



# **Dual accountability for the National Action Plan for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 Women's awareness and use of standard monitoring models**

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**Baghdad Women Association in cooperation with I mentor for coaching and development**



- The information and opinions expressed here are for the author, and may not necessarily reflect the views of UN-Women.

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## **Baghdad Women Association**

BWA was established in 2004 and it's a local independent non-governmental organization registered with the NGO's directorate (1017090).

Its vision is to combat all forms of violence against women and girls and ensuring legal protection, equality, respect and all human rights for women and girls.

Its message is to work on reducing violence against women and girls by providing all the necessary support services for GBV survivors, advocating for the implementation of appropriate laws, policies and government programs, also to work on increasing women political participation by improving leadership through knowledge, development and capacity building.

## **I mentor for coaching and development:**

A private, leading, independent, and development company, officially registered in the companies' registration directorate with a positive and sustainable social impact.

Its vision is to improve the performance of individuals, groups, governmental and non-governmental institutions including local and national organizations and private sector offices and companies, through training, motivating, inspiring, provoking ideas, institutional assessment and development, performance monitoring and trace assessment, offering consultations, implement programs and scientific, educational and developmental projects using modern and renewed methodologies by experts and specialists who are adopting sustainable impact, professional and entrepreneurship principals.

## **Monitoring and Advocacy for the Implementation of Iraqi National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325**

This project was planned by Baghdad Women Association and alliance 1325 to support the implementation of the Iraqi National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325.

This project aims to enhance accountability and monitoring the central government and Kurdistan regional government while implementing the Iraqi National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325. The project includes multiple activities including this study, in addition to:

Monitoring and evaluating the process of implementing the Iraqi National Action Plan starting by providing support for the national team in designing a monitoring and evaluation plan, create a joint language with civil society organizations, building the capacities of the secretariat's of the national teams and the civil society organizations specialized in this field, in addition to designing monitoring and evaluation mechanism to be adopted by the national team during the next four years and using a shared effective and professional approach that ensure the effective participation of the civil society organizations, activists, experts and media people in the monitoring process.

The advocacy campaigns based on encouraging the governments to provide the financial support and required human resources to guarantee the effective implementation of the Iraqi National Action Plan by implementing field studies and establishing forums to discuss women cases especially the cases related to women participation in the negotiation and decision making process for peace building and security efforts and protecting women from violence in addition to the legislative reforms and discriminative laws and any other social phenomenon or governmental policies and cultural favoritism against women. Community mobilization mechanisms will be used like radio programs, advocacy campaigns, distributing brochures and using other social media means in addition to other tools that can impact the decision makers like meetings and interviews with related parliament committees and responsible people in the implementing ministries in the central government and Kurdistan Regional Government.

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## **Introduction:**

- The Secretary-General summarizes the work reviewed for implementing UNSCR1325 in his latest report to the Council - which always appears under the title (Women Peace and Security) as stipulated ((In 2019, UN Women initiated an independent evaluation) to implement the recommendations Women, Peace and Security related to the United Nations system, drawn from the three Peace and Security Reviews in 2015, all of which are summarized that meaningful participation of women in peace and security is critical to achieving effective operations. (The analysis has identified three central factors to ensure successful implementation For recommendations: The degree to which priority is given consistently to gender equality and women and peace and security and the allocation of adequate resources to both issues; the availability of specific accountability mechanisms to track and monitor progress; the availability of gender expertise and its degree of influence at the highest levels and in various political and technical components of peacekeeping and special political missions and entities of United Nations system.

Accountability is the basis of the human rights framework, and it is in itself a system of rules that govern the relationship between those in charge of responsibilities in the authority and the rights holders who are affected by their actions. Hence, it carries with it three main dimensions; the first is that it indicates the commitment of those in power to assume responsibility for their actions and justify them for the people who affect them; the other dimension includes the necessity of informing those in the authority of tasks and criteria for performance that are clearly defined, allowing evaluation of the behavior in a transparent and objective manner; and the third dimension indicates feasibility, which requires establishing mechanisms to monitor compliance and to ensure corrective actions are taken to control the course. The United Nations Development Program offers another approach related to good democratic governance, if it is true. It defines it as (the commitment of those with power to bear the consequences of their actions). It describes the rights and responsibilities that exist between people and institutions that have an impact on their lives.

It is very clear that the good governance differs from its definitions, but there is a great agreement on considering the following five pillars: “Participation” and “Rule of Law”: Efficiency and Effectiveness, Transparency and accountability, and it is noted here that accountability is a prominent and important element in the system of good governance, and this accountability takes many forms, the most important of which is social accountability, which means, among other things, a form of accountability that emanates from the actions of citizens and civil society organizations that aim to hold the state accountable. As well as the efforts made by the government and other parties (media, private sector, donors) to support these actions. A

double reading of the sixteenth and seventeenth goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development highlights accountability as one of the key common elements for a better world.

- For all of the foregoing, the researchers consider that dealing with the issue of accountability has a distinct importance in following up the government plans, strategies and actions and will be more feasible if they were practiced by the targets themselves, as they are stakeholders first and last, and they are the tool of the plans and its goals. Originally, this paper was designed in two main parts:

1. The first part by developing a questionnaire designed to fit the requirements of the national action plan for resolution 1325 in its first version and its amendments after the changes to the Resolution's work environment as a result of the occupation of terrorist organizations occupied large parts of the country and also the draft of the second version by following the measurement indicators for following up the plan, and was done Target a group of women to get specific answers related to Resolution and plan.
2. The second part will take two directions, the first through editing and following up the model of indicators approved by the United Nations represented by the Security Council (decision-maker) through the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations submitted to the Council under the title Women and Peace and Security and the second direction taking advantage of a proposed model for the plan to follow up and monitor national plans For human rights.

### **Part One: Women's Awareness of UNSCR 1325 and the INAP**

#### **A) Research problem**

- It is known that Iraq is as if one of the founding countries of the United Nations in 1945 and was involved from an early stage in the mechanisms of international protection for human rights and contributed to the development of many international instruments and its current position on the issue of accession to basic human rights agreements is the highest in the region being a party to eight agreements from a total of nine agreements that constitute the basis of international human rights law and are the highest in the region. It must also be pointed out that he is a member of the Human Rights Council for the period 2017-2019 as if he was a member of the presidency of the Council in 2017, and the period above was the basic period for the implementation of the amended National Action Plan to implement UNSCR 1325 of 2000.

- In line with the institutional legal scope of work of the situation in Iraq, with the end of the first decade of the third millennium, Iraq initiated a large push from civil society organizations, especially those working in the field of women's human rights, and under the umbrella of the canceled Ministry of State for Women's Affairs to develop the first national plan in the region to implement the UNSCR 1325 approved by the Iraqi Council of Ministers in its thirteenth regular session in early April 2014. It is stated in the body of the plan that it generally aims to (contribute

to building peace and security in Iraq by strengthening partnerships with civil society and achieving social justice in all areas of life) six operational steps have been identified:

- 1) Increasing the effective and relative participation of women in decision-making positions at the local and national levels and in all reconciliation committees and peace-building negotiations.
- 2) Adoption of a quota for women in the executive authority as a positive measure to allow women to play their role in the decision-making process.
- 3) Aligning national legislation with international human rights standards and mechanisms for women, including UNSCR 1325, repealing or amending texts and laws that violate women's rights and enacting legislation that protects them and strengthens their standing.
- 4) Empowering women and enhancing their capabilities through a rights-based approach.
- 5) Gender integration and inclusion in all policies and processes related to conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peace building in Iraq.
- 6) Contribute to reducing violence against women and providing safe shelters for victims.

Several factors influenced the implementation of the INAP as planned, such as: ISIS gangs occupied large areas of Iraq, which necessitated the prioritization. And the differences between the federal government and the Kurdistan Region government, the economic crisis that accompanied the low oil prices that clearly affected the weak sources of funding, and the abolition of the Ministry of State for Women's Affairs, which represented the only national mechanism responsible for following up the implementation of the INAP. In addition to insufficient administrative skills at the national levels which is necessary to fulfill its role.

- By reviewing the first INAP and its outputs by the researchers - as a measure of the impact of the plan - the researcher noted that the low level of awareness related to rights and protection, violations, laws, the role of services and the role of their providers. And to slow down the implementation of measures to ensure increased participation of women, despite their inclusion in the previous INAP, to a decline in women's participation rates in the federal government. There is an international dimension that obligates Iraq to prepare a second plan of UNSCR 1325, represented in the international resolutions issued by the Security Council, which contains six recommendations on the conflict in Iraq, and three recommendations on sexual violence, the first plan did not include these measures. This is what was indicated in the second national plan.

## **B) Research importance:**

- The importance of the current research in dealing with an important topic in the current circumstances emerges through the growing conviction that the participation of women in peace-making is an essential and crucial factor in different societies, especially those emerging from

conflict. And that the protection of women is the guarantor of the security and stability of society. This issue has formed a starting point for global efforts that view women as a primary actor and among the major stakeholders contributing to stability not only because they bear the greatest burden of war but also because they are looking more for security and peace. It has also stimulated an international movement to deal with the major challenges women face during the conflict. UNSCR (1325) issued by the Security Council in October 2000 and the subsequent resolutions are considered an important turning point in the endeavor to end violence against women during armed conflicts, and its adoption marks the beginning of the women's, security and peace agenda. It is the first official legal document issued by the Security Council in which the parties to the conflict are asked to respect the rights of women and support their participation in peace negotiations and in reconstruction, and this is why the researcher decided to study the awareness of Iraqi women of the provisions of UNSCR1325.

### **C) Research procedures:**

The research procedures carried out by the researcher included the work of a questionnaire consisting of a set of questions across the Google Drive (Questionnaire via Google Drive) to know the awareness of Iraqi women, and a random sample of (200) respondents was taken from women, as the questionnaire was published through a link in social media sites for easy access to respondents. The questionnaire can be found through the link below:

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSf-S31JLdDP7nnTtxjdkMKgzye082ltEDzpqY4fiocCY5qirA / view form](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSf-S31JLdDP7nnTtxjdkMKgzye082ltEDzpqY4fiocCY5qirA/viewform)

### **D) Presentation and interpretation of the results:**

The questionnaire included nine questions as follows:

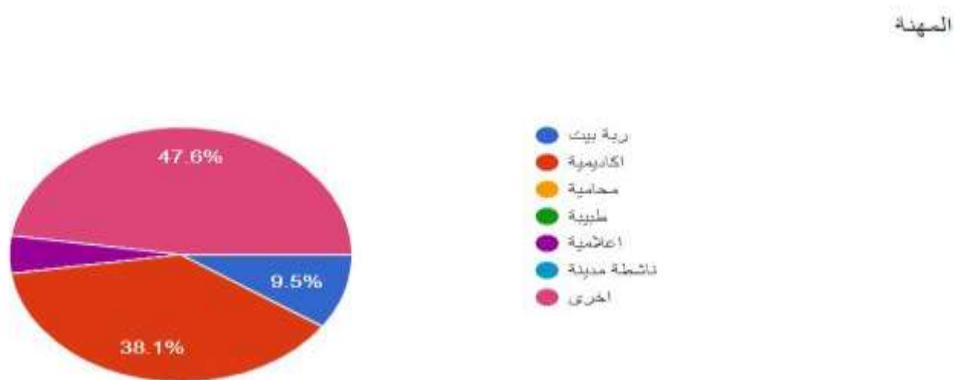
- 1) Do you have any information about UNSCR 1325?
- 2) Have you participated in any training (workshop, seminar) to publicize UNSCR 1325?
- 3) Do you know that UNSCR 1325 guarantees you protection in case you were exposed to any form of violence?
- 4) Have you watched any media material explaining UNSCR 1325 and the Iraqi national action plan implementation?
- 5) Do you know that the Resolution guarantees your participation in political decision-making?
- 6) Do you know that in case of exposing to any forms of violence, there is a safe shelter that you can resort to?
- 7) Do you think that women's participation in the political process meets the aspiration of the national plan?

