Peace Commissions c) Alternative Justice Institutions</p>	<p>T: 5(in the 5 counties who have not reached the 30%)</p>		X	X	X				<p>ADVISORY BOARD ICGLR WOMEN'S COALITION</p>
<p>2.2.3. Develop a regional women leadership initiative to prepare women and girls participation in all political decision making</p>	<p>Initiative approved by all stakeholders and it's implementation funded B:0 Percentage of women occupying elective and nominative positions in political structures and offices; a) Members of national, senate and local assembly b) Mayors/Governors c) Members of Electoral Management bodies B: TBD</p>	<p>T:1</p>	X	X						<p>ICGLR Secretariat OSESG-GL UN Women LMRC AU</p>
<p>2.2.4. ICGLR to facilitate the enlargement of the regional Women forum to enable the emergence of an ICGLR regional network of young women to facilitate young women leadership and meaningful participation in peace and security processes.</p>	<p>Percentage of young women occupying decision making positions in oversight structures for peace building;</p>									<p>ICGLR UNWOMEN</p>
<p>2.2.5. Organise regional trainings for women mediators from the region</p>	<p>Number of Trainings organised B:0</p>	<p>T: TBD</p>		X	X					<p>AU/PSDEPARTMENT ICGLR OSESG/DPA</p>
<p>2.2.6. Request the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee (RIMC) and ROM to organise regular and substantive meetings with ICGLR Ministers of gender to assess progress of implementation</p>	<p>Holding of regular meetings approved by ROM B:0</p>	<p>T: TBD</p>		X	X					<p>ICGLR OSESG</p>



2.2.7 Ensure women in leadership position in all decision making institutions of the great lakes region by appointing and recruiting more women at senior level positions including in the OSESG and ICGLR secretariat	2. Percentage of women occupying decision making positions in political and civil service a) Ministers b) Permanent secretaries c) Head of commissions and boards Increase in number of women at p5 level B: OSESG 2 ICGLR: 0	T: 30% of senior level women in government decision making and in OSESG and ICGLR		X	X						OSESG ICGLR
2.2.8. Strengthen the capacity and operationalisation of the ICGLR Gender Directorate, including mapping of the capacity of the Directorate, assessment of its capacity to implement its mandate and strengthening its HR and technical capacity)	capacity assessment of the gender directorate undertaken Consequent recruitment made B: 0	T: 1		X							ICGLR Ed Ms
2.2.9 Strengthen the information and communication aspects on the regional action plan by asking the ICGLR institutions to produce a communication organs (RTF - LMCGGD) dedicated to WPS to enable women engaged in peace processes in the region for information exchange and mutual learning	Organ established and used by women B: 0	T: 1		X	X	X					ICGLR Info department of OSESG
Output 2.3 Actions to open political spaces for women and young girls' participation in political and security decision making increased											
Priority actions:	Advocacy taking place Electoral laws reviewed B: 0	T: 5		X							ICGLE/OSESG/ AU Femwise/Advisory Board
2.3.1 Vigorous advocacy at regional level for changes of clauses of electoral laws to allow greater number of women candidates on the electoral list											
2.3.2: Organise dialogue with political parties in the region to sensitise them on commitments made by their Governments on women's participation in decision making	Dialogue takes place B: 0	T: TBD		X	X						OSESG UNWOMEN ICGLR Women coalition



OUTCOME 3: ON PROTECTION : PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN PEACE T, CONFLICT-AFFECTED AND POST-CONFLICT SITUATIONS

Output 3.1 : Systems , procedures, mechanisms established and harmonised to address impunity and violation of HR, VAW and SGBV

<p>3.1.1. Dedicate resources for the security sector in South Sudan to undertake research on the prevalence of violence against women in South Sudan (including trafficking on women)</p>	<p>Existence of legal and policy frameworks to protect women from sexual and gender-based violence 2. Measures taken to prepare security forces to protect the rights of women including the prevention and response to sexual & gender based violence 3.Measures established to respond to women and girl's survivors of sexual and gender based violence. 4. Quality of SGBV protection and response measures; a) access b) budget c) staff 5.Measures taken to protect women and girls in refugee and IDP camps against Gender based violence Amount of resources required defined and agreed B:0</p>	<p>T: TBD</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>						<p>UNWOMEN South Sudan women network/ coalition</p>
<p>3.1.2 .Provide support to advocacy of South Sudanese women with the National Transitional Political committee of South Sudan to put measures to bring perpetrators of violence against women to Justice</p>	<p>Process to bring perpetrators to justice set in motion B:0</p>	<p>T: TBD</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>						<p>ICGLR: DEFENSE and JUSTICE MINISTRIES OESG UNWOMEN</p>
<p>3.1.3 Organise regional trainings for all those in charge or security sectors to identify threats on security and safety of women and girls</p>	<p>Number of trainings organised B:0</p>	<p>T:TBD</p>								<p>ICGLR RTF UNWOMEN</p>
<p>3.1.5. Strengthen existing multi-sectoral prevention and response mechanisms for sexual and gender based violence.</p>										<p>UNFPA RTF</p>
<p>Output 3: 2 Laws and Policies are harmonised and accountability mechanisms are put in place to end impunity</p>										
<p>3.2.1.Develop collaborative regional mechanisms for monitoring implementation of regional instruments across all countries of the Great Lake region</p>	<p>Monitoring framework developed</p>			<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>					<p>ICGLR-LMRC</p>



