



ASSOCIATE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ON
WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

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gender action for peace and security

UK National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security: A year on

Shadow report of the first Annual Review

December 2011

INTRODUCTION

The Associate Parliamentary Group on Women, Peace and Security (APG) and Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS) welcome the publication of the first annual review of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2010 – 2013 (NAP). The review's publication represents a significant step forward in the accountability and reporting mechanisms attached to the NAP. For the first time, information has been openly and accurately reported to Parliament by way of a Written Ministerial Statement and senior officials have been available for more detailed civil society and parliamentary scrutiny at a meeting hosted by the APG.

The report is the product of a process which has been ongoing since the publication of the NAP in November 2010. The APG and GAPS have collectively hosted six focus groups, including three facilitated by GAPS member organisations in NAP focus countries Afghanistan, DRC and Nepal, on specific areas of the NAP which can be further strengthened:

- Increasing women's participation in peace processes and peace and security structures
- Improving support to better prevent and react to sexual violence
- Better planning and delivery of bilateral support around women, peace and security

Narrative reports from the six focus groups are annexed to this report along with three written consultation submissions received by the APG and GAPS. These reports and submissions, including their recommendations, should be viewed in equal stead to this final report.

Overall, Parliament, civil society and government officials have worked closely together ensuring the review process has been successful. The APG and GAPS value the positive and effective working relationship with officials; we hope this will continue as the NAP enters its second year of operation. We would value a response from government as to which of our recommendations have been accepted for inclusion in the updated NAP due to be published in January 2012 which we will publish alongside this report.

Acknowledgements

GAPS and the APG would like to thank all of those who have engaged in the process leading to the production of this final report. In particular we would like to thank the GAPS member organisations who have led on the focus groups with GAPS and the APG Secretariat (ActionAid UK, CARE International UK, International Action Network on Small Arms, International Alert, Oxfam GB, Saferworld and Womankind Worldwide) as well as the Initiative on Quiet Diplomacy. We would also like to thank officials from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Department for International Development, Ministry of Defence and the Stabilisation Unit, with whom we have worked closely over the past 12 months.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are several areas where considerable progress has been made which are welcomed by the APG and GAPS. In particular we welcome:

- The improved structure and level of detail of the revised NAP.
- The inclusion of three bilateral, country specific action plans.
- Increased cooperation and co-ordination between government, Parliament and civil society.
- Increased efforts to integrate the NAP into wider government processes such as conflict training and the provision of a toolkit for diplomatic staff.
- Willingness to work towards policy coherence between women, peace and security commitments, as reflected in the NAP, and other cross-departmental policies and strategies. Both the APG and GAPS look forward to working with the government in ensuring further policy coherence and adherence to human rights commitments and law.¹

We remain concerned that:

- Increased cooperation between civil society and HMG has not yet led to more outcome orientated changes but has tended to focus on process.
- Measurement tracks activity not impact of UK efforts and the annual review does not contain reporting against indicators.
- There are no time frames attached to many elements of the NAP, making it difficult to assess whether the NAP is on course for completion at the end of its three year period.
- There is lack of clarity around how the government's Champion to Combat Violence against Women Overseas (Home Office) complements the lead Minister for the NAP (FCO).² It would be useful for departments to formally clarify the role of the Champion in relation to the NAP by publishing her terms of reference, the resources attached and how regularly she chairs meetings of officials implementing the NAP.
- The NAP contains no provisions on fulfilment of the UK's peace and security commitments in Northern Ireland.³
- There is a gap in ensuring gender sensitive relief and recovery systems, highlighted as an important gap in the implementation of SCR1325 globally.⁴
- The level of government resources dedicated to implementing the NAP, despite greater cross government coordination, is not sufficient.
- That no clear allocation exists for women, peace and security related activities within existing funding streams.

¹ For more information, please see the joint submission by the Gender and Development and Gender Action on Peace and Security networks in response to the publication of BSOS, available on request.

² This point was raised by the Foreign Affairs Select Committee which recommended the FCO explain the role of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office in relation to the NAP given that her department is not one of the Plan's co-owners: House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, *The FCO's Human Rights Work 2010-11*, July 2011, p.10.