8) Do you think that the women, whom rights were violated, have gained justice?

9) Do you think as Iraqi women, you have acquired your rights to education and health?

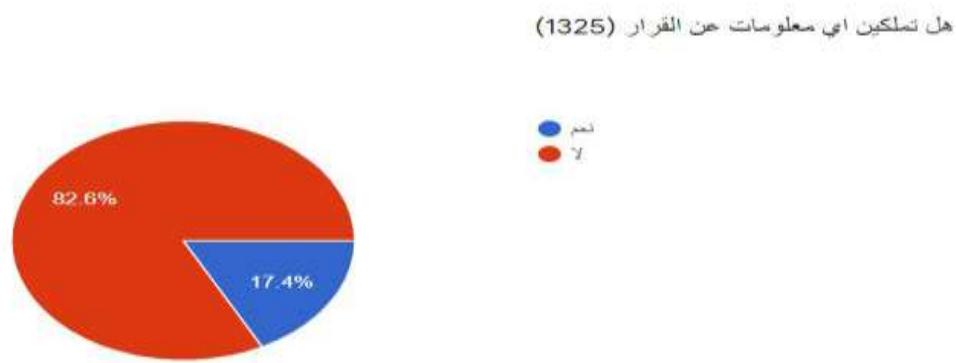
**E) Members of the sample:** The sample members were randomly selected according to the following occupations:

(Housewife, academic, lawyer, doctor, media, civil activist, other).



The women's responses to the questionnaire items were as follows:

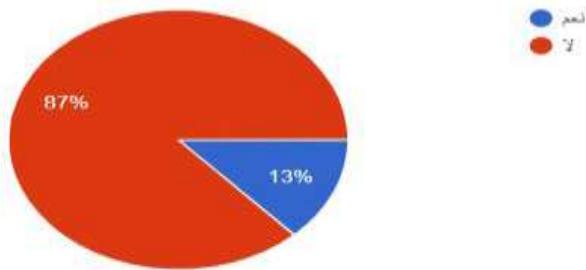
**1) Do you have any information about UNSCR 1325?**



We notice from the answers that we obtained through the above figures that the percentage of women who have information about the Resolution is (17.4%), which is a percentage that we, the specialists and those interested in this field, consider a low percentage and need to double efforts regarding the definition of UNSCR 1325.

**2) Have you participated in any training (workshop, seminar) to publicize UNSCR 1325?**

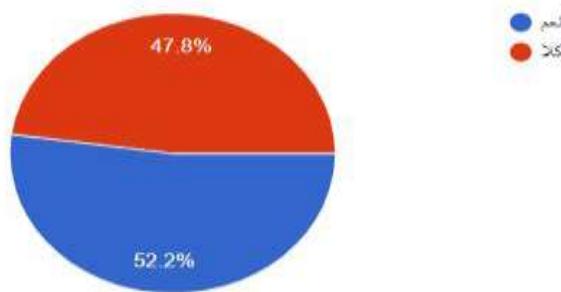
هل شاركتي في اي تدريب (ورشة،ندوة) للتعریف بالقرار (1325)



We notice from the above figure that the percentage of women participating in any training whether it was a workshop or seminar is a very low and unsatisfactory rate.

**3) Do you know that UNSCR 1325 guarantees you protection in case you were exposed to any form of violence?**

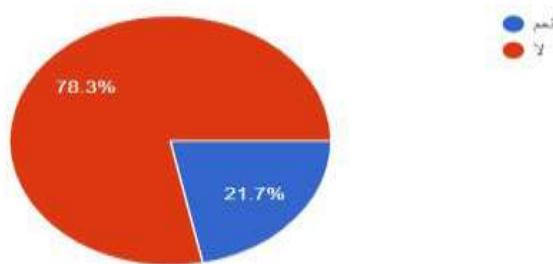
هل تعلمين ان القرار يضمن لك الحماية في حال تعرضك للعنف بكل اشكاله



The figure above shows us the responses of women about whether UNSCR 1325 guarantees protection for women in case of violence and the result shows that (52,2) of them are aware of that which is considered a good percentage.

**4) Have you watched any media material explaining the Resolution and the Iraqi national action plan and its implementation?**

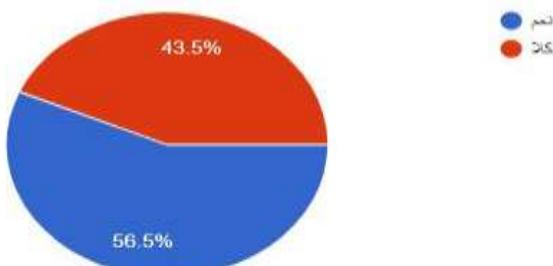
هل شاهدت اي مادة اعلامية تشرح عن القرار وعن الخطة الوطنية العراقية لتنفيذها



The percentage of women who did not see an informative article explaining UNSCR 1325 paragraphs is (78.3%), despite the importance of that.

**5) Do you know that UNSCR 1325 guarantees your participation in political decision-making?**

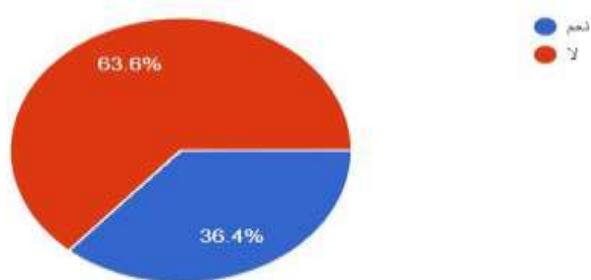
هل تعلمون ان القرار يضمن لك المشاركة في صنع القرار السياسي



The results indicate that (56.5%) of women have an awareness that UNSCR 1325 guarantees them participation in political decision-making.

**6) Do you know that in case of exposing to any forms of violence, there is a safe shelter that you can resort to?**

هل لديك معرفة انك في حالة تعرضت للعنف بتشتى انواعه يوجد مأوى آمن تستطعين اللجوء اليه



We note from women's responses that (63.6%) do not know that there is a safe place for women to resort to case of exposing to violence.

**7) Do you think that women's participation in the political process meets the aspiration of the national plan?**

هل ترين ان مشاركة النساء في العملية السياسية تلبي الطموح الذي تسعى له الخطة الوطنية



The response of the women was very high and met the aspiration

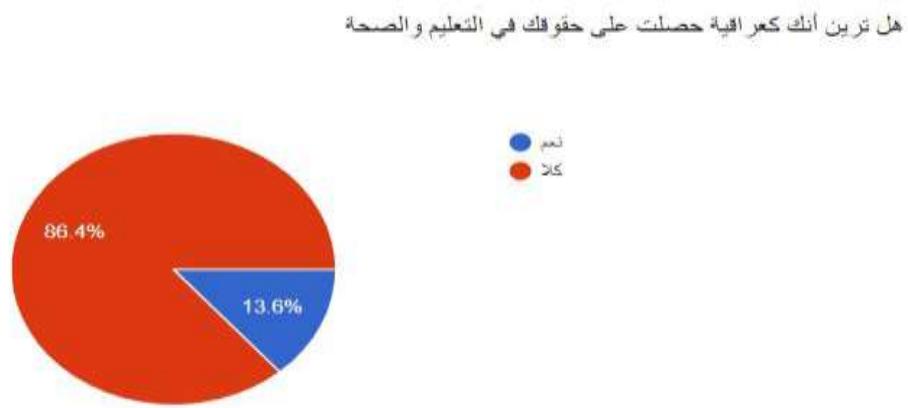
**8) Do you think that women, whom rights were violated, have gained justice?**

هل تعتقدون ان النساء اللاتي انتهكت حقوقهن حصلننا على العدالة



We notice from the above figure that a large percentage of women (95,5%) of whom have a belief that most women did not obtain their rights through the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

**9) Do you think that as Iraqi women, you have acquired your rights to education and health?**



**Part two: Indicators for implementing national action plans for UNSCR 1325 and designing a Monitoring and Measurement model**

**A) The first requirement: indicators of implementing national action plans for UNSCR 1325**

**Introduction:**

by the end of the second decade of the third millennium, there are historical milestones that constitute an opportunity to review and confirm what the world has reached through its international system of convictions that may form the basis for future work towards a brighter tomorrow. The 75th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations has passed in line with the passing of a quarter of a century since the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action; and 20 years since the adoption of UNSCR 1325 (2000), which makes women's participation central to efforts to prevent and resolve conflicts. Through various efforts since the issuance of the Resolution, more than one development occurred in the obligations related to women's human rights, and various policies and plans have evolved at the national levels to promote women's rights, gender equality and the full and meaningful inclusion of women in all Resolution-making contexts. The conviction is rooted every day that there is a direct relationship between the situation of inequality and discrimination and the tendency of societies to conflicts over it, tasks such as (addressing the fundamental causes of gender inequality, giving priority to conflict prevention and emerging threats to peace and security, and ensuring the full implementation of the plan for Women Peace and Security) are the priorities of

any policy aimed at preventing conflict, establishing sustainable peace, sustainable development and human rights.

It is obvious that armed conflict poses a challenge not only to personal safety and personal security alone as it exposes other forms of security to threats such as socio-economic security or legal security often has a gender character as violence during armed conflict affects women and men differently. Security provisions in peace agreements tend to focus on security with regard to armed actors who are primarily men, and often fail to take into account women's experiences of insecurity during conflict and the security needs they anticipate and require from the peace process.

The dark picture which United Nations Secretary-General drew in his latest report to the Security Council on (Women, Peace and Security) on October 9, 2019 confirms the fact that the necessities of developing and implementing national action plans on UNSCR1325 have become more urgent and that ignoring the work of vocabulary and axes The Resolution means more violations affecting women's dignity. For more information, the following paragraphs can be included in the report:

We still live in a world where women face exclusion from peace and political processes; attacks against women from women human rights defenders and participants in humanitarian work and peace-building continue to increase; attempts to undermine international human rights standards continue; hate continues to spread Foreigners, racism, intolerance and homophobia are still present. We are also witnessing high levels of conflict, violence and instability, and we are striving to deal with the imminent threat of climate change, a threat that will ignite, if it will not be addressed, further insecurity and crises globally. Bold and urgent action must be taken to ensure that the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the NAP for women, peace and security next year leads to concrete commitments and effective actions rather than meaningless slogans.