3.2.2. Submit a proposal for approval by the ICGLR governance and decision making bodies to make the ICGLR RTF the Regional Centre of Excellence where all professionals from the region who deal with cases of SGBV are sensitised and trained on all aspects of SGBV.	Proposal developed and submitted Official endorsement made									ICGLR RTF BOARD ICGLR
3.2.3 Mobilize funds for the sustainability of the Regional Training Facility	Sustainability strategy developed Costing of sustainability made Funding strategy developed			X	X					ICGLR RTF Board
OUTPUT 3.3 Policies on protection with in borders/ across borders shared and exchanged										
3.3.1. Organise regular exchange and mutual learning on issues of women protection and access to justice protection between all countries of the Great Lake region	Frequencies of exchange meetings				X	X				ICGLR MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, JUSTICE /FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNWOMEN
OUTCOME 4 ON RELIEF AND RECOVERY : WOMEN AND GIRLS ENGAGEMENT AND CAPACITIES IN POST CONFLICT RELIEF AND RECOVERY ENHANCED										
Output 4.1 Security sectors are gender responsive; Women special needs and interests are identified and taken into consideration in post conflict (DDR, justice), humanitarian (repatriation, rehabilitation), development (livelihoods, economic empowerment)										
Priority actions: 4.1.1 Advocacy with humanitarian agencies / organisations to provide same percentage of benefits for men and women in reparation programmes for reparation and DDR programmes	1. Existence of gender provisions in peace agreements 2. Proportion of women in position of decision making in relief and humanitarian programmes 3. .Percentage of women in decision making position in post-conflict recovery processes; a) DDR b) SSR c) Economic recovery programmes d) Legal e. Electoral reform 6. Proportion of women and girls benefiting from post conflict recovery programmes; a) DDR programmes b) Reparation programmes c) Economic recovery programmes	T: monetary value to be determined			X					ICGLR GENDER DESK/OSESG/ WOMEN COALITION
4.1. 2. Ensure special measures to protect displaced women and girls from the Burundi conflict are operational	Protection measures in place B:0	T: TBD								ICGLR and PARTNERS (COCAFEM/CARE) OSESG
4.1..3. Identify special economic and livelihoods needs of women in post conflict areas South Sudan, Burundi, CAR, DRC)	Needs assessment carried and priority needs identified and addressed with substantive funding B: TBD	T: TBD by categories of needs			X					



Output 4.2: Planning and funding or relief and recovery respond to the needs of women and girls							
<p>Priority actions</p> <p>4.2..1. Advocate for use of gender budgeting tools with Ministry of finance in selected countries for allocation of funds for women livelihoods and economic empowerment needs.</p>	<p>Tools of gender budgeting known to Ministries</p> <p>Proportion of post conflict recovery budget that seek to contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment.</p>			X			UNWOMEN ICGLR ENLARGE WOMEN FORUM/ PLATFORM
<p>4..2..2 . Facilitate the establishment of a regional platform of exchange between women's associations / forum, platform , which will include young women to map out common strategies to redress injustice committed during conflict</p>	<p>Platform established and running</p> <p>Cohesion in the women's movement for advocacy on issues of access to justice</p> <p>B: 1</p>	<p>T:1</p> <p>QT: Strategy agreed</p>					
<p>4.2.3. .Develop a regional programme on women economic empowerment in ICGLR post conflict countries</p>	<p>Programme developed and submitted for funding</p> <p>B:TBD</p> <p>Proportion of post conflict recovery budget that seek to contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment.</p>	<p>T:1</p>		X			ICGLR Gender desk UN AGENCIES (UNWOMEN, UNFPA, UNDP)
<p>4. .2. 4. Organise a round table meeting of development partners , including the private sector, to establish an investment fund for the implementation of the ICGLR RAP and provide institutional support to the WPS agenda in the Great Lakes ???</p>	<p>Development partner agree to attend round table</p> <p>Proportion of post conflict recovery budget that seek to contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment.</p> <p>B:0</p>	<p>T: 1</p>		X	X		ICGLR OSESG
<p>4.2..5.. Advocate with UN agencies(UNCDF, UNDP and UN Women) in charge of the programme on Inclusive and Equitable Local Development Programme (IELD) and private investments that directly contribute to enhancing women's economic empowerment at the local level to include post conflict countries of the Great Lakes region into their program.</p>	<p>Countries of the GL included in the IELD</p> <p>B:0</p>	<p>T: 4</p>	X	X			UNWOMEN ICGLR