³ The government is aware of the ongoing, forward looking work being undertaken by the APG in connection to the implementation of women, peace and security resolutions in Northern Ireland. We note that the CEDAW Committee's has called for the UK implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in Northern Ireland and has noted with regret the lack of information provided on SCR 1325 implementation: CEDAW, *Concluding Observations of the CEDAW on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*, 10 July 2008, p. 10.

⁴ For example, the UN Secretary General has recently highlighted the importance of ensuring that women's rights visible in relief and recovery programmes, where they still continue to be largely an afterthought: *Report of the Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security*, S/2011/598, 29 September 2011.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The APG and GAPS recommend the UK government:

- (1) Publishes the terms of reference indicating how the government's International Violence against Women Champion role relates to the NAP, including information on what resources are available to the Champion in order to effectively fulfil this role.
- (2) Ensures future annual reviews make full use of indicators attached to action points. The data from the first year should be annexed to the updated NAP published in January 2012.
- (3) Revises the indicators in the NAP to be impact- in addition to output-focused. We are willing to support their development. We do not anticipate impact to be achieved in the short term but there clarity as to the impact desired and the steps necessary for achievement is needed.
- (4) Continues to integrate women, peace and security commitments into strategies and policies. Ways to ensure this policy coherence should be made explicit in the revised NAP.
- (5) Consults the Northern Ireland Office and Northern Ireland Executive on NAP development.
- (6) Allocates greater resources to NAP implementation, in particular that:
 - One official within the FCO Conflict Department has a fulltime role dedicated to the NAP.
 - NAP implementation and development is integrated into job descriptions of senior as well as desk level staff across the three departments and the Stabilisation Unit.
 - Integrating the NAP should be included in staff performance indicators.
 - Training or experience of gender issues is a pre-requisite for staff working in multilateral or Embassy postings.

NATIONAL ACTION

- (1) Publishes the percentage of individual funding streams which could be considered, directly or indirectly, to be women, peace and security related.
- (2) Ensures DFID country plans for conflict affected countries consider how the NAP might be applicable and integrate women, peace and security analysis into implementation.
- (3) Clarifies and improve the level of training received by MOD personnel and appoint at least one advisor in the MOD unit who works full time on gender issues.
- (4) Evaluates the impact of the Female Engagement Teams and measure perceptions of women who are or have been part of the FETs.
- (5) Takes steps to increase the numbers of women in peace and security structures, including in positions of leadership. Please see the report of *The Participation Challenge* focus group for concrete suggestions of how to do this in practice.
- (6) Commission internal research to demonstrate and evidence the value of women's participation in peace processes and produce guidelines for relevant officials on how women's participation can be achieved.
- (7) Ensures all DFID and FCO funded projects in conflict affected states are required to incorporate awareness of women, peace and security and gender analysis.
- (8) Ensures reporting to the National Security Council and BSOS Board includes information on

restrictions on women's rights, including incidents of sexual and gender based violence.

- (9) Prioritises gender sensitive relief and recovery in the revised NAP, reflecting DFID's broader efforts to improve humanitarian relief as seen with the publication of the HERR.

BILATERAL ACTION

- (1) Maintains all three of the existing bilateral plans for the full duration of the NAP and revise the plans in consultation with the host government and civil society.
- (2) Develops two further plans, in consultation with the government and civil society of the countries in question, for the Middle East and North Africa region and for South Sudan.
- (3) Gives serious consideration to the lack of commitments by the Ministry of Defence in the bilateral section of the NAP, particularly in the Afghanistan plan.

MULTILATERAL ACTION

- (1) Sets a new NAP objective of having global indicators on women, peace and security adopted formally by the UN Security Council and made operational.
- (2) Undertakes detailed analysis of UN Security Council Resolution 1960 and incorporate new provisions into the NAP to ensure developments and commitments are accurately reflected.
- (3) Includes compliance with women, peace and security commitments in the process for the universal periodic reviews.
- (4) Commits to continuing to provide specific funding for UN Women's women, peace and security programme as it has done this year, and enshrine this commitment in the NAP. An analysis of the value of this funding and how it has been utilised should be made in the next annual review.