In confirmation of these conclusions, the Secretary General provides a set of indicators in this context:

- Women still constitute only 4.2 per cent of the military personnel in United Nations peacekeeping missions.
- The new data published in May 2019 showed record levels of political violence targeting women;
- There is reason to suspect that more than 50 parties to a conflict have systematically committed or incited rapes and other forms of sexual violence in situations on the agenda of the Security Council;
- At least one in five refugee or displaced women are subjected to sexual violence, and 9 out of 10 countries with the highest rates of child marriage face fragile contexts;

- About 132 million people in 2019 need humanitarian aid and protection, including an estimated 35 million women, young women and girls who need life-saving services in relation to sexual and reproductive health and interventions to prevent gender-based violence and respond to the needs of survivors;
- Refugees of girls of secondary school age are less likely to attend school than boys, although girls constitute half the number of school-age among the refugees.
- The results of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders show that the escalation of political leaders' rhetoric in recent years based on anti-women, prejudice and homophobia has contributed to an increase in violence against women and against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and against women human rights defenders.
- Less than 20 percent of all UNSCRs passed in 2018 included references to the importance and necessity of ensuring basic rights and freedoms for civil society, women's groups, and women human rights defenders.
- In 2018, only 28 percent of general reviews of humanitarian needs indicated the different impact of crises on women and girls, as well as the underlying factors affecting vulnerability.
- In 2016-2017, women's organizations received only 0.2 percent of the total bilateral aid directed to vulnerable and conflict-affected situations.
- About 40 percent of economies limit women's property rights and about 30 percent restrict women's freedom of movement. Lack of economic rights increases women's vulnerability in conflict and fragile contexts and affects recovery.
- In 2018, the share of women in parliamentary seats slightly increased globally, reaching 24.3%, while the average amounted to 19% for countries in conflict and countries emerging from conflict.
- In 2018, total world military spending amounted to \$1.8 trillion. The Beijing Platform for Action includes a strategic objective to "reduce excessive military expenditures and reduce the availability of weapons".
- Only 41 percent of Member States adopted national action plans on women, peace and security, and only 22 % of all plans included a budget for implementation upon approval. ))

In another paragraph, the report deals with the development of national plans to implement Resolution 1325, noting that there is little progress in this aspect, as it indicates:

During the reporting period, four additional Member States adopted national plans of action on women, peace and security issues, bringing the total number of countries or territories with such plans to 81 countries or territories in August 2019. This represents an increase of 50 percent since 2015, but it represents less than half of the UN member states and observers (41 percent). Many of these countries and entities are in the process of developing or renewing their action plans to coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000) It provides opportunities to address the common challenges identified in the areas of coordination of policies, monitoring and evaluation, financing, political leadership, and flexibility to respond to emerging issues and increase capacity to accommodate all. In developing its third national

plan of action in 2018, Ireland sought to include contributions and perspectives from rural women, inputs and opinions from immigrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women coming from the country Affected by conflict and the countries emerging from conflict living in Ireland, as if the aim of this endeavor was to make these women agents of change and sources of expertise to be used in understanding issues related to conflict prevention and vulnerable states.

Several countries, including Uganda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Iraq and Liberia, have adopted action plans on women, peace and security at the provincial, district, local or municipal level, with 19 such plans approved in Nigeria, 18 in Ukraine, and 11 in Liberia. Some countries have incorporated the plan on women, peace and security into local and community development plans and policies. The Global Network of Women in Peace building, with the support of UN-Women, developed a set of tools launched in March 2019 to complement and guide ongoing and planned operations to localize the implementation of UNSCR1325 (2000).

From an early beginning, in the publicity and program of action of the Second World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, it was emphasized that indicators should be adopted as a tool for advancing the human rights reality, as its recommendation (98) states:

In order to enhance the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, additional approaches should be considered, such as a system of indicators to measure progress in the implementation of rights contained in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Concerted efforts must be made to ensure recognition of economic, social and cultural rights at the national and regional and international levels)

Global awareness of the importance of indicators has grown because it is the basic element in scientific planning and derives its importance in that it represents a way to know the current situation by excluding the emotional aspects related to bias or neutralization as it is considered a practical starting point by drawing trends and allowing tracking progress, and its importance is represented in the three main axes In human rights initiatives,

- 1) Planning activities.
- 2) Policy-making.
- 3) Research, monitoring and reporting.

In this context, indicators help to:

- A) Improving Resolution-making in program and project management;
  - B) Measure progress and achievements achieved from the viewpoint of the various stakeholders.
  - C) Clarify the coherence between activities, outputs, results and impacts;
- D ensures accountability to all stakeholders by demonstrating progress;

E) Evaluating the performance of programs, projects and staff;

F) Determine the need for corrective or remedial action.

During the open debate of the Security Council in 2009, the Council adopted resolution 1889 (2009) on women, peace and security, calling for the development of indicators to measure progress in implementing its resolution 1325 (2000). In response, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Council on 6 April 2010 for consideration. This report was the culmination of an inter-agency technical process and a consultative process in which Member States and civil society participated. In this report, the Secretary-General proposed a set of 26 indicators for use at the global level to follow up on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

During the open debate held by the Council on women, peace and security on 27 April 2010, the Council took note of the indicators contained in the report of the Secretary-General and requested him to continue consulting with the Council, taking into account the views expressed by other relevant stakeholders, including those Expressed by other members, in order to develop more indicators and to include in the current report a comprehensive set of indicators along with a work program that includes roles and responsibilities in line with the indicators in the United Nations system and a time frame for putting these indicators into practice.

The indicators listed below represent the summary of the work of the Technical Working Group on Global Indicators of Resolution 1325 (2000) through the technical review and development of the 26 indicators, and this effort has been coordinated by the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women. Here it should be noted:

I. The set of indicators outlined below represents the final version that resulted from the technical development and consultation process. The revised indicators are more clear in terms of definitions and descriptions of the variables involved. The scope of some of the indicators has been narrowed or simplified to enhance their measurability.

II. While most indicators are specifically related to situations of armed conflict, many of them apply in all contexts in which they can be used to early detect gender concerns in situations of armed conflict and guide the efforts of the United Nations to monitor progress made in implementing resolution 1325 (2000).

III. The indicators have been linked to the relevant paragraphs of other UNSCRs relating to women, peace and security, namely 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009). The fourth column contains the specific issues of context to be addressed.

IV. A third of the revised indicators are qualitative indicators that will be based on systematic reporting parameters, largely derived from the available public documents. Another third is a

quantitative indicator, mostly derived from specific reports (peace operations, women in regional organizations, but also from specific program activities such as training and compensation). The remaining indicators will draw their information from existing systems (the Millennium Development Goal data base, financial tracking systems that include gender equality indicators, and women in the justice and security sectors). Two indicators will be based on surveys.

V. All indicators will need the following:

A) Method for collecting and comparing data,

B) Means to verify all data.

C) Reporting form. These models should consider the specific type of indicator (i.e. quantitative or qualitative indicator), and address sources of information (i.e. publicly available documents, existing databases, and specific data required), as well as specific categories of analysis in the case of qualitative indicators.

### **UNSCR 1325 indicators**

These indicators are mentioned in the report of the United Nations Secretary-General entitled Women, Peace and Security.

It appears in document (S / 2010/498) on September 28, 2010.

The full set of indicators

Protection

Objective: To prevent all forms of violence against women, especially sexual and gender-based violence

No	Type	Statement	Description	Context-specific issues to be addressed in the supporting narrative statement	Paragraphs of Security Council Resolutions			
					132 5 ) 200 (0)	182 0 ) 200 (8)	188 8 ) 200 (9)	188 9 ) 200 (9)
1-A	Quantitative / Investigation	The extent of sexual violence	Number of sexual violence victims x 100 Total population concerned	(A) The pledge of conflict and the known use of sexual violence to	‘9 10	‘1 ‘2 4 ‘3	‘1 ‘2 4 ‘3	2

		ce Respo nsible authori ty: Memb er States	<p>The definition of - sexual violence is based on the Rome Statute</p> <p>- The rapid increase in the prevalence of sexual violence can signify serious violations of international humanitarian law and be an early warning of conflict.</p>	<p>achieve military / political goals</p> <p>(B) Ethical and confidentiality-related arrangements for conducting surveys</p> <p>(C) The frequency of attacks against the same victims.</p>			
1-B	Qualitative / Report	<p>Pattern s of sexual violence occurring in conflict and post-conflict situations</p> <p>Responsible authority: Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict</p>	<p>Reports include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of violations</li> <li>• Types of Violators</li> <li>• Affected specific groups (ethnic origin, geographical location, age)</li> <li>• The patterns of the variables indicating the intention behind the attacks, and brief information on the perpetrators, and the effect thereof. These variables can explain the difference between individual criminal incidents and methods of organized war.</li> </ul>	<p>(A) The nature of the conflict and the known use of sexual violence to achieve military / political goals</p> <p>(B) The changes in the effectiveness of the police and the judiciary in combating impunity and deterrent effects</p> <p>(C) Contexts in which violations occur (i.e. the victims' geographical location, ethnicity / age)</p>			

		ct						
<b>Goal</b>	<b>Establish gender-responsive implementation systems to monitor, report and respond to the human rights violations of women and girls during conflict, ceasefire and post-conflict peace negotiations</b>							
2	Qualitative / content	Extent to which United Nations peacekeeping and special political missions include information on human rights violations of women and girls in their periodic reports to the Security Council Responsible authority: Department of Political Affairs ,	The texts of the parts of the recommendations to be reported on: • Types of measures taken (proposed versus implemented)	(A) Text excerpt to show identified cases and reporting scope  (B) The links between case analysis and recommendations  (C) The extent of follow-up to previous recommendations  (D) The extent to which gender advisory reports are included in the official reporting process	•5 17	15	•24 25	5

		Department of Peacekeeping Operations / UN Women Authority						
3-A	Qualitative / Report	The extent to which human rights bodies report, refer and investigate human rights violations of women and girls  The responsible authority: Human Rights Commission	Reports include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Number and types of cases reported, referred and investigated</li><li>•That the measures taken / recommended are taken to address violations</li></ul> Human rights bodies: Treaty bodies (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Committee on the Rights of the Child, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Committee on Human Rights, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) Special procedures, including complaints mechanisms of the Human Rights	(A) Evaluations by the United Nations human rights mechanisms  (B) The extent to which women's organizations have contributed information provided to human rights bodies	•9 11	4	•6 8 •7 (1)	3

			Council					
3-B	Qualitative / Report	The number and percentage of women participating in the management of national human rights bodies  The responsible authority: Human Rights Commission	<p>The number of women nominated to positions of delegate in the national human rights bodies</p> <p>Total number of female commissioners in national human rights bodies</p> <p>Number of women appointed to Positions of director of national bodies</p> <p>Concerned with human rights</p> <p>Total number of national human rights bodies</p> <p>Female Commissioners: The Commissioner-General or women members of the Board of Commissioners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director: Director-General of the National Foundation</li> <li>• National human rights bodies are independent bodies as defined by General Assembly resolution 48/134(1994)</li> </ul> <p>Paris Principles - Principles defining the status of national institutions (creation, independence, working methods)</p>	<p>(A) Evaluations by international and regional coordinating bodies of national human rights bodies</p> <p>(B) The extent to which national women's rights bodies address women's human rights</p>	<p>‘1 ‘2 8</p>	<p>‘4 12</p>	16	1
Goal	<p><b>The extent to which international, national and non-governmental security parties, address any violations of the rights of women and girls and are held accountable for any of these violations, in line with international standards</b></p>							
4	Qualit	Percen	Number of cases	(A) Changes in	8	8 ‘7	‘7	

	ative / Report	tage of cases of sexual exploitation and abuse alleged by regular military and civilian peacekeepers, and / or personnel working in humanitarian activities, for which action has been taken, out of the total number of cases referred Responsible authority: Department of Peacekeeping Operat	taken against the regular peacekeepers x 100 Number of cases referred to regular peacekeepers Number of cases taken against peacekeepers Civilians x 100 Number of cases referred to civilian peacekeepers The number of cases in which action has been taken against workers in the area of regular activities x 100 The number of cases referred to workers in the field of humanitarian activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of cases: The number of cases in which an alleged sexual exploitation and abuse has occurred has been reported</li> <li>• Sexual exploitation and abuse: As defined in Secretary-General's Bulletin ST / SGB / 2003/13</li> </ul>	the extent to which victims tend to report violations (the impact of awareness-raising campaigns, accessible reporting channels, the extent to which reparation is credible and rapid, etc.)  (B) The extent of events of preventive efforts (training of peacekeepers, restrictions on contact with civilians) for the intended effect		‘20 21
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		ions, United Nations system (Office of Huma n Resour ces Manag ement)					
5- A	Qualit ative / conten t	The extent to which measur es necess ary to protect the human rights of wome n and girls are includ ed in the directi ves issued by the heads of the militar y and police compo nents in peacek eeping missio ns Respo	Reports include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Analyzing the context of security threats to women and girls</li> <li>• Types of measures taken (proposed versus implemented; preventive, for mitigation, and comprehensive)</li> </ul>	(A) An excerpt of the text to demonstrate that security threats are receiving the necessary attention  (B) Clarifications on the non-mentioning of gender (that is, when it refers to issues not related to the protection of civilians)	‘5 6	9 ‘8 12	‘11 8

		nsible authori ty: Depart ment of Peacek eeping Operat ions					
5- B	Qualit ative/ conten t	The extent to which measur es relating to the protect ion of the human rights of wome n and girls are includ ed in nation al securit y policy frame works Responsible authori ty: Memb er States	Current and emerging formulations indicating gender differences to be reported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyzing the context of security threats to women and girls</li> </ul> The type of measures taken				