ANNEX VII- GLOBAL AND REGIONAL INDICATORS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF UNRES 1325

ANNEXE VII : INDICATEURS GLOBAUX ET REGIONAUX POUR LA MISE EN OEUVRE DE LA RES 1325

PART I: GLOBAL INDICATORS : INDICATEURS GLOBAUX

<p>Prevention: Goal Prevention of all forms of violence against women, particularly sexual and gender-based violence</p> <p>Prévention : Objectif Prévention de toutes les formes de violence à l'égard des femmes, en particulier la violence sexuelle et sexiste</p>	
1a). QN/s Prévalence of sexual violence	1 a) QN/s Nombre de personnes ayant subi des violences sexuelles
1b) QN/r Patterns of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations	1 b) QL/r Types de violence sexuelle en situations de conflit et post conflit
<p>Goal Operational gender-responsive systems in place to monitor, report and respond on violations of women's and girls' rights during conflict, ceasefires, peace negotiations and after Conflict</p> <p>Objectif : Mise en place de systèmes opérationnels tenant compte des différences entre les sexes pour surveiller et signaler les violations des droits des femmes et des filles et pour intervenir face à celles-ci dans le cadre d'un conflit, d'un cessez-le-feu, de négociations de paix ou après un conflit</p>	
2.QL /c Extent to which UN peacekeeping and special political missions include information on violations of women's and girls' human rights in their periodic reporting to the Security Council	2 QL/c Mesure dans laquelle les missions de maintien de la paix et les missions politiques spéciales de l'ONU incluent des informations sur les violations des droits des femmes et des filles dans leurs rapports périodiques au Conseil de sécurité
3a) QL/r. Extent to which violations of women's and girls' human rights are reported, referred and investigated by human rights bodies	3 a) QL/r Mesure dans laquelle les violations des droits des femmes et des filles sont signalées et font l'objet d'une enquête de la part des organes de défense des droits de l'homme
3b Number and percentage share of women in governance bodies of national human right bodies	3 b) QN/r Nombre et pourcentage de femmes siégeant dans les organes directeurs des organes nationaux de défense des droits de l'homme
<p>Goal International, national and non-State security actors are responsive to and held to account for any violations of the rights of women and girls, in line with international standards</p> <p>Objectif : Les acteurs de la sécurité internationaux, nationaux ou non étatiques sont attentifs aux violations des droits des femmes et des filles et tenus de rendre compte de leurs actes, conformément aux normes internationales</p>	
4.QN/r Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeepers and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases	4 QN/r . Pourcentage de cas signalés d'exploitation ou de violence sexuelle supposément perpétrés par du personnel militaire ou civil de maintien de la paix ou des agents humanitaires, qui sont renvoyés à une juridiction, font l'objet d'une enquête ou donnent lieu à l'adoption de mesures sur le nombre total de cas signalés
5a) QL/c Extent to which measures to protect women's and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions	5 a) QL/c Mesure dans laquelle la protection des droits des femmes et des filles est incluse dans les directives publiées par les chefs des composantes militaires et de police des missions de maintien de la paix
5b) QL/c Extent to which measures to protect women's and girls' human rights are included in national security policy frameworks	5 b) QL/c Mesure dans laquelle la protection des femmes et des filles est incluse dans les cadres politiques nationaux en matière de sécurité



