



Theme 1: Developing Action Plans



Conceptual Framing

Development processes must:

- frame action plans as just one tool among many, and not an end; must be seen as iterative
- work to identify and engage WPS implementation efforts already taking place at the local and national level
- consider the value added of action plans and debate the results desired
- recognize the comprehensive WPS agenda and human security approach, but also recognize the need to prioritize



Consensus-building and Collaboration

Development processes must:

- work to build bridges across a wide range of civil society groups and state actors to create a shared understanding
- seek out women's organizations and insight beyond the conventional experts in the capital
- develop education and training on the WPS agenda with various government actors
- include CSO in terms of initial consultations as well as in feedback processes for drafts of action plans



Strategic Leadership

Development processes must:

- target key government authorities who have the capacity to reach across sectors and they must be part of the leadership in the steering committee.
- work diligently and patiently to convince government actors to see how the WPS agenda is important to their work
- seek buy-in from senior leaders and global champions, such as special envoys or representatives
- Encourage all agencies involved to appoint a gender advisor to facilitate and support the implementation across all stakeholders and to build strong partnerships with women's organisations.



Political Context

Development processes must:

- recognize the action plans are profoundly political
- seek policies that address both domestic and foreign policy related WPS issues
- balance what is politically achievable with establishing short, medium and long term goals



Utilize Existing Assets

Development processes must

- strategically align with national policies and laws related to violence, gender equality, human rights and development
- explore possibility of using existing reporting systems at national (ie. parliamentary review systems) and international (ie. CEDAW) levels
- consider how data collection can utilize accountability frameworks already in place
- Identify the commonalities and similarities and strengthen them as an initial step, rather to focus on what is not agreed upon. To focus initially on the common grounds will create a base for building trust, confidence and relations



Prevention

Development processes must:

- enhance national and regional focus on the inclusion of prevention in action plans



Theme II

Approaches to Implementation



Localization

- Formalize the localization process at the national level. This will open doors to funding opportunities for CSOs and local government entities. UN Women should support the advocacy for the formalization of the localization process.
- Support laws and policies that create political will in support of local approaches to 1325
- Ensure political buy-in from the national government to guarantee endorsement of localization strategies and processes including the localization guidelines.
- Provide funding for the implementation of the Localization program.



Localization

- Develop a strategy which encompasses both the localization programme and the institutionalizing of regional and international organizations and offer this to the community of interest in order to ensure a more effective implementation



Regional Structures

- Strengthen advocacy and collaboration with regional organizations on WPS issue including NAPS.
- Acknowledge and build on the fact that regional and international organisations as UN, EU, OSCE, AU and NATO can be used as an asset and tool in the overall and comprehensive implementation of UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions on WPS.



Media & Info Comm Tools

- Conduct more awareness and knowledge-raising, more IEC (information, education and communication) outreach at local level using existing mechanisms that deal with issue of women at local level as well as pursuing an inclusive national approach.
- Use public, community and traditional media strategies to make women visible, empower them and further their agenda.
- Establish a clear link between the WPS resolutions and other government structures and policies that have women and peace and security components.



Other approaches

- Explore the replication of the gender coach programme (in Sweden) within political and international institutions (like a reversed mentor programme), there are big risks when the political level lack understanding and commitment and a gender coach programme is a good tool turning this around.



Accountability: Monitoring, Reviewing & Reporting



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- UNSCR 1325 has weak accountability mechanisms – accountability to counter and address this
- For overall WPS agenda & NAPs
- Opportunities & entry points exist = monitor, review actions and to hold actors to account on approaches to implementation, as well as quality of actions, & examination of impact
 - tools, indicators, multi-stakeholder involvement
 - CEDAW reporting mechanism



Strategies/Process

- Role of regional organizations to stimulate effective government action - encourage members to develop national level processes on WPS & to hold these members to account
- Institutionalize monitoring & accountability at national levels – MS encouraged/required to use its own national oversight mechanisms to institutionalize and strengthen accountability e.g set up oversight mechanisms through use of parliaments
- Link monitoring on WPS to regular monitoring processes at national levels – Govts to use work of existing statistical & planning bodies as entry point for monitoring on issues related to WPS



- Inclusive & participatory multi-stakeholder approaches to M&E needed – these should be used to simultaneously build capacity of involved actors
- CSO monitoring needs to include monitoring of national budgets & ensure that national budgets are reflecting what the NAP or wider national policy on GE is saying
- CSO strategies need to be coordinated and cohesive – joint approaches & publications. Consider MOUs and formal cooperation between national agencies and CSOs for information collection & sharing