Goal		Include provisions that address specific needs and issues of women and girls in early warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms and monitor their implementation							
6	Qualitative/content	The number and type of actions related to resolution 1325 (2000) taken by the Security Council  Responsible authority: UN Women Affairs / Department of Political Affairs	Reports include: •Number of actions taken •The type of procedures includes: requesting an investigation, establishing specific mechanisms, granting mandates to peacekeeping operations, imposing sanctions, authorizing the use of force, establishing an international court, and referring a case to the International Criminal Court Type of document (if a resolution, a presidential statement)	(A) Text excerpt to show identified cases and reporting scope  (B) A broader contextual analysis	‘14 18	‘1,5 16	‘10 29	‘18 20	
7	Quantitative/report	Numb er and percen tage of wome n holdin g executi ve positio ns in region al and	Number of women in executive positions x 100 Total number of individuals in executive positions •Executive positions: members of executive bodies of relevant regional and sub-regional organizations •Regional and sub-regional	Issues addressed by women leaderships	‘1 2	7	16	1	

		<p>sub-regional organizations involved in conflict prevention</p> <p>Responsible authority: UN Women Affairs / Department of Political Affairs</p>	<p>organizations as defined in General Assembly resolution 55/285</p> <hr/> <p>Alternative indicators of women's involvement in conflict prevention and assuming important roles in regional organizations in the area of preventive diplomacy.</p>				
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<b>Participation</b>								
<b>Goal</b>		<b>The inclusion of women and their interests in decision-making processes related to conflict prevention, management and resolution</b>						
8	Qualitative/ content	The percentage of peace agreements that contain specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls  Responsible authority: Department of Political Affairs	Reporting on addressing gender issues within the ten most common components of the peace agreements (the list from the Department of Political Affairs), shown according to the type of agreement:  Comprehensive agreements  Other agreements  Peace Agreements: Contracts intended to end violent conflict or major transformation events in order to be able to deal with it more constructively.	(A) The text excerpt to demonstrate the treatment of gender issues;  (B) The existence and use of gender guidance;  (C) The number and frequency of consultations between negotiating delegations, mediators and women's organizations / observers.	•8 16	12	17	1
<b>Goal</b>		<b>Increased representation and meaningful participation of women in the United Nations and other international missions related to peace and security</b>						
9	Quantitate/ report	The percentage of women holding senior positions at the United Nations in field	Number of women holding senior positions in the United Nations x 100  Total number of individuals in senior positions at the United Nations •Senior positions:	Assess challenges that affect the ability of older women in field missions to represent gender equality issues	•3 5 •4		19	4

		<p>missions</p> <p>Respons ible authorit y: United Nations System (Office of Human Resourc es Manage ment)</p>	<p>advisory levels (P-5 or above)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Field missions: peacekeeping and special political missions</li> <li>•Classified among regular peacekeepers, civilians and other personnel</li> </ul> <p>An alternative measure of the extent to which women's needs and interests are met in the higher decision-making circles, given that their participation on an equal footing with men is a universal, inalienable and indivisible human right. This is based on the assumption that women will be more responsive to gender issues than their male counterparts.</p>				
10	Quanti tative / Report	<p>Percenta ge of field missions with senior gender experts</p> <p>Respons ible authorit y: United Nations System (Office of</p>	<p>Number of field missions with senior gender experts x 100</p> <p>Total number of field missions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Senior experts: advisory levels (P-5 or above)</li> <li>•Field missions: all United Nations field offices in the country that have peacekeeping and special political missions</li> </ul>	<p>(A) In the absence of a gender consultant at the P-5 level, the positions occupied by gender experts (P-4 or less) should be indicated</p> <p>(B) Clarify the lack of expertise in gender issues (small teams, temporary</p>			

		Human Resources Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of uniformed and civilian peacekeeping personnel and other personnel, disaggregated by sex</li> </ul>	gaps in recruitment of staff, etc.)				
<b>oG a l</b>		<b>Women representation and meaningful participation in formal and informal peace negotiations and peace-building processes</b>						
11-A	Quantitative/ report	<p>The level of women's representation among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations</p> <p>Responsible authority: Department of Political Affairs</p>	<p>Number of women in the mediators team x 100</p> <p>The total number of individuals in the mediators team</p> <p>Number of women from negotiating parties x 100</p> <p>The total number of individuals in the negotiating parties</p> <p>Number of women in technical experts at</p> <p>Mediation field x 100</p> <p>The total number of individuals in a team</p> <p><u>Mediation experts</u></p> <p>Formal peace negotiations: They are negotiations that one or more parties conduct to end a conflict, with technical assistance from third parties. The negotiations will be included if they continue for two months or more.</p>	<p>(A) The relative impact of women according to whether they are: female heads of delegation, or represent a majority or minority of delegations, attend all meetings, speak with the same frequency as male delegates, etc.</p> <p>(B) To indicate and analyze issues and issues raised by women negotiators</p> <p>(C) The presence of a gender adviser in the mediation team or in each negotiating delegation</p>	2	12	16	1
11-B	Quantitative/ report	The participation	Reporting the level of representation of women, women's	(A) An assessment of the stage in	2	12	16	1

		<p>of women as an official observer status, at the beginning and end of formal peace negotiations</p> <p>Responsible authority: Department of Political Affairs</p>	<p>groups, or both (civil society, including grassroots and inclusive organizations), categorized by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type of peace negotiations           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The stage reached by the peace process when women were officially granted observer status</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>An alternative measure of the relative level of commitment of peace negotiators to engaging women in all stages of the negotiation process</p>	<p>the peace process when women were granted observer status</p> <p>(B) The risks of reprisals or violence, or the increasing costs of discouraging the participation of women or women's groups and efforts to mitigate those risks</p>				
<b>Goal</b>		<b>Increased representation and meaningful participation of women in national and local governance as citizens, elected officials, and decision-makers</b>						
12-A	Quantitative/report	The participation of women in political life by entering parliaments and assuming ministerial positions	<p>Reporting the percentage of women assuming the following:</p> <p>Seats in Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministerial positions</li> </ul> <p>This indicates a goal in itself, which is an alternative indicator of gender representation in decision-making at the national level.</p>	<p>(A) The levels of violence directed against women who exercise their political rights</p> <p>(B) The extent to which gender issues are addressed in the decision-making process</p>	1	12		1

		Responsible authority: United Nations system; Member States						
12-B	Quantitative / report	The participation of women in political life by voting and running for elections  Responsible authority: Member States	Reporting the percentage of women in the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eligible persons registered to vote</li> <li>• People who already vote</li> <li>• Candidates for seats in Parliament</li> </ul>					
<b>Goal</b>		<b>Increased participation of women and women's organizations in activities aimed at preventing, managing, resolving and responding to conflict, as well as violations of the human rights of women and girls</b>						
13	Qualitative/ content	The extent to which the Security Council missions deal	Reports include: Analyze mission competencies and reports on issues and needs affecting women and girls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with women's groups and on the</li> </ul>	Clarify cases where gender equality issues have not been addressed	15		14	

		<p>with their mandate and reports on specific issues affecting women and girls</p> <p>Responsible authority: UN Women Affairs / Department of Political Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>issues discussed</li> <li>Make recommendations aimed at improving the status of women</li> </ul>					
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### Protection

Ensure the safety of women and girls, their physical and mental health and economic security, and respect their human rights								
Goal								
14	Quantitative / Investigation	<p>Physical security index for women and girls</p> <p>Responsible authority: Member States</p>	<p>An indicator-based survey to measure three aspects: Perceptions of physical security for women and girls (by location and hour of the day)</p> <p>Alternative variables that measure the extent of the impaired ability of</p>	(A) Perceptions of insecurity in different social groups (internally displaced persons, age groups, ethnicity) and how	'9 11	5 '1		'6 10

		<p>women and girls to participate in public life</p> <p>Alternative variables that measure how normal activities for women and girls are affected</p> <p>This indicator is not comparable across countries, but it allows monitoring changes over time in individual contexts.</p>	<p>they are similar in terms of severity of threats.</p> <p>(B) Changes and general trends in perceived and real societal security threats.</p>			
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Goal		The extent to which national laws in protecting and implementing the political, economic, social and cultural rights of women and girls are in line with international standards						
15	Qualitative / content	The compatibility of national laws to protect the human rights of women and girls with international standards  Responsible authority: Member States	Reports include:  Inheritance Rights  •Sexual and gender-based violence  •Rights related to marriage  Reporting guidelines are required in order to assess the compatibility of legal provisions with international standards.	(A) As if the development in the legislative field is applicable to all, or whether systematic exceptions are acceptable  (B) As soon as developments in the legislative field are accompanied by efforts to build the capacity of the justice and security sector to implement the new laws	9 '7  (A)  (B)	4  (A)  (B)	'3  '6  '7  '8	'2  '3  '7  10
Goal		Existing mechanisms and operational structures to enhance the security and physical integrity of women and girls						
16	Quantitative / report	The level of women's participation in the justice,	The number of women working in the sector	(A) The adequacy of efforts to attract	1  (A)	12  (B)		1  (B)

		<p>security and diplomatic sectors</p> <p>Responsible authority: Member States</p>	<p>Total number of individuals working in the sector</p> <p>•Information is classified according to rank and seniority</p> <p>It refers to achieving a goal in itself, but it also indicates an alternative measure of the extent to which actors in the justice, security and diplomatic sectors respond to women's concerns</p>	<p>and retain qualified women</p> <p>(B) Any concentrated presence of women in certain types of services and at certain levels of seniority</p> <p>(C) The impact of women and responsiveness to gender issues</p>			
17	Qualitative / report	<p>Existence of national mechanisms for controlling illegal small arms and light weapons</p> <p>Responsible authority: Member States</p>	<p>Reports include:</p> <p>The presence of a national coordinating agency or national focal point for small arms and light weapons</p> <p>Keep records of the assets and movables of illicit small arms and light weapons</p> <p>The indicator is based on information exchanged</p>	<p>(A) Reports (if any) of the proliferation of illegal small arms and light weapons and any link between this and the increase in violence against women:</p> <p>(B) An</p>	8		‘6 10