<p>Goal Provisions addressing the specific needs and issues of women and girls are included in early warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms and their implementation is monitored</p> <p>Objectif : Les besoins et problèmes particuliers des femmes et des filles sont pris en compte dans le cadre des systèmes d'alerte précoce et des mécanismes de prévention des conflits et cette prise en compte fait l'objet d'un suivi</p>	
6 QL/c Number and type of actions taken by the Security Council related to resolution 1325 (2000)	6 QL/c Nombre et type de mesures prises par le Conseil de sécurité ayant trait à sa résolution 1325 (2000)
7 Number and percentage share of women in executive positions of relevant regional and sub-regional organizations involved in preventing conflict	7 QN/r Nombre et pourcentage de femmes occupant des postes de direction dans des organisations régionales et sous-régionales impliquées dans la prévention des conflits
<p>Participation ; Goal Inclusion of women and women's interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts</p> <p>Objectif : Prise en compte des femmes et de leurs intérêts dans la prise de décisions concernant la prévention, la gestion et le règlement des conflits</p>	
8 QL/c Percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls	8 QL/c Pourcentage d'accords de paix comportant des dispositions spécifiques visant à améliorer la sécurité et le statut des femmes et des jeunes filles
<p>Goal : Increased representation and meaningful participation of women in United Nations and other international missions related to peace and security</p> <p>Objectif : Représentation accrue et participation effective des femmes dans les missions des Nations Unies et les autres missions internationales ayant trait à la paix et à la sécurité</p>	
9) QN/r Women's share of senior positions in UN field missions	9 QN/r Nombre et pourcentage de femmes occupant des postes de haut niveau dans les missions de terrain
10 QN/r Percentage of field missions with senior gender experts	10 QN/r Pourcentage de missions de terrain disposant d'experts de haut niveau sur les questions d'égalité des sexes
<p>Goal Increased representation and meaningful participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations and peace building processes</p> <p>Objectif Représentation accrue et participation effective des femmes dans les négociations de paix et les processus de consolidation de la paix officiels et officieux</p>	
11a) QN/r Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations	11 a) QN/r Représentation des femmes parmi les médiateurs, négociateurs et experts techniques pour les négociations officielles de paix
11b Women's participation in official observer status, at the beginning and the end of formal peace negotiations	11 b) QL/r Participation de femmes avec statut officiel d'observateur au début et à la fin des négociations officielles de paix
<p>Goal Increased representation and meaningful participation of women in national and local governance, as citizens, elected officials and decision makers</p> <p>Objectif Représentation accrue et participation effective des femmes dans les instances de gouvernance nationales et locales, en qualité de citoyennes, d'élues et de décisionnaires</p>	
12 a. QN/r Women's political participation in parliaments and ministerial positions	12 a) QN/r Participation politique des femmes (Parlement et postes ministériels)
12 (b) Women's political participation as voters and candidates	12 b) QN/r Participation politique des femmes, en tant que citoyennes participant au scrutin et en tant que candidates
<p>Goal Increased participation of women and women's organizations in activities to prevent, manage, resolve and respond to conflict and violations of women's and girls' human rights</p> <p>Objectif Participation accrue des femmes et des associations féminines aux activités visant à prévenir, gérer et régler les conflits et les violations des droits fondamentaux des femmes et des filles et à intervenir face à ceux-ci</p>	
13 QL/c Extent to which Security Council missions address specific issues affecting women and girls in the terms of reference and mission reports	13 QL/c Mesure dans laquelle les missions du Conseil de sécurité traitent des questions spécifiques affectant les femmes et les filles dans leur mandat et leurs rapports



Protection : Goal Safety, physical and mental health of women and girls and their economic security are assured and their human rights respected	
Objectif : La protection, la santé physique et mentale et la sécurité économique des femmes et des filles sont assurées et leurs droits fondamentaux sont respectés	
14 QN/s Index of women's and girls' physical security	14 QN/s Indice de la sécurité physique des femmes et des filles
Goal : Political, economic, social and cultural rights of women and girls are protected and enforced by national laws in line with international standards	
Objectif Les droits politiques, économiques, sociaux et culturels des femmes et des filles sont protégés par la législation nationale et appliqués conformément aux normes internationales	
15 QL/c Extent to which national laws to protect women's and girls' human rights are in line with international standards	15 QL/c Mesure dans laquelle la législation nationale protège les droits fondamentaux des femmes et des filles conformément aux normes internationales
Goal : Operational mechanisms and structures in place for strengthening physical security and safety for women and girls	
Objectif : Mise en place de structures et de mécanismes opérationnels destinés à améliorer la sécurité physique et la protection des femmes et des filles	
16 QN/r Level of women's participation in the justice, security and foreign service sectors	16 QN/r Niveau de participation des femmes aux secteurs de la justice, de la sécurité et de la diplomatie
17 QL/r Existence of national mechanisms for control of illicit small arms and light weapons	17 QL/r Existence de mécanismes nationaux de contrôle des armes légères illicites
Goal : Women and girls at risk have access to livelihood support services	
Objectif: Les femmes et les filles à risque ont accès à des services d'appui pour l'obtention de moyens de subsistance	
18 QN/r Percentage of (monetary equivalent, estimate) benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls	18 QN/r Pourcentage des avantages (équivalent en espèces ou estimation) découlant d'un emploi temporaire dans le cadre d'un programme de relèvement économique précoce reçu par des femmes et des filles
Goal Increased access to justice for women whose rights are violated	
19 QN/r Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported, investigated and sentenced	19 QN/r Pourcentage de cas de violences sexuelles et sexistes contre des femmes et des filles qui sont renvoyés à une juridiction et font l'objet d'une enquête et d'une condamnation
20 QN/r Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence	20 QN/r Heures de formation par personne du personnel preneur de décision du secteur de la sécurité et de la justice chargé de traiter des cas de violence sexuelle et sexiste
Relief and recovery: Goal Women's and girls' specific reproductive health needs are met in conflict and post-conflict situations	
Secours et relèvement : Objectif : Prise en compte des besoins particuliers des femmes et des filles en matière de santé procréative dans les situations de conflit et d'après conflit	
21 (a) QN/i Maternal mortality rate	21 a) QN/i Taux de mortalité maternelle
21 (b) QN/i Net primary and secondary education enrolment rates, by sex	21 b) QN/i Taux d'inscription net dans l'enseignement primaire et secondaire, par sexe
Goal The needs of women and girls, especially vulnerable groups (internally displaced persons, victims of sexual and gender-based violence, ex-combatants, refugees, returnees) are addressed in relief, early recovery and economic recovery programmes	
Objectif : Les besoins des femmes et des filles, en particulier de celles issues de groupes vulnérables (personnes déplacées, victimes d'actes de violence sexuelle et sexiste, anciens combattants, réfugiés, rapatriés), sont pris en compte dans les programmes de secours, de relèvement rapide et de redressement économique	
22 (a) QN/c Proportion of budget related to indicators that address gender equality issues in strategic planning frameworks	22 a) QN/c Proportion du budget relatif aux indicateurs qui concernent les questions d'égalité entre les sexes dans les cadres de planification stratégique
22 (b) QN/c Proportion of budget related to targets that address gender equality issues in strategic planning frameworks	22 b) QN/c Proportion du budget alloué aux cibles concernant les questions d'égalité entre les sexes dans les cadres de planification stratégique