The APG and GAPS further recommend that:

- (1) Civil society continues and furthers engagement with UK officials in the three countries covered in the bilateral section of the NAP. This engagement should be increased to new countries, in both development and implementation of further bilateral action plans.
- (2) Civil society provides a list of possible sources of information that can be used to develop gender sensitive early warning indicators.
- (3) Members of Parliament from the APG further consider how they can contribute to the bilateral NAPs, including through hosting parliamentary meetings with their counterparts in NAP focus countries.

NATIONAL ACTION

Lessons learned The Government has stated its willingness to continue to commission studies and research, internally as well as externally, on relevant women, peace and security issues. This is important. The production of an effective and well researched evidence base has become an important element of the international development agenda over recent years and, as identified in the first focus group *The Participation Challenge* (see Annex 1), building the case for engagement on women, peace and security issues is crucial. It would be useful for the

government to publish a list of the research and studies which have been commissioned and planned to date so that gaps can be identified and filled in the next year of operation.⁵ In addition, the government should commission internal research evidencing the value and effectiveness of women's participation in peace processes. This evidence has been forwarded from civil society on a number of occasions, however, officials, particularly those not working on women, peace and security issues on a day-to-day basis, ask for such evidence with alarming frequency. An internally produced study would go some way to addressing this important barrier.

Programming, provisions and funding The NAP's Annual Review provides useful information on the funding which the government has provided in connection to women, peace and security projects and programmes over the past 12 months. Yet, there continue to be no dedicated or earmarked funds for women, peace and security related activities within existing funding streams. With all streams that fund work in conflict affected states, for example, the Human Rights and Democracy Fund, the Arab Partnership and the Conflict Pool, it would be useful to see an overall percentage figure of the amount allocated to fund women, peace and security work, directly and indirectly, as a proportion of overall expenditure. Furthermore, it would be important to understand the extent to which HMG funding in conflict-affected and fragile states promotes women's rights and gender equality. Making use of existing indicators, such as the OECD gender markers, is recommended in analysing the extent to which government funding addresses women, peace and security. These figures should be included in the next annual review for the entire financial year 2011/12 and likewise in subsequent years. The UK should also draw on practice of other countries, such as Norway, to ensure all DFID and FCO funded projects in conflict affected states are required to incorporate gender analysis.

We are disappointed to note that DFID country operational plans do not reference the National Action Plan or the need for the UK to meet its women, peace and security commitments. This is also the case in DFID plans for the NAP focus countries. The APG and GAPS reiterate their call for holistic approaches and policy coherence to ensure complementarity.

Training As noted above, the general increase and strategic nature of cross-government training on women, peace and security is a positive development. This issue of training is particularly acute when it comes to the deployment of military personnel to active operational theatres. We are concerned that the MOD's commitment to the inclusion of women, peace and security in mandatory and pre-deployment training in the NAP is vaguely worded and makes no specific reference to women, peace and security:

*“Mandatory equality and diversity training for UK armed forces
Pre-deployment training on cultural awareness for UK armed forces”⁶*

The Ministry of Defence should make information on these elements of training available to public and parliamentary scrutiny and ensure there is explicit inclusion within the training and subsequent assessments on knowledge of women, peace and security and the government's commitments. This is particularly important in relation to officers on deployment and women, peace and security should be integrated into the MOD leadership course. We also ask for information on how many MOD exercises incorporate women, peace and security scenarios.

⁵ We note and welcome the recent study conducted for DFID: H. O'Connell with W. Harcourt, *Conflict affected and fragile states: Opportunities to promote gender equality and equity?* (30th June 2011). GAPS and the Gender and Development Network will be writing to DFID to share suggestions on developing its work around violence against women and girls, including through commissioning research.

⁶ UK Government National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 Women, Peace and Security, p. 12.

Where appropriate, the language contained in the section of the NAP will need to be clarified to ensure understanding across government. We note that women, peace and security and the government's commitments contained in the NAP go far beyond "cultural awareness" and would like to see at least one gender advisor in the MOD who works full time on gender issues.