			<p>within the framework of the program of work on preventing, combating and eliminating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A / CONF.192 / 15).</p> <p>An alternative indicator of physical security in a conflict environment where small arms and light weapons can proliferate is often used to threaten women</p>	<p>assessment of the compliance of national coordinating bodies and record keeping with minimum standards</p>				
<b>Goal</b>		<b>Opportunities for women and girls at risk to access livelihood support services</b>						
18	Quantitative / report	<p>Percentage (cash equivalents estimates) of temporary employment benefits in the context of early economic recovery programs received by women and girls</p> <p>Responsible body: United Nations</p>	<p>Wages paid to women and girls</p> <p>About temporary employment</p> <p>Total connected payments</p> <p>With temporary employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Confine information with payments related to temporary employment, not program management</li> </ul>	<p>(A) Types of temporary employment (food for work, etc.), their size (number of employees) and their geographical scope (rural sites)</p>	*9		'8 9	

		entities	and logistical support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information is based on programs managed by United Nations entities</li> </ul>	<p>(A) versus urban sites)</p> <p>(B) Adequate measures taken to attract women workers and adapt to their needs (such as providing childcare and protection from physical abuse)</p> <p>(C) A percentage of the beneficiaries</p>					
Goal	Increased access for women whose rights have been violated									
19	Quantitative / report	%Of gender-based violence cases against women and girls that are referred, reported, investigated and sentenced Responsible authority: Member States	The number of cases investigated Number of cases reported Number of cases issued There are provisions The number of cases investigated •Number of cases = the number of cases of sexual and gender-based	(A) The reasons for changing the number of reported cases  (B) The reasons for change (increase or decrease ) in the rates of investigation	'8 11	3	'6 '7 8 ( ' 17			10

		<p><u>violence against women and girls</u></p> <p>Increased investigation and sentencing rates often represent alternative evidence of improved police and judicial services, rather than an increase in the number of incidents</p>	<p>tion and prosecution</p>				
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20	Quantitative/ report	hours of training to deal with cases of sexual and gender-based violence for decision-makers in security and justice sector institutions  Responsible authority: Member States	Number of hours of training for decision makers  Total number of responsible for Making decision  Number of training hours: Total training hours (number of people, number of hours per session x number of sessions)  Security sector institutions: police, army, intelligence, border control, court system, and penal system	(A) The content of the training  (B) Any restrictions that limit training to specific groups or units (such as the police unit for vulnerable persons versus other units)  (C) Similar training hours in other subjects	‘16 8	6 ‘4 ‘3	19 ‘ 20	4
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### Relief and Recovery

Goal		Meeting the reproductive health needs of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations						
21-A	Quantitative / Information System	Maternal mortality  Responsible authority: United Nations system; Member States	The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 births  The number of live births  Maternal mortality reflects the quality of public services that women and girls benefit from, such as basic	(A) An assessment of changes in the types and quality of related services provided to women and girls,	9 8 9	13	13	10 11

			education, rural transport, antenatal health care and emergency obstetric services.	especially in rural areas  (B) The factors preventing women from obtaining related services and efforts made to address them			
21-B	Quantitative/information system	Enrollment rates in primary and secondary schools, disaggregated by sex  Responsible authority: United Nations system; Member States	The number of children enrolled in primary education  Total number of children  The number of children registered in high school  Total number of children  Number of children:  Number of children of official school age to enroll in the relevant school (by level of education)  <u>•Information is broken down by gender</u>  Indicators 21 (a) and 21 (b) are indicators that indicate the extent to which the special needs of women and girls are met in the areas of design, financing and provision of				

			basic services					
<b>Goal</b>		<b>Addressing the needs of women and girls, especially from vulnerable groups (internally displaced women, victims of sexual and gender-based violence, ex-combatants, refugee women, and returnees) within the framework of relief and early recovery and economic recovery programs</b>						
22-A	Quantitative/ content	The percentage of the budget related to indicators that address gender issues in strategic planning frameworks  Responsible authority: Peace-building Support Office / UN Women Service	Budget amount allocated to indicators dealing with gender equality  Total budget  The budget amount for goals on gender equality  Total budget	(A) Challenges to address gender equality issues in planning processes  (B) Differences in addressing gender equality issues within the topical areas	(i) 8		'8 '9 21	10
22-B	Quantitative/ report	The percentage of the budget related to indicators that address gender equality issues in the strategic planning framework  Responsible authority: Peace-building	•Gender equality: extracted from content analysis  •Indicators: arranged by goals / outcomes or by thematic area in general  Goals: can also be called goals or	(A) Challenges to address gender equality issues in planning processes  (B) Differences in addressing gender equality issues	(i) 8		'8 '9 21	10

		Support Office / UN Women Service	<p>outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The strategic planning frameworks include a list contained in the report of the Secretary-General (S / 2010/173)</li> </ul> <p>Information is disaggregated by subject area</p>	within the topical areas				
23-A	Quantitative / information system	<p>Percentage of total funds spent on civil society organizations earmarked to address gender equality issues</p> <p>Responsible body: United Nations entities</p>	<p>Funding civil society organizations in the area of gender issues</p> <p>Total funding provided to civil society organizations</p> <p>Funding: the amount of funds disbursed (programs only)</p> <p>Civil Society Organizations: Civil Society Organizations (national and international)</p> <p>Gender issues: as defined by the financial tracking system of United Nations entities (such as gender</p>	<p>(A) An analysis of sector-wide differences in terms of priority accorded to gender equality / women's empowerment, as indicated by spending allocations.</p> <p>(B) Changes in the "success rate" of women's groups in seeking funding,</p>	8	13	13	'1 '8 '9 14

			equality indicators)	and the reasons for this.  (C) Analyzing the factors affecting improved financing for gender equality issues.			
23-B	Quantitative / Information Systems	Percentage of total funds disbursed to support gender equality issues allocated to civil society organizations  Responsible body: United Nations entities - financial tracking system	Funding civil society organizations in  Area of gender issues  Total gender funding funds  Information is based on the financial tracking system of United Nations entities, when available				
24-A	Quantitative/information system	Percentage of multi-donor trust fund payments used to address gender equality issues  Responsible body: United Nations	Multi-donor trust fund funds for gender issues (programs only)  Total multi-donor trust fund funding (programs only)  •The index refers to multi-donor				

		entities	<p>trust funds and programs related to recovery and peace-building; reporting will depend on the implementation of a financial system for gender equality indicators</p> <hr/> <p>Information is based on the financial tracking system of United Nations entities, when available</p>					
24 -B	Quantitative/ information system	<p>Percentage of total UN system expenditure used to support gender equality issues</p> <p>Responsible body: United Nations entities</p>	<p>Total United Nations funds earmarked for gender issues (programs only)</p> <p>Total funds (programs only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicators 23 and 4 are inferred from the relative priority accorded to the empowerment of women and gender equality, as shown by allocations for recovery and peace-</li> </ul>					

			<p>building funds; reporting will depend on the implementation of a financial system for gender equality indicators</p> <p>Information is based on the financial tracking system of United Nations entities, when available</p>					
<b>Goal</b>		<p><b>Ensure that institutions and processes involved in transitional justice, reconciliation and post-conflict reconstruction are gender-sensitive.</b></p>						
25	Qualitative / content	<p>The extent to which truth and reconciliation commissions have incorporated provisions related to addressing the rights and participation of women and girls</p> <p>Responsible authority: OHCHR / UN Women</p>	<p>Reports include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the state</li> <li>•Conducting consultations with women and holding special hearings</li> <li>Having a gender unit</li> <li>•Provisions related to women's participation, witness protection, and psychosocial support</li> <li>Awareness campaigns targeting women and girls</li> </ul>	<p>(A) The extent to which gender issues are confined to a specific chapter and / or the extent to which they are mainstreamed throughout the chapters of the results report</p> <p>(B) The degree</p>	<p>‘9 11</p>	<p>11 ‘4</p>	<p>‘6 ‘7 8 (0)</p>	<p>‘3 10</p>

			<p>Report on the results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Female commissioners and staff in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission</li> <li>• The participation of women as witnesses</li> <li>Recommendations to address gender equality issues</li> <li>• A special chapter on sex affairs</li> </ul>	<p>of participation of women and girls</p> <p>(C) The extent to which violations of the rights of women and girls are addressed in the light of known patterns of violations that occur in times of war</p>				
<b>Goal</b>		<b>Dealing with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs, and security sector reform programs for the specific security needs and other needs of females belonging to security actors, ex-combatants, and women and girls associated with armed groups</b>						
26-A	Quantitative/ report	<p>Percentage of women and girls receiving benefits (cash-equivalence estimates) compensation programs</p> <p>Responsible body: United Nations programs</p>	<p>Granted compensation benefits</p> <p>For women and girls</p> <p>Total benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benefits: cash consideration for granted benefits</li> <li>• Monetary estimates are limited to the benefits paid, so as not to include the administrati</li> </ul>	<p>(A) Efforts to reduce the factors that prevent women and girls from obtaining compensation or benefitting from the disarmament, demobilization</p>	8	13	13 ‘ 17	‘9 10

			ve and logistical costs of the program	and reintegration program entitlements  (B) Comment on how the eligibility basis is determined				
26 -B	Quantitative/ report	Percentage of entitlements received by women and girls (cash compensation estimates) disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs Responsible body: United Nations programs	Entitlement to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs granted to women and girls  <u>Total benefits</u> • The information is based on programs run by United Nations entities		'8 13	10	17	13

#### B) Designing a monitoring and measurement model

- In October 2013, the UNSCR 2122 to address the wide discrepancy between the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and the reality of its lackluster implementation. This decision urged Member States to consider current plans, goals and progress in preparing for the 2015 review at a high level. UN Security Council Resolution 2122 presented this warning when it stated that (without a major shift in the implementation of activities, women and their views, it will continue to be underrepresented in peace and security decisions in the foreseeable future).

- Accordingly, the urgent need for establishing results-based monitoring and evaluation systems for national plans has emerged due to its importance in:

1. Monitoring system enables organizations and policymakers to meet demand for results and impact evidence.
2. Monitoring system provides important information to help the implementing parties to take better decisions.
3. Monitoring system helps to provide better situations for investing in high-impact national plans.
4. Improving policies and programs: The M&E system provides relevant, reliable, and timely information on the performance of both government and civil society, as well as on private sector programs and policies.
5. The data collected in the monitoring and evaluation system helps stimulate thinking, which contributes to improving planning and program development, as the implementing parties will benefit from experiences and learn about what works and what does not. M&E systems also help to identify unintended results, but they may be reasonable for the benefit of a project, program or policy.
6. Strengthening commitment: It is likely that priority will be given to what has been measured. Information gathered and analyzed by institutions can be crucial evidence for advocacy and mobilization, and it can help to justify the importance of Security Council Resolution 1325 as well as the importance of national action plans.
7. Supporting Partnerships: The monitoring and evaluation system strengthens the linkages between implementing parties, beneficiaries and decision makers. Strong partnerships allow a range of multiple actors to work together on common goals. This is extremely important for the M&E system given the multiplicity of institutions and sectors from which participants working in different institutions and sectors.
8. Promoting accountability: The M&E system enables organizations to demonstrate their accountability, provides an opportunity for questioning and hypothesis testing, and increases the transparency of resource use. An effective M&E system helps ensure that institutions are accountable to the population and to resource providers. The implementing parties were also able to show the positive developments and results that would increase popular and political support.
9. Building the foundation for sustainable investments: The M&E system is more than just an administrative act, but rather displays the progress of the project and provides a documented basis for increased financing and policy impact:

- Precise dealing of women's issues, especially those referred to in the pillars of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, provides the appropriate framework for selecting priorities on the one hand and actively contributes to implementing the obligations related to it on the other hand

- Obviously, selecting the priorities when developing policies and programs will be depending on several factors such as:

1. The national strategy to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325 must be effective and avoid unwanted challenges. This strategy also requires an implementation plan whose task is to coordinate and track inputs from multiple organizations.