23 (a) QN/i Proportion of total disbursed funding to civil society organizations that is allocated to address gender equality issues	23 a) QN/i Proportion du financement total alloué aux organisations de la société civile consacrée aux questions d'égalité entre les sexes
23 (b) QN/i Proportion of total disbursed funding to support gender equality issues that is allocated to civil society organizations	23 b) QN/i Proportion des fonds déboursés pour faciliter l'intégration des questions d'égalité des sexes alloués aux organisations de la société civile
24 (a) QN/i Proportion of disbursed Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs) used to address gender equality issues	24 a) QN/i Proportion de fonds d'affectation spéciale multidonateurs utilisée pour traiter des questions d'égalité hommes-femmes
24 (b) QN/i Proportion of total spending of the United Nations system used to support gender equality issues	24 b) QN/i Proportion des dépenses totales du système de l'ONU utilisée pour favoriser l'égalité hommes-femmes
Goal : Post-conflict institutions and processes of transitional justice, reconciliation and reconstruction are gender responsive	
Objectif: Les institutions créées après un conflit et les mécanismes de justice, de réconciliation et de reconstruction pendant la période de transition tiennent compte des problèmes des femmes	
25 QL/c Extent to which Truth and Reconciliation Commissions include provisions to address the rights and participation of women and girls	25 QL/c Mesure dans laquelle les commissions Vérité et réconciliation incluent des dispositions visant à défendre les droits et la participation des femmes et des filles
Goal : Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform programmes address the specific security and other needs of female security actors, ex-combatants, and women and girls associated with armed groups	
Objectif Les programmes de désarmement, de démobilisation et de réintégration et les programmes de réforme du secteur de la sécurité répondent aux besoins particuliers des femmes chargées de la sécurité, des anciennes combattantes et des femmes et des filles associées à des groupes armés	
26 (a) QN/r Percentage of benefits (monetary equivalent, estimate) from reparation programmes received by women and girls	26 a) QN/r Pourcentage des avantages (équivalent monétaire, montant estimatif) des programmes de réparation reçus par les femmes et les jeunes filles
26 (b) QN/r Percentage of benefits (monetary equivalent, estimate) from DDR programmes received by women and girls	26 b) QN/r Pourcentage des avantages (équivalent monétaire, estimation) prévus par les programmes de désarmement, de démobilisation et de réintégration reçu par les femmes et les filles

Notes:

The type of data-collection method is identified by the letters following the QN (quantitative) or QL (qualitative) denotation:

- “/c” refers to content analysis methods that will require systematic analysis of extracted language
- “/r” refers to reports to be assembled that will require a standard agreed format
- “/i” refers to information systems that need to be in place for reporting (i.e., financial tracking, human resources, police information systems)
- “/s” refers to surveys that will require methodological development and planning

Le type de méthode de collecte de données est identifié par les lettres suivants le sigle QN (quantitatif) ou QL (qualitatif) :

- « /c » renvoie aux méthodes d'analyse de contenu qui exigeront une analyse systématique du langage;
- « /r » renvoie aux rapports qui exigeront un format standard;
- « /i » renvoie aux systèmes d'information nécessaires à l'établissement de rapports (suivi financier, ressources humaines, systèmes d'information de la police, etc.);
- « /s » renvoie aux enquêtes qui exigeront l'élaboration d'une méthodologie et une planification.