We welcome the government recognition of the importance of awareness of women's perspectives, evidenced by the Female Engagement Teams (FETs) operational in Afghanistan. It would be useful for the Ministry of Defence to make information available on the content and duration of the training received by members of the FETs which is not received by other deployable personnel, how FET personnel are recruited and expertise retained for future operations and the degree of continuing support afforded. We would welcome information on how impact will be evaluated and efforts taken to measure perceptions of women who are or have been part of the FETs. The APG and GAPS would like to facilitate an event in Parliament to enable parliamentarians and civil society to hear from women who have served or continue to serve in the FETs. We also recommend that the government helps facilitate opportunities for the Defence Select Committee to meet members of the FETs on their next visit to Afghanistan.

Operations The production of the draft toolkit to assist FCO posts around the world with ideas on how they can support the NAP is a positive development. Civil society welcomes the opportunity to provide input on the draft toolkit and remains ready to provide input into the further development of this document. The toolkit should be disseminated to all posts and offices in conflict affected countries without delay. FCO should request and collate feedback on the toolkit and how posts have been using it. This would allow for it to be further refined and made a more useful document. Familiarity with the toolkit and, where appropriate, the bilateral action plan should be included in the induction programme of new staff arriving at post.

The government may also wish to consider, as indicated in the report of *The Participation Challenge* focus group, integrating women, peace and security into the standing instructions for dealing with crisis situations and ensure Ministers always make reference to women, peace and security issues when responding to crisis. We look forward to speaking with the government on how gender analysis can be integrated into all early warning, rapid crisis and prevention and upstream prevention systems, for example through ensuring indicators display gender sensitivity and that the BSOS Board includes reporting on women, peace and security. We also recommend that reporting to the National Security Council includes information on restrictions on women's rights, including incidents of sexual and gender based violence.

The current NAP states that the '*UK Defence Doctrine [is] to be reviewed to ensure UNSCR 1325 is appropriately referenced.*' We recommend the MOD go further and fully integrate women, peace and security into the Defence Doctrine and the defence engagement strategy. We are happy to work with government on concrete ways in which this can be done.

Women's involvement and leadership As delineated in *The Participation Challenge* focus group, the UK should support women's involvement in international peace and security structures, including in leadership roles. Further to the recommendations in the focus group report of actions the UK should take, the APG and GAPS recommends the Home Office promotes the increased recruitment and deployment of women police officers, including through working with the International Police Advisory Board. It also recommends the Stabilisation Unit conducts research on the role and contribution women police and military officers on deployment can

make and charts what has and has not worked in terms of increasing the numbers of women in the MOD and police, including those who serve in UN missions.

The APG and GAPS recommend the UK government:

- (1) Publishes the percentage of individual funding streams, e.g. the Arab Partnership Fund, Human Rights and Democracy Fund and the Conflict Pool, which could be considered, directly or indirectly, to be women, peace and security related. This should be done for full financial years and reported on an annual basis in the subsequent annual review. This would allow for an annual like-for-like comparison on an annual basis.
- (2) Ensures DFID country plans for conflict affected countries consider how the NAP might be applicable and integrate women, peace and security analysis into implementation.
- (3) Clarifies and improve the level of training received by MOD personnel and appoint at least one advisor who works full time on gender issues. The government should make available information on the training on women, peace and security received by all troops prior to deployment in operational theatres, and particularly the additional training received by members of FETs and how the personnel in these teams are recruited.
- (4) Evaluates the impact of the Female Engagement Teams and measures perceptions of women who are or have been part of the FETs.
- (5) Takes steps to increase the numbers of women in peace and security structures, including in positions of leadership. Please see the report of *The Participation Challenge* focus group for concrete suggestions of how to do this in practice.
- (6) Ensures all DFID and FCO funded projects in conflict affected states are required to incorporate awareness of women, peace and security and gender analysis
- (7) Ensures reporting to the National Security Council and BSOS Board includes information on restrictions on women's rights, including sexual and gender based violence.
- (8) Prioritises gender sensitive relief and recovery in the revised NAP, reflecting DFID's broader efforts to improve humanitarian relief as seen with the publication of the HERR.