2. In most contexts, the National Action Plan is not considered the only mechanism for achieving the needed change. For example, many neighboring countries with similar challenges can create a joint or regional plan of action. Also, any country can acknowledge the availability of national mechanisms through which the goals related to the inclusion and containment of women can be incorporated.

3. There are several planning mechanisms available to the implementing parties. For example, a country can choose to design its own national action plan and alignment strategy while participating in a regional action plan. Leaders may find it difficult to find the sustained and necessary political will to develop a national plan of action) and may wish to adopt a strategy with specific goals, in which case they tend to formulate a phased strategy instead. The following chart shows some of the options that have been taken in different regions of the world:

<b>National action plan or national strategy</b>	<b>Work plan</b>	<b>Staged strategy</b>	<b>Emiratisation strategy</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extends over a set</li> <li>- A wide range of issues and parties.</li> <li>- Establishes the basic institutions and objectives</li> <li>- Necessary to pressure</li> <li>- Security Council Resolution No. 1325</li> <li>- Usually comprehensive and attentive</li> <li>- With participation and protection</li> <li>- Prevention and relief</li> <li>- And freshness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A regional strategy to address common cross-border issues.</li> <li>- It usually involves high-level government institutions and multilateral organizations in the region.</li> <li>- It is often developed to complement national action plans for individual countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Links are established between existing high-level strategies and priorities related to the integration of women.</li> <li>- Where focused efforts are needed or where there is a lack of political will to develop more inclusive policies.</li> <li>- It can be developed after the end of the period of the national plan of action or along with a national plan of action or an</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A community-based strategy aimed at translating national priorities into appropriate local activities.</li> <li>- The need for appropriate efforts to advance women's and peace initiatives at the local level.</li> <li>- Developed in close consultation with local authorities.</li> <li>- It can be developed in conjunction with</li> </ul>

- Mostly the efforts have been led by the national government for years		appropriate strategy	a national or regional action plan, or for a phased strategy.
Example of the Netherlands business plan  - The Netherlands adopted the first national action plan in 2008; and the second in 2012. This is the result of cooperation between the government, civil society organizations, and research institutes.  - - The 2012 National Action Plan identified four main objectives, drawing on the lessons learned from the implementation of the previous plan.	Example of a Pacific work plan  - - Launched in 2012, the Pacific Regional Action Plan provides a framework for Forum members and Pacific regions to accelerate implementation of international, regional and national commitments on women, peace and security	An example of Liberia  - Liberia launched its first national plan of action in 2009 and began a process of developing a transitional strategy to align the priority objectives of the national action plan with relevant national strategies in 2014	Example of the Nepal National Accord Program  - - Local coordination committees that include the government and local civil society representatives led the process of implementing this project aimed at raising awareness and enhancing local implementation of the national action plan in Nepal

The identification of any possible priority must be followed by the adoption of a plan or system for monitoring and evaluation, which can be described in the steps to build it as follows:

	<b>Plan constituents</b>	<b>Plan importance</b>	<b>Targeted</b>	<b>Results</b>
<u>Step 1</u> Conduct needs assessment and readiness	Determine the capabilities of the government and its partners to establish and operate the monitoring and evaluation system for national action	Identify the existing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and gaps; provide information for the planning process.	External consultants; or internal planning strategy officials; organizations in charge of implementation; civil society representatives.	Monitor the monitoring and evaluation capacities of the organizations responsible for implementing the national action plans.

	plans and define the needs for their planning and implementation.			
<u>Step 2</u> <u>Agree on the final outputs to be monitored and evaluated</u>	The development of the outcomes (final outputs) of the National Action Plan drawn from a needs assessment, an analysis of issues, priorities and strategic objectives	The resources and activities of the National Action Plan focus and advance it, relying on meaningful and specific results.	External Advisers; M&E Officials Implementing Organizations; Civil Society Representatives.	The general framework of the national action plan.
<u>Step 3</u> <u>Develop key indicators to monitor results</u>	Identify measures that indicate progress toward the results and outputs of the general framework of the national action plan.	Identify measures that indicate progress towards the outputs and inputs of the NAP framework.	External consultants; M&E officials in the organizations in charge of implementing the representatives of civil society.	Department of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for the National Action Plan.
<u>Step 4</u> <u>Collect baseline data on monitoring indicators</u>	Description and measurement of the initial conditions covered by the National Action Plan.	The starting points are defined so that they can be relied upon to compare the results and show the progress made in implementing the national action plan.	Monitoring officials in charge of oversight within the institution in charge of implementation; civil society representatives.	The baseline section for monitoring and evaluation of the National Action Plan.
<u>Step 5</u> <u>Plan to improve performance</u>	Determine progress towards the results and outputs of the general	It makes it possible to present results through realistic objectives taking into account the	Institutions in charge of implementation with external consultants and in charge of	The objectives section of the national action plans and the monitoring and evaluation system.

	framework of the national action plan envisaged each year	long-term outcome.	monitoring.	
<u>Step 6</u> <u>Monitoring for results</u>	Data collection and analysis, preparation of reports and principles for their dissemination; specification of roles and responsibilities for monitoring implementation of the national action plan.	Identify the mechanisms of the monitoring and evaluation system to implement the national action plan to ensure that they are working in a correct and sustainable manner.	The monitoring and evaluation unit within the institution in charge of implementation.	Data, analysis, reports, and information on the implementation of the National Action Plan.
<u>Step 7</u> <u>Collecting information to support decision-making</u>	Processing an analysis of the program theory, preparing the evaluation process, assessing the progress of the process, and evaluating the results and effects of implementing the NAP.	Provides a summary and evaluation of the results achieved in the middle of the road or at the end of the implementation of the national action plan.	The external consultants or the monitoring and evaluation unit.	Report on the evaluation of the National Action Plan or other evaluation document.
<u>Step 8</u> <u>Report on results</u>	Data reporting and presentation of results.	Provides ongoing information on the implementation of the National Action Plan, including what is good and what can be improved.	Internal monitoring and evaluation unit and coordination agencies.	Data and analysis; reports; information on implementation

<u><b>Step 9</b></u> <u><b>Use and benefit from the results</b></u>	Distribute information about the progress of the implementation of the National Action Plan to stakeholders in a timely manner in order to use the results in the process of revising the plan.	Promotes accountability, transparency and resource allocation procedures.	Coordination agencies in cooperation with civil society organizations and other external parties	Revised national plan of action; communication tools on the process of implementing a national action plan.
<u><b>Step 10</b></u> <u><b>Strengthening and maintaining the monitoring and evaluation system</b></u>	Demand management, structure, reliable and credible information, accountability, incentives, and capacity.	Ensuring the continuity and usefulness of the monitoring and evaluation system in the process of implementing the national action plan.	All interested user parties.	Monitoring and evaluation system Responsive, interactive and flexible, results-based.

The development of the monitoring and evaluation system is subject to a set of historical, cultural, legal and political determinants for each country, and the model presented in this paper below has been developed by the Institute for Comprehensive Security with the support of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Government of Finland and the United Nations for Women and the United Nations Development Program and the US State Department and the Georgetown Institute for Women and Peace and Security and the Madrid Club.

Category	#	Measurements approach	Type	Definition	Specification	Data collection responsible entity	Basis		Goal		Notes
							Value	Date	Value	Date	
Impact: achieving peace and security											
	1	Legatum Prosperity Index	Quantitative	The Legatum Prosperity Index is an annual ranking of 142 countries developed by the Legatum Institute. This classification is based on a variety of factors	By category indicator	Choose only					

				including wealth and economic growth, health, security, and education. The index annually measures the change in the country's score.							
2		Global Peace Index ranking	Quantitative	The Global Peace Index measures the state of peace (known as the absence of physical violence) in 162 countries. The index uses quantitative and qualitative data to measure	Indicator according...	Choose only					

				internal and external peace levels.							
Outcome 1: Women actively participate in peace and security processes											
	1.1	Representation of various parties from all segments of society during formal and informal peace negotiations	quantitative	The indicator present during formal peace negotiations – including Track 2 – who represents the various groups of society (measures 0 women, minorities, the disabled, etc.)	By sector and type of peace process	Choose someone					
	1.2	The level of gender equality in peace agreements / constitution / land law	quantitative	An indicator that tracks the extent to which the peace agreement or the land law includes the constitution or	Identified later	choose someone					

				others for a set of procedures, attitudes and assumptions that provide opportunities and create expectations about men and women An indicator that tracks the extent to which the peace agreement or the land law includes the constitution or others for a set of measures, attitudes and assumptions that provide opportunities and create							
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				Expectations about men and women								
1.3		The type of national action plan or other gender-sensitive laws and policies		The quality of the national action plan or other laws and policies that are gender sensitive. An indicator tracked through the measurement matrix or others. Quality analysis of the quality of legislation related to women, peace and security. The standards may include mechanisms	Later identified according to specific analysis framework	Choose someone						

				for implementation, budgeting, and the process of developing legislation.							
	1.4	Laws, policies and regulatory frameworks proposed by women policy makers that have been adopted	quantitative	An indicator that tracks the extent to which women have actively participated as a result of their integration	According to the type and subject of the legislation	Choose someone					
Mid-term results 1.1: Legislation and policies that allow for more participation											
	1.1.1	The existence of a gender law or other legislation dealing with women's participation in peace and security operations	Qualitative	The index measures whether there is a gender law or other legislation in place to regulate women's participation in	do not apply						

				governance, the security sector, peace operations, relief and recovery.							
comprehensive	1.1.2	The number of legislations that are consistent with the law on gender and the law on gender equality or the national action plan	Quantitative	The index measures the consistency of legislation with the gender law to ensure its application on the ground	Proposal	Choose someone					
	1.1.3	Number of quota laws or other legislation dealing with women's participation in peace and	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks a number of legislations that implement positive discrimination measures from	According to sector	Choose someone					

		security operations		increasing the number of women in governance, the security sector, the peace process, and relief and recovery								
	1.1.4	Number of strategic political directives relevant to national security that address women's participation in decision-making	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks a number of policies and other strategic documents that provide guidance on measures to increase the number of women	According to the administration	Choose someone						
Conflict-related extras	1.1.5	The extent to which truth and reconciliation	Qualitative	The index safeguards whether you are a truth and	Later identified	Choose someone						

		committees or local peace councils include provisions to address women's and girls' participation		reconciliation resort or a local area of peace in conflict-affected areas that produce binding formal decisions on women's participation in governance in the country, the security sector, relief, recovery, and peace operations							
1.1.6	Percentage of special items on women's participation in the peace agreement	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the percentage of paragraphs or sections in the text of the peace agreement that	Subject / item	Choose someone						

				specifically regulate the role of women in governing the country in the security, relief and recovery sector and in peace operations							
Additions related to foreign aid	1.1.7	Number of national action plans or other national policies that he / she is interfering with / contribute to in partner countries to implement Security Council resolutions on peace and	Quantitative	The indicator measures the number of national action plans (or similar legislation and strategies) that receive support in partner countries as part of a foreign policy strategy	Love the geographical location	Choose someone					

		security for women									
	1.1.8	The existence and type of legal mechanism established to support greater participation of women in peace operations and humanitarian missions (quota or other)	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks whether there are political documents that impose positive discrimination to increase the number of women in peace operations and humanitarian missions	According to document type	Choose someone					