PART II - ANNEX VII - REGIONAL AFRICAN INDICATORS - INDICATEURS REGIONAUX AFRICAINS¹

PILLAR/PILLIER : PREVENTION	
<p>(1) Existence of laws and policies on peace and security that integrate a gender perspective.</p> <p>a) Existence of mechanisms for implementing the laws and policies that integrate a gender perspective in peace and security</p> <p>b) Existence of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the laws and policies that integrate a gender perspective in peace and security</p>	<p>(1) Existence de lois et de politiques sur la paix et la sécurité qui ont une perspective genre.</p> <p>(a) Existence de mécanismes pour la mise en œuvre des législations et politiques qui intègrent une perspective genre en matière de paix et de sécurité</p> <p>b) Existence de mécanisme de suivi pour la mise en œuvre des législations et politiques qui intègrent le genre</p>
<p>(2) Proportion of national budget allocated to government departments that address Women, Peace and Security Agenda.</p>	<p>(2) Proportion des budgets nationaux alloués aux ministères en charge de l'agenda femme, paix et sécurité</p>
<p>(3) Number and Percentage of women occupying decision making positions in institutions for peace and security.</p> <p>a) Military</p> <p>b) Police</p> <p>c) Intelligence</p> <p>d) Justice</p> <p>e) Immigration and border security</p> <p>f) Prison</p>	<p>(3) Nombre et pourcentage de femmes occupant des postes de prise de décision dans les organes de paix et sécurité</p> <p>a) les militaires</p> <p>b) la police</p> <p>c) les services secrets</p> <p>d) la justice</p> <p>e) Immigration et sécurité aux frontières</p> <p>f) les prisons</p>
<p>(4) Existence of early warning mechanisms that integrate a gender perspective;</p> <p>a) Presence of gender indicators within the early warning indicators</p> <p>b) Proportion of women early warning data collectors and analysts</p> <p>c) Presence of WPS information in the early warning reports</p> <p>d) Presence of gender related actions in the early response</p>	<p>(4) Existence de mécanismes d'alertes précoces qui intègrent la perspective genre.</p> <p>(a) Existence d'indicateurs de genre au sein de indicateurs d'alerte précoce</p> <p>(b) Proportion de femmes qui analysent et recueillent les données d'alerte précoce</p> <p>(c) Existence d'information sur FPS dans les rapports d'alerte précoce.</p> <p>(d) Existence de mesures relatives au genre dans les rapports d'alertes précoces</p>
<p>(5) Number of incidents of gender and sexual violence against women and girls that are reported and acted on.</p>	<p>(5) Nombre d'incidents de violence sexuelle et basée sur le genre perpétrés contre les femmes et les jeunes filles</p>
b. PARTICIPATION PILLAR/PILLIER PARTICIPATION	
<p>(1) Existence of national laws and policies which seek to promote women's participation in decision making and governance processes:</p> <p>a) Existence of mechanisms for implementing the laws and policies for promoting women's participation in decision making and governance processes</p> <p>b) Existence of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the laws and policies women's participation in decision making and governance processes</p> <p>(2) Percentage of women occupying decision making positions in political and civil service.</p> <p>a) Ministers</p> <p>b) Permanent secretaries</p> <p>c) Head of commissions and boards</p>	<p>(1) Existence de législations et de politiques nationales visant à promouvoir la participation des femmes aux prises de décisions et au processus de gouvernance</p> <p>a) existence de mécanismes de mise en œuvre des lois et politiques visant la promotion de la participation des femmes aux prises de décisions et au processus de gouvernance.</p> <p>b) Existence de mécanismes pour le suivi de la mise en œuvre des législations et politiques visant la participation des femmes aux prises de décision et au processus de gouvernance.</p> <p>(2) Pourcentage de femmes qui occupent les postes de prise de décision en politique et dans l'administration</p> <p>a) Ministres</p> <p>b) secrétaires généraux des ministères</p> <p>c) chefs des commissions et des conseils d'administration</p>

¹ These indicators called *Continental results framework for monitoring and reporting on women, peace and security agenda in Africa 2018-2028* have been produced by the Office of the AU Special Envoy on WPS and were validated on 29 March 2018 by the AU nineteen (19) out of the twenty-two (22) African Union member states that have developed a national action plan on women peace and security and three (3) out of the five (5) African Union Regional Economic Communities in a validation workshop of the CRF, convened by the Special Envoy on Women Peace and Security, Mme Bineta Diop at the AU Commission headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