- Adopt review processes, e.g mid-term review, that allows for mid-course correction
- Monitoring should extend to sharing information & learning with relevant stakeholders to advance implementation
- Monitoring and reporting should be tied to clear decision-making channels so that findings and recommendations can be acted on



Data

- Qual & Quant both required – capture qualitative aspects of how & what impacting women's lives & not just numerical accounting
- Data should be SADD & diversity reflected - ensure women and girls from different social, ethnic, age, sexual orientation groups are made visible & seen
- Alternative data collection strategies – e.g story telling to share learning & experiences to document change and impact



Indicators

- Proliferation of indicators on WPS
 - need balance between need for indicators customized to local context & need for comparability.
 - not one set of indicators, but principles to guide the development of indicators
 - while contextualizing for a national context – don't move too far away from recognized global policy
 - need to stick to recognized pillars of WPS
- More indicators on conflict prevention/prevention related objectives/early warning needed for inclusion in NAPs and national strategies



- Need indicators that measure the qualitative - social & cultural changes.
- Indicators should be simple and focused on impact (rather than output). Limited number to make it feasible & useful for reporting against.
- Technical assistance for developing M&E processes - toolkits and frameworks?
- Include WPS indicators in wide range of national policy & monitoring processes and relevant to contexts without a NAP



Reporting

- Reporting format required – UNW invited devise a reporting format that encompasses the whole of the WPS agenda
- Move towards alignment on reporting – enable MS to align their reporting processes on related policies e.g GE policy, CEDAW etc. so that reporting on WPS is included within current reporting processes. UNW to assist MS with the 'how to' of doing this
- Encourage transparency & public accountability on review & reporting – Govts to make outcomes available publicly



Theme IV: Financing



Conceptual Framework

- Clarify and standardize what constitute Gender, WPS, UNSCR 1325, NAP 1325
- Clarify the classification for gender marker and consider putting more emphasis on gender marker 2
- Guidelines created for budget line and implementation for NAPS and analyse where money spent



EARMARKING

- Ensure proper costing of NAP 1325 is carried out
- Earmark for the development of NAP, as well as for implementation
- Strategically choose when to earmark funds for NAP and when to put it under gender mainstreaming: parallel tracks.
- Funding for preventative action
- To support local ownership & autonomy, aim to use at least some funds from public budgets for NAP implementation



Transparency & Accountability

- Auditing bodies to review gender budget
- Review public budgets from a gender equality perspective
- Guarantee clear line of responsibility & accountability for NAP 1325 implementation
- Conditions attached to external financing that undermine local ownership and democratic practice should not be used



Financing Model and Approach to Funding

- Multi-stakeholder Financing Mechanism
- MFM at global as well as National Level
- Design for long term funding – 10 year sustainable funds
- Transparent and Inclusive
- Enhance institutional capacity for fund management: all stakeholders
- Create chains of funding at international, national and local level and avoid overlapping competition



UN Women

- Advocacy to donor governments on funding women's rights organizations
- Continue to finance NAP 1325 development and implementation, support information and knowledge exchange, and fund capacity building, including in Gender Responsive Budgeting
- UN system to earmark budget for NAP development – from UN headquarters to national and regional offices
- UN Women should lead the discussion on the consistent, UN wide use of and standardization of the gender marker.
- The Peacebuilding Fund should require all UN agencies to systematically include gender equality and NAP 1325 in their project proposals.



Regarding CSOs

- Women should be invited to donor conference to set proper agenda
- UN and donors need to balance their support to government agencies and women's organizations and ensure funds reach small and grass-root women organizations
- Donors need to recognize dynamics of international vs local groups in accessing funds
- Promote partnership between International-Local NGOs in fundraising, with ensuring independency of local and smaller NGOs



PRIVATE SECTOR

- Engage private sector – not just a source of funds but also technical expertise.
- Link between business and human rights agenda. Leverage business and human rights focal points to push WPS agenda
- Ensure non conditionality for support received through private sector.
- Develop criteria for private sector involvement.



Member States

- Need for technical gender unit to guide implementation in each department
- Training all public servants in WPS
- Make gender equality part of everyone's portfolio.
- Sensitize all government bodies on how to integrate gender and gender budgeting in their respective portfolio
- National government to subsidize local government unit to fully implement their local development plan, including local NAP 1325 implementation
- Use existing government structures & budgets to advance implementation of WPs agenda



Action Points

- Establish a "Financing Support Group" to develop further the findings and recommendations on Financing from this meeting. The group needs to be facilitated by UN Women with participation of UN, government, CSO, private sector representatives.
- Initiate cross regional exchanges for how to finance
- UNW to organize a Donor Conference to discuss NAP financing