Mid-term outcome 1.2: Women have the ability to participate in governance / the security sector / peace / relief operations

Comprehensive	1.2.1	Number of initiatives and policies formulated by women in decision-making	Quantitative	An indicator that measures a number of initiatives and policies formulated by women in	By sector and subject of the initiative	Choose someone					
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		positions		executive or legislative positions, regardless of whether they were voted on or whether they were implemented								
1.2.2		Number of women who have demonstrated an increase in their skills in conflict management, mediation and peace negotiation techniques as a result of training provided by the	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the number of women who showed higher degrees or knowledge after participating in training courses or other workshops in the field of mediation and conflict	By age group and type of training	Choose someone						

		government or civil society		management or peace negotiation techniques provided by civil society organizations or the government								
1.2.3	Number of women who made a commitment from their representatives to advocate for increased representation of women and gender equality in decision-making at all levels of government	Quantitative	The indicator measures the number of women who address their local and national representatives to enhance the number of women in decision-making or advocate for an increase in that.	Depending on the decision-making level, the meeting results	Choose someone							

	1.2.4	Number of women who have made a commitment from their representatives to defend human security issues	Quantitative	The index measures the number of women who have addressed their local and national representatives to promote or advocate for women's welfare.	Depending on the maker level Resolution, meeting results.	Choose someone					
	1.2.5	The percentage of women who participated in some form of political work in the previous year.	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the proportion of women (out of the total female population) who have taken some form of political action (as defined by the Global Values	Geographical location, Age group And educational level.	Choose only one					

				Survey) in the past 12 months.							
Related Additions The link With aid Foreign	1.2.6	The proportion of those trained in Security Council Resolution 1325 is among the staff in the diplomatic, civil, and military wires and security forces involved in peacekeeping operations and in regional security missions.	Quantitative	An indicator that measures the percentage of workers in government sectors who receive special training on women and peace And security.	Sector, gender, group and grade.	Choose only one					
Conflict-related extras	1.2.7	The number and type of issues brought	Quantitative / qualitative	An indicator that measures the number	Later identified	Choose only one					

		up by female members involved in peace negotiations.		and type of issues raised by and represented by actresses during formal and informal peace process negotiations								
1.2.8		The number of women calling for the peace process to be more inclusive and inclusive.	Quantitative	The index measures the number of women who are calling to represent representatives of different spectrums of society in formal and informal peace process negotiations.	Later identified.	Choose only one						
Mid-term outcome 1.3: Women's representation in governance / security sector / peace operations / relief and recovery												
Comprehensive	1.3.1	The proportion	Quantitative	The index		Choose						

		of women in legislative positions.		measures the proportion of women compared to men in the country's legislative bodies (parliament, assembly, or others).		only one						
	1.3.2	The percentage of women in executive decision-making positions in the government.	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the percentage of women in government, especially at the top of ministries and bureaus.	By ministry, by age group.	Choose only one						
	1.3.3	The percentage of women in security structures.	Quantitative	The index measures the proportion of women compared to	By sector, age group and rank.	Choose only one						

				men in police, army and peace support operations) among civilians and the regular forces.							
1.3.4	The proportion of women in the judiciary.	Quantitative	An indicator that measures the percentage of women in the country's judiciary (Supreme Court judges, judges, etc.).	Proportion of women in structures according to geographical location, grade, and age group.	Choose only one						
1.3.5	The percentage of women in diplomatic, consular or military missions.	Quantitative	The index measures the percentage of women compared to men in diplomatic, consular or military	By geographic location, job type, and rank.	Choose only one						

				missions in other countries.							
	.1.3.6	The percentage of women in delegations to the international and regional institutions responsible for security issues.	Quantitative	The index measures the proportion of women participating in delegations to international or regional organizations responsible for security issues.	Later identified	Choose only one					
	1.3.7	The percentage of women running in elections.	Quantitative	The index measures the number of women running for local or national seats or for elective office at the national level.	According to geographical site.	Choose only one					
Conflict-related extras	1.3.8	Number and percentage of women,	Quantitative	The index measures the number and		Choose only one					

		mediators, negotiators, technical experts, and representatives of civil society in formal and informal peace negotiations or in consultation mechanisms.		percentage of women in various roles in the formal and informal peace process or through other advisory mechanisms dealing with peace talks.							
	1.3.9	Number and percentage of women in mechanisms for monitoring peace agreements.	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the number of women participating in monitoring peace agreements, and the proportion of this number out of the total.	Later identified	Choose only one					
Additions related to foreign aid	1.3.10	Proportion of women,	Quantitative	The indicator measures the	By type of position and	Choose only one					

		mediators, negotiators, and civil society representatives in formal and informal peace negotiations and other consultation mechanisms supported by the country.		percentage of women who adopt negotiator or mediator positions, or who represent civil society in formal and informal peace processes Track 2 or others (supported) humanly, politically, etc. by the country.	geographical location.						
1.3.11	Proportion of female staff in the armed forces, the police and civilian personnel deployed in	Quantitative	The index measures the proportion of women in various sectors of peace operations support from	By sector	Choose only one						

		peace operations.		the total number of personnel assigned.							
1.3.12		Proportion of women playing executive-level roles in national administrations, agencies involved in peacekeeping operations, and in fragile states and conflict affected situations.	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the number of women in senior management positions or higher (or equivalent) in offices and agencies that implement peace operations or that work with weak states and states in conflict or in the post-conflict phase.	By administration	Choose only one					

Outcome 2: Recognition of the value of women's participation in peace and security operations

	2.1	The overall score of the Policy Matrix Index is the ratification and implementation of international agreements on women's rights and empowerment, for example, CEDAW.	Quantitative / qualitative	The policy matrix determines the overall outcome on the basis of the approval, implementation and financing of policies related to the protection of the rights and welfare of women and girls. The index measures the annual change in the total score on the matrix.	By category	Choose only one					
	2.2	Number of gender-neutral terms in the peace	Quantitative	Number of gender-neutral terms in the peace	Later identified	Choose only one					

		agreement / constitution / basic law of the land.		agreement / constitution / basic law of the land.							
	2.3	Number of programs implemented in partnership with the United Nations and other governmental organizations on women, peace and security.	Quantitative	The index measures the number of programs in which the country participates with other international partners. To achieve Security Council Resolution 1325	By cooperation and organization	Choose only one					

Mid-term results 2.1: An improvement in society's perception of women

	2.1.1	The percentage of the population who believe that women	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the proportion of the population (a	By age and geographical location.	Choose only one.					
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		should be prevented of their rights equally with men.		representative sample of the population surveyed) who strongly agree or agree that women should enjoy their rights on an equal basis with men.							
	2.1.2	The percentage of the population who believes that violence by an intimate partner toward women is justified for certain reasons.	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the percentage of the population who strongly agree or agree that physical violence towards their wives can be justified under certain circumstances.	By age and geographical site.	Choose only one.					
	2.1.3	The	Quantitative	The indicator	By age group,	Choose					

		percentage of the population who believe that men have more right than women to get a job.		measures the percentage of the population who agree that men have more right than women to get a job.	and geographic location.	only one.					
	2.1.4	The percentage of the population who believe that women are treated in the country with respect and dignity.	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the percentage of the population who strongly agree or agree that women should be treated with respect And dignity.	By age group, and geographic location.	Choose only one.					
Comprehensive	2.1.5	The percentage of the population who think men are better than women as	Quantitative	Proportion of population who think men are better than women as political leaders	By age group, and geographic location.	Choose someone					

		political leaders		An indicator that tracks the proportion of the population who strongly agree or agree that men are better than women as political leaders								
	2.1.6	The percentage of the population who believe that women should be able to occupy leadership positions	Quantitative	The indicator determines how much of the population agrees or strongly agrees that women should be able to occupy leadership positions.	By age group, and geographic location.	Choose someone						
	2.1.7	The percentage of the population who believe	Quantitative	The indicator determines how much the population	By age group, and geographic location.	Choose someone						

		that college education is more important to boys than girls.		agrees or strongly agrees that college education is more important to boys than to girls.							
2.1.8		Proportion of women who married for the first time in 15 and 18 years.	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the percentage of women who got married before the age of 15 or 18	By age group, geographic location and education level.	Choose someone					
2.1.9		The proportion of women ages 15 to 49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months by intimate	Quantitative	The indicator measures the percentage of women (out of the total surveyed) who experienced physical or sexual violence in the past year by their partner	By age group, and geographic location.	Choose someone					

		partners or otherwise.		or other person.								
Mid-term outcomes 2.2: Show influencers / leaders a commitment to advance the integration of women												
	2.2.1	Existence of a national or ministry-level statistical system to collect data disaggregated by sex.	Qualitative	An indicator that tracks whether ministries or other national institutions collect data disaggregated by sex.	Does not apply.	Choose only one.						
Comprehensive	2.2.2	The extent to which gender responsive targets are included in the key performance indicators of senior managers.	Qualitative	An indicator that tracks the level of gender responsive inclusion in job descriptions and key performance indicators for senior managers.	Does not apply.	Choose only one.						
	2.2.3	Resources and percentage	Quantitative	An indicator that measures	Later identified.	Choose only one.						

		allocated to annual funding for civil society organizations targeting women, peace and security.		the amount of government funding for civil society activities working in the area of women, peace and security.								
2.2.4	The percentage of the annual budget allocated for the implementation of the National Action Plan.	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the share of the national budget allocated to the implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.	Does not apply.	Choose only one.							
2.2.5	The percentage of the annual budget allocated to other	Quantitative	The index measures the share of the annual budget allocated to other programs	Does not apply.	Choose only one.							

		programs or initiatives on (women, peace and security) in relation to Security Council Resolution 1325 other than the National Action Plan.		or initiatives on (women, peace and security) in relation to Security Council Resolution 1325 other than the National Action Plan.							
2.2.6	Number and percentage of military manuals, national security policy drafts, codes of conduct, and operational procedures that include	Quantitative	The index measures the availability of key and essential documents issued by various departments for specific directions and measures to	By sector and document type.	Choose only one.						

		measures to protect women's rights.		protect the rights of women and girls.							
	2.2.7	To what extent the strategic documents and political directives issued by the police and the military in the peace mission address the importance of protecting the human rights of women and girls in the international conflict areas where these forces are deployed.	Qualitative.	An indicator that tracks the quality of strategic and basic documents that issue specific policy directives to protect the rights of women and girls.	By sector and document type.	Choose only one.					
	2.2.8	The extent to	Qualitative	The index	By education	Choose					

		which gender culture and peace culture are included in the school curriculum in formal education.		monitors the level of inclusion of concepts related to women, peace and security in the curricula of primary, secondary and higher education institutions in the country. The extent to which gender culture and peace culture are included in the school curriculum in formal education.	level and topic nature.	only one.					
Conflict-related extras.	2.2.9	Percentage of women and	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the	By benefit kind and age	Choose only one.					