<p>(3) Percentage of women occupying decision making positions in oversight structures for peace building;</p> <p>a) Truth and Justice Commissions</p> <p>b) Peace Commissions</p> <p>c) Alternative Justice Institutions</p>	<p>(3) Pourcentage de femmes occupant les postes décisionnels au sein des structures de contrôle et d'appui pour la construction de la paix.</p> <p>a) Commissions Justice et vérité</p> <p>b) Commissions de paix</p> <p>c) Les institutions de justice alternative.</p>
<p>(4) Percentage of women occupying elective and nominative positions in political structures and offices;</p> <p>a) Members of national, senate and local assembly</p> <p>b) Mayors/Governors</p> <p>c) Members of Electoral Management bodies</p>	<p>(4) Pourcentage de femmes occupant les postes électifs et nominatifs dans les structures et bureaux politiques</p> <p>a) Membres des assemblées nationales et locales, du sénat</p> <p>b) Maires/Gouverneurs</p> <p>c) Membres des organes de gestion des élections.</p>
<p>(5) Measures that have been adopted to promote women's participation in political processes</p>	<p>(5) Les mesures qui ont été adoptées pour promouvoir la participation de femmes au processus politique</p>
<p>(6) Percentage of women participating in political processes as;</p> <p>a) Voters</p> <p>b) Candidates</p>	<p>(6) Pourcentage de femmes participants aux processus politiques en tant que</p> <p>a) électrices</p> <p>b) candidates</p>
<p>(7) Percentage of women in security institutions</p> <p>a) Police</p> <p>b) Judicially</p> <p>c) Military</p> <p>d) Immigration</p> <p>e) National intelligence</p> <p>f) Prison</p>	<p>(7) Pourcentage de femmes au sein des organes de sécurité</p> <p>a) Police</p> <p>b) Judiciaire</p> <p>c) Militaire</p> <p>d) Immigration</p> <p>e) les services secrets</p> <p>f) Prison .</p>
<p>(8) Measures that are adopted to encourage women to join the security forces</p>	<p>(8) Mesures qui sont adoptées pour encourager les femmes à rejoindre les rangs des forces de sécurité.</p>
<p>(9) Percentage of women occupying leadership positions in Foreign Service related to peace and security;</p> <p>a) Diplomats,</p> <p>b) Peacekeeping (disaggregated by component).</p> <p>c) Defence Attaches'</p> <p>d) Intelligence</p> <p>e) Immigration</p>	<p>(9) Pourcentage de femmes occupant les postes de tête de file au sein des services étrangers liés à la paix et la sécurité.</p> <p>a) diplomates</p> <p>b) maintien de la paix (désaggrege par composante)</p> <p>c) Attache militaire</p> <p>d) Service secret</p> <p>e) Immigration</p>
<p>(10) Percentage of women involved as;</p> <p>a) technical experts supporting mediation and negotiating processes</p> <p>a) Negotiators</p> <p>b) Mediators</p> <p>c) Observers</p> <p>d) Peace agreement signatories</p>	<p>(10) Pourcentage de femmes impliquées en tant</p> <p>a) qu'expertes technique appuyant les processus de négociation</p> <p>a) en tant que négociateurs</p> <p>b) médiatrices</p> <p>c) Observatrices</p> <p>d) Signataires des accords de paix .</p>
<p>(11) Number of Women CSO participating in government led peace building processes;</p> <p>a) Security Sector Reform</p> <p>b) Disarmament programmes,</p> <p>c) Dialogues</p>	<p>(11) Nombre de femmes de la société civile participant au processus de construction de la paix dirigé par les gouvernements.</p>