BILATERAL ACTION

The development of bilateral action plans has been one of the biggest innovations of the new NAP. These have taken discussions about women, peace and security from London and New York to Afghanistan, DRC and Nepal, including through the focus groups facilitated by GAPS members in Kabul, Goma and Kathmandu. Officials attending the *Bilateral Action Plans* focus group assessed the bilateral plans as serving as a useful handrail to facilitate dialogue between London and country posts and ensuring visibility of women, peace and security.

The APG and GAPS felt strongly that, in addition to integrating and mainstreaming gender analysis into country business plans and strategic conflict assessments, the UK government should develop and implement further bilateral action plans. These would show the progression of the NAP as a whole as well as reflect learning from the development of the existing three bilateral plans. As discussed at the reporting meeting hosted by the APG on 31st October 2011, the government should give serious consideration to developing such a strategy for the Middle East and North Africa region. We recommend this regional plan concentrates on Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen. While we recognise that the issues region-wide are far from

identical and close coordination at a national level would be required, setting out a broad set of principles on how the UK will promote women's participation in political change, as well as respond to the issues affecting women as a result of military conflict and intervention vis-à-vis Libya, would be a positive progression. It would help ensure buy-in from UK officials in the region and engagement with (transitional) governments and civil society in the countries. It would also provide an opportunity for the government to further integrate women, peace and security into the Arab Partnership, which should be a key stakeholder in the development of the regional plan. Furthermore, we would suggest a bilateral action plan for South Sudan. As we understand the UK considers South Sudan to be a priority country for conflict prevention activities, this would provide a further opportunity for the government to integrate its women, peace and security commitments into the operationalisation of the BSOS.

In the development of these two plans the government should learn from the process used in the development of the first three plans, and ensure that they engage all relevant stakeholders. The *Bilateral Action Plans* focus group (see Annex 3) highlights a three-stage process: engaging with host governments to ensure coordination with their own activities and strategies; engagement with the donor community to negate the risk of duplication and ensuring value for money; and finally engagement with local civil society and other experts, ensuring the plans reflect the needs and desires of communities in the countries the Plans are designed to assist and are coherent with existing governmental strategies. We realise this process may take more than the time between now and the publication of the updated NAP. The UK government should set out a timetable for their completion and ensure they run for a full three year period, as the other plans will do, rather than the remaining two years of the current NAP. The government should also consider taking a more strategic approach to the development of new bilateral plans, such as producing a theory of change and detailed business case for activities. This will ensure a sound evidence base on which to build the plans and buy-in from those charged with implementation. This should also be considered for further development of the three existing plans.

As part of ongoing consultation and engagement in countries with bilateral plans, the UK government should ensure women's civil society organisations have adequate capacity and resources through providing long-term, sustainable and flexible funding across all bilateral plans. This will provide the government with viable partners ensuring contact points for consultation and measurement of impact, ensuring plans meet their objectives. We also recommend that DFID, FCO and, where relevant, MOD meet the host government and UN Women at the start of the year and meet civil society at year-end to discuss strategic priorities and plans in order that in-country stakeholders have a role in the annual review process.

We were concerned to learn that the DRC plan is not guaranteed to continue beyond the next year and may be cancelled in the NAP's third year of operations. While we are conscious that implementation requires resources and that the FCO office in DRC is small, the loss of one of the three country plans would be a substantial step backwards and would put the UK's commitment to women, peace and security in DRC into question, especially given that it is set to be the biggest bilateral aid donor to DRC by 2015. We recommend that in countries where FCO posts are struggling to find capacity to implement the bilateral action plan, responsibility be given to the DFID country office in its stead.

We are also concerned that there are no actions in the entire bilateral section which have the Ministry of Defence as their designated lead. This is most acute in the case of the Afghanistan bilateral plan, where the MOD has its largest commitment of military personnel. This suggests

that there are no actions which the MOD can be or is taking in Afghanistan or elsewhere to advance women, peace and security. As the UK moves towards withdrawal of military forces from Afghanistan and governments are looking for sustainable solutions to violence and instability, this issue should be urgently reviewed and considered. MOD activity already being undertaken in Afghanistan and other countries around women, peace and security should be listed within the bilateral section of the NAP.