		girls receiving benefits from compensation programs, out of the total beneficiaries.		percentage of women and girls receiving financial or material assistance as part of compensation programs.	of beneficiary.						
	2.2.10	Percentage of women and girls receiving benefits through disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs, out of the total beneficiaries.	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the percentage of women and girls receiving financial or material support as part of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration program.	By benefit kind and age of beneficiary.	Choose only one.					
Additions related to foreign aid	2.2.11	The percentage of	Quantitative	The proportion of international	By mission type and	Choose only one.					

		international missions and operations in which gender advisers participate or are responsible for it.		diplomatic missions in support of peace) out of the total number of missions (in which a person specifically assigned to work on gender issues) participates, the participation of women, the protection of women's rights, etc.	geographical location.					
2.2.12		Number and percentage of funding programs earmarked for peacekeeping	Quantitative	The index measures the number and percentage of programs related to	Depending on the main theme of the program, geographic location, and	Choose only one.				

		operations and / or fragile states and countries affected by conflict that include at least a component for women, peace and security.		Security Council Resolution 1325 that were covered in funding for fragile states and countries undergoing ongoing conflict.	the implementing agency or organization						
	2.2.13	Number of fragile or conflict-affected countries that benefit from projects and programs focused on specific sectors, especially human rights, civil society,	Quitative	The indicator measures the total number of countries implementing projects and programs working to support implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325	By geographical location.++	Choose only one.					

		humanitarian aid and development cooperation, that contribute to achieving Security Council Resolution 1325										
Outcome 3: Achieve women's human security												
	3.1	Progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals to be replaced by the post-2015 goals		This indicator measures the progress made in the indicators of the Millennium Development Goals by the state.	According to indicators and development goals	Choose only one.						
	3.2	Social institutions and the gender index (OECD).	Quantitative	An indicator that measures 12 indicators on social institutions,	By index category.	Choose only one.						

				divided into 5 categories: Family Code, Physical Safety, Son's Preference, Civil Liberties and Property Rights. Dependence on the change in the degree of the index.								
	3.3	Existence of national mechanisms to control illicit small arms and light weapons.	Qualitative	An indicator that tracks whether national legislation reduces the illicit smuggling of small arms and light weapons and identifies specific	Does apply.	not	Choose only one.					

				measures for their destruction. Existence of national mechanisms to control illicit small arms and light weapons.								
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Mid-term results 3.1: Barriers to equality removed to establish conditions for achieving human security)

Economic	3.1.1	Legal guarantees exist to protect the right to own land for women.	Qualitative	An indicator that tracks whether the country has adopted legislation enabling women to own, buy, and sell land in the country, and provides legal guarantees to protect this right.	Does apply.	not	Choose only one.					
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	3.1.2	Legal guarantees exist to facilitate women's access to credit.	Qualitative	An indicator that tracks whether the country has adopted legislation enabling women to obtain loans and other types of material means from local and national financial institutions to purchase property or other purposes.	Does apply. not	Choose only one.						
	3.1.3	The gender wage gap	Quantitative	The indicator measures the difference between male and female	By sector.	Choose only one.						

				income, expressed as a percentage of male earnings.							
3.1.4	The number and nature of policies and legislation aimed at achieving equal opportunities to enable women to participate in working life.	Quantitative	An indicator that measures the number and type of legislative documents that focus on increasing the number of women and enhancing their participation in the economy and commercial activities in the country.	By sector.	Choose only one.						
3.1.5	Legal safeguards exist to protect the inheritance	Qualitative	An indicator that tracks whether the country has	Does not apply.	Choose only one.						

		of women and girls.		adopted legislation enabling women to inherit property after the death of a husband, father or other male relatives, and in addition to that legislation provides legal protection to exercise these rights.							
Social	3.1.6	A legal framework punishing sexual and gender-based violence.	Qualitative	The indicator shows whether the country has adopted specific legislation that defines the process of prosecuting	Does apply.	not	Choose only one.				

				and punishing individuals found guilty of sexual or gender-based violence, whether in times of conflict or peace.							
3.1.7	The extent to which departmental guidance documents for peacekeeping operations include actions to protect and promote the human rights of women and girls.	Qualitative	An indicator that tracks to what degree internal documents and policies contain specific guidance or a proposed measure to protect the rights of women and girls, including specific measures to	Does apply.	not	Choose only one.					

				prevent sexual violence.							
3.1.8	Existence of a strategy to respond to the needs of refugee and internally displaced women.	Qualitative	An indicator that tracks the existence of legislation or policies that contain specific provisions on women's needs in refugee status and internally displaced persons.	Does apply.	not	Choose only one.					
3.1.9	The ratio of government spending on health to GDP.	Quantitative	The index measures the financial resources the country's government spends on health care	Does apply.	not	Choose only one.					
3.1.10	The extent to which national	Qualitative	The indicator tracks the	Does apply.	not	Choose only one.					

		laws comply with international human rights conventions with the rights of women and girls.		compatibility of national legislation with various international conventions related to the rights of women and girls.								
	3.1.11	A legal framework specifies the minimum age for marriage.	Qualitative	An indicator that tracks whether a country has passed legislation specifically defining the legal age for marriage.	Does apply. not	Choose only one.						
	3.1.12	The extent to which periodic reports issued by diplomatic offices, the	Qualitative	An indicator that tracks whether embassies, consulates and	By sector and geographical location.	Choose only one.						

		<p>deployed armed forces and police personnel, which are submitted to the competent authorities in peace operations in the country, are included with information on serious violations of the human rights of women and girls.</p>		<p>other diplomatic missions, as well as the military and peacekeepers, consider protecting the rights of women and girls in their reports to their chiefs or to the mission's headquarters.</p>							
	3.1.13	The share, number, proportion and country of origin of	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks male and female asylum seekers who	By sex and geographical location.	Choose only one.					

		asylum seekers obtaining refugee status or benefiting from protection		have been granted asylum or temporary protection in the country.								
Mid-term outcome 3.2: Women exercising their rights												
Economic	3.2.1	Distribution of female / male employment in various sectors.	Quantitative	The index measures how the number and percentage of women and men users in agriculture, services, industry and other sectors are distributed across the country.	By age and sector.	Choose only one.						
	3.2.2	The percentage of women who participate in family	Quantitative	The index documents the percentage of women and men who think	By education level and geographical location.	Choose only one.						

		decision-making.		women play a role in household decisions such as raising children, spending money, important purchases, etc.							
	3.2.3	The percentage of small or medium enterprises registered in the commercial registry in which a woman and at least one owner are owners.	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the percentage of small or medium-sized companies with a woman and at least one of the owners.	By sector, size and geographic location.	Choose only one.					
	3.2.4	The	Quantitative	The indicator	By age,	Choose					

		percentage of women able to access a bank account or save.		measures the proportion of women (out of the total female population) who have a bank account in a local or national financial institution.	geographical location and level of education.	only one.					
3.2.5	Proportion of senior management positions held by women in trade unions, NGOs, community societies and professional associations.	Quantitative	Proportion of senior management positions held by women in trade unions, NGOs, community societies and professional associations.	By sector, age and education level.	Choose only one.						
3.2.6	The percentage of women who	Quantitative	The index measures the percentage of	By age, geographical location and	Choose only one.						

		can spend their own income independently.		women in countries who state that they can make decisions on their own about how to spend their own income.	education level.						
3.2.7	The percentage of women entrepreneurs.	Quantitative	The indicator measures the percentage of the female population in the country who owns a small or medium-sized company, officially registered in the commercial registry.	By type of company, age and geographic location	Choose only one.						
3.2.8	The percentage of	Quantitative	The indicator measures the	By type of property, age	Choose only one.						

		women who own a property or otherwise.		percentage of women who own, on their own, land, real estate, livestock, commercial businesses, financial assets, or other property.	and geographical location						
	3.2.9	Percentage of women who reported improved mental health.	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the number of women who agree or strongly agree that their psychological well-being has improved compared to the previous year or the previous two	By geographical location, age and education / occupation	Choose only one.					

				years.							
	3.2.10	The rate of self-use of health care and the quality of services.	Quantitative / qualitative	An indicator that tracks the percentage of women who reported using health care services and their evaluation of these services.	By type of service, geographic location, and age	Choose only one.					
Social	3.2.11	Percentage of women and girls who are victims of sexual and gender-based violence who benefit from medical services and counseling.	Quantitative	An indicator that determines the measure of the percentage of women and girls who are victims of sexual and gender-based violence who have access to a variety of medical services	By type of service, geographic location, and age	Choose only one.					

				(including screening, in-and-out-patient treatment) and who benefit from psychological, legal and economic counseling,							
3.2.12	Primary completion rate for females.	Quantitative	The indicator measures the percentage of girls who complete primary school	According to traffic, whether or not for secondary education	Choose only one.						
3.2.13	The percentage of cases of sexual and gender-based violence that have been investigated,	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the percentage of cases of abuse and sexual exploitation committed by individuals who	According to the investigation, prosecution and penalties; the geographical location and	Choose only one.						

		their reference to the courts, and the issuance of punitive rulings.		have been reported and actions taken against them by the authorities.	age						
3.2.14		The number of reported cases of sexual exploitation during peace operations in countries affected by conflict and committed by military, police or government officials; and the proportion of those who have been referred to the country's authorities and	Quantitative	An indicator that tracks the number of cases of sexual abuse and exploitation committed by security sector officials and government officials; and the percentage of cases reported to the authorities and action taken.	By sector, by geographical location, by age of the victim.	Choose only one.					

		tried.									
3.2.15		Number of complaints about gender discrimination received by women working in the security sector, disaggregated by sector and result of the complaint.	Quantitative / qualitative	The indicator measures the number of complaints about gender discrimination that were reached by women working in the army, the military, and peacekeepers, and how the complaint was resolved and the file closed.	By sector and geographical location	Choose only one.					

## **Conclusions:**

- Planning in the field of human rights represents an advanced stage in human rights policies, and it is a shift in the situation from a state of direct reaction to the violation to a situation of taking a pre-position. Here it is a political decision and it will be more feasible and effective if the stakeholders are involved in it and the results of the questionnaire that has been implemented indicates a great lack of understanding in large sectors of women of the dimensions of the decision and many axes of the elements and goals of the Resolution.
- Human rights indicators are essential in implementing human rights standards and obligations to support policy-making, impact assessment and transparency. Their use reflects an advanced and pragmatic understanding of human rights policies as they allow assessment of progress made in the realization of human rights and compliance with international treaties, and provide civil society with tools to monitor progress and ensure accountability. Human rights indicators can assist national governments in implementing rights-based policies, support issues addressed by human rights defenders, and increase access to information.
- Plans related to human rights issues will be ineffective unless tools are designed for monitoring and interim evaluation throughout the period of implementation of these plans. These models differ from one country to another and the general framework of the model presented in this paper can be adapted and used to follow up on the national plan for Security Council Resolution 1325/2000 .
- The integrative nature of human rights policies and their link to various plans and strategies adopted by states, the existence of a database on various aspects of life is very necessary to build plans related to human rights and in this framework we suggest that the data and outputs of the first national plan as a base year to be monitored.
- The existence of the budget for the National Action Plan to implement Security Council Resolution 1325 is an important factor among other factors in removing the random steps of implementation and pushing towards concluding efforts towards the implementation of the plan so that the actions of the various parties are intended to implement the plan and are not merely a result of its regular performance.
- The institutional fixed structure of the plan and the presence of a certain official institutional body that works as a key factor for the dimensions of random action and gets closer to the planned action.