C. PROTECTION PILLAR/PILLIER PROTECTION	
<p>(1) Existence of legal and policy frameworks that protect the rights of women including protection from sexual and gender-based violence;</p> <p>a) Existence of mechanisms for implementing the laws and policies for promoting women's participation in decision making and governance processes</p> <p>b) Existence of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the laws and policies women's participation in decision making and governance processes</p>	<p>(1) Existence de cadres juridiques et politiques qui protègent le droit des femmes y compris contre les VSGB</p> <p>(a) Existence de mécanismes de mise en œuvre des lois et politiques promouvant la participation des femmes aux prises de décision et au processus de gouvernance.</p> <p>b) Existence de mécanismes de suivi pour la mise en œuvre des lois et politiques visant la participation des femmes aux prises de décisions et au processus d gouvernance</p>
(2) Measures taken to prepare security forces to protect the rights of women including the prevention and response to sexual & Gender Based Violence.	(2) Les mesures prises pour préparer les forces de sécurité à protéger les droits de femmes y compris la prévention et la réponse à la violence basée sur le genre.
(3) Measures established to respond to women's and girl's survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.	(3) Mesures établies pour répondre aux femmes et jeunes filles survivantes de violence sexuelle et basée sur le genre .
<p>(4) Quality of SGBV protection and response measures;</p> <p>a) Access</p> <p>b) Budget</p> <p>c) Staff</p>	<p>(4) Qualité des mesures de protection et de réponse</p> <p>a) accès</p> <p>b) Budget</p> <p>c) Personnel</p>
(5) Measures taken to protect the rights of women in refugee and Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps.	(5) Mesures prises pour protéger les droits des femmes dans les camps de réfugiés et des personnes dans les camps de déplacées internes. (PDI)
D. RELIEF AND RECOVERY/SECOURS ET RECOUVREMENT	
<p>(1) Existence of gender provisions in peace agreements.</p> <p>a) Existence of mechanisms for implementing the gender provisions in the peace agreements</p> <p>b) Existence of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of gender provisions in the peace agreements</p>	<p>(1) Existence de dispositions sur le genre dans les accords de paix.</p> <p>(a) existence de mécanismes de mise en œuvre des provisions sur le genre dans les accords de paix.</p> <p>(b) Existence de mécanismes de suivi pour la mise en œuvre des dispositions de genre dans les accords de paix</p>
(2) Proportion of post conflict recovery budget that seek to contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment.	(2) Proportion des budgets post conflit qui visent à contribuer à l'égalité de genre et l'autonomisation des femmes
<p>(3) Proportion of girls and women enrolled in schools and educational institutions during</p> <p>a) Conflict</p> <p>B) In post-conflict situations</p>	<p>(3) Proportion de femmes et de jeunes filles qui sont inscrites dans les écoles et les institutions d'éducation pendant</p> <p>a) les conflits</p> <p>b) les situations de post conflit</p>
4. Number and proportion of women in position of decision making in relief and humanitarian programmes.	4. Nombre et proportion de femmes aux postes de prise de décision dans les programmes de secours et de recouvrement .
<p>(5) Percentage of women in decision making position in post-conflict recovery processes;</p> <p>a) DDR</p> <p>b) Security Sector Reform</p> <p>c) Economic recovery programmes</p> <p>d) Legal, judicial and electoral reform</p>	<p>(5) Pourcentage de femmes occupant les postes de prise de décision dans les processus de recouvrement en périodes de post conflit</p> <p>a) DDR</p> <p>b) Reforme du secteur de sécurité</p> <p>c) Programmes de recouvrement économique</p> <p>d) Reforme des systèmes judiciaires et électoraux</p>
<p>(6) Proportion of women and girls benefiting from post conflict recovery programmes;</p> <p>a) DDR programmes</p> <p>b) Reparation programmes</p> <p>c) Economic recovery programmes</p>	<p>(6) Pourcentage de femmes et de jeunes filles bénéficiaires des programmes de recouvrement en post conflit .</p> <p>a) DDR</p> <p>b) programmes de réparation</p> <p>c) programmes de recouvrement économique</p>
(7) Maternal mortality rate in post-conflict situations.	(7) Taux de mortalité maternelle dans les situations de post conflit.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bauer & Dawuni Josephine, Gender and the judiciary in Africa: from Obscurity to Parity, January 2016
- Guide book on CEDAW Recommendations No 30 and the UNSS on WPS.
- IMF Working Paper: WP/16/152: Janet Stotsky, Lisa Kolovitch, Suhails Kejjaj,: Sub Saharan Africa: a survey of gender Budgeting efforts
- International Crisis Group: Centre Afrique les racines de la violence, 21/09/2015
- ISS: Managing the battle space Women on the frontline in eastern DRC, Nelson Alusala, in Central Africa Report, Issue 4, January 2016
- Kennedy Tumutegereize and Nicolas Tillon, "Central African Republic: Peace Talks Without the Talks," African Arguments, March 15, 2013
- La crise Centrafricaine: de la prédation à la stabilisation, 2014
- Lesley Anne Warner, "Flawed Peace Process Leads to Greater Unrest in the Central African Republic," World Politics Review, March 26, 2013;
- Margaret Vogt quoted in Marie O'Reilly, "Democratising Peace Processes: Women at the Table," The Global Observatory, September 18, 2013
- Megan Bastik & Daniel de Tores, Implementing the WPS Resolution in Sub Saharan Africa
- UNWOMEN: Evaluation Handbook, Whose Peace? Perspectives on the Political Economy of Peace Building, edited by Michael Pugh, Neil Copper and Mandy Turner, Palgrave Mac Milan, 2008.