It is not the expectation of Parliament or civil society that new actions should be added to the plans every year, but rather that the plans are made more strategic and impact-orientated and gender analysis and women, peace and security integrated throughout the implementation and development of other policies in-country.

The APG and GAPS recommend the UK government:

(1) Maintain the approach of bilateral action planning as well as ensure women, peace and security is integrated into country operation plans and strategic conflict assessments. All three of the existing bilateral plans should be maintained for the full duration of the NAP.

(2) Develop two further plans, in consultation with the government and civil society of the countries in question, for

- a. the Middle East and North Africa region
- b. South Sudan

These countries are chosen in recognition that women, peace and security applies in conditions of armed conflict and transition. A concrete timetable for development should be produced and publication would be expected by June 2012. The new plans should run for a full three years, rather than the remaining two years of the current NAP.

(3) Give serious consideration to the lack of commitments by the Ministry of Defence in the bilateral section of the NAP, particularly in the Afghanistan plan, an updated list of activities being undertaken by the armed forces in Afghanistan, as well as in other appropriate operational theatres, should be included in the bilateral section of the NAP.

MULTILATERAL ACTION

As the APG and GAPS have noted previously, the UK has a strong record when it comes to the championing of women, peace and security agenda at the global level, particularly in the UN Security Council where the UK is considered the informal lead. The UK was a vocal sponsor of all five Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security and continues to advocate strongly around the agenda. This is a record of which we are proud and would like to see maintained. We recognise dynamics within the Security Council have recently resulted in another failure to formally adopt the set of global indicators for monitoring progress on the implementation of women, peace and security resolutions. We praise the UK for its support for these indicators and believe the UK should set their adoption as an objective in the NAP with appropriate activities and measurements underneath. This would send a clear message of continued support and that activities will be undertaken to press for the indicators to be adopted. The UK should further identify entry points to leverage its influence to conflict affected countries and in dialogue with regional organisations such as NATO, the AU and the EU.

A key area for attention at the UN level, identified by the APG visit to the UN in February 2011, was that the agenda is regularly siloed. When the Security Council and other institutions and

instruments are working directly on women, peace and security issues, language and commitments are strong and unambiguous. However, when work goes forward, for example on the renewal of mandates for peace support operations, language relating to women, peace and security is regularly among the first issues to be negotiated out or watered down. Operational provisions of the women, peace and security resolutions must be reflected in country specific resolutions and peacekeeping mandates.⁷ We recognise that progress has been made and the UK has to work within the political dynamics of the Security Council and other fora, but steps should be taken to ensure that the UK actively promotes stronger use of language in all discussions and ensures women, peace and security commitments are central to the work of all UK mission staff working within the Security Council.

Since the publication of the current NAP last November, the UN Security Council has passed a further resolution on women, peace and security: Resolution 1960. All of the NAP's three departments should undertake a detailed analysis of the resolution and the actions being taking in response to it by other actors to see if provisions to meet the resolution's requirements need to be built into the NAP. If so, these provisions should be added when the revised NAP is published in January 2012. The UK government should also consider how women, peace and security commitments and compliance with UN Security Council resolutions and other aspects of international law, such as the CEDAW, have been integrated into the process for Universal Periodic Reviews and included in their analysis and reporting.

A key development at the UN level within the next 12-18 months will be the role played within UN Women by Margot Wallström, the current Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, when her mandate expires. The role the SRSG plays is central to ensuring issues of sexual violence in conflict situations are kept high on the international agenda and to raising awareness across the UN system. The UK should explore the linkages between the SRSG's office and UN Women to identify areas of policy on which they can lead and plot a route for when the SRSG's mandate expires.

Additionally, it is commendable that the UK has provided UN Women's peace and security programme with an additional £3.25m for their work this year. This ring-fenced funding outside the UK's core contribution to the organisation will ensure the programme is able to establish itself effectively. A guaranteed level of multi-year funding is important for organisations of all kinds, including UN Women. Therefore the UK should continue providing this specific and ring-fenced funding for UN Women's peace and security programme on an annual basis for the life of the NAP. This provision should be built into the updated NAP. This would be strong evidence of the UK's support to UN Women and the women, peace and security agenda.

The APG and GAPS recommend the UK government:

- (1) Set a new NAP objective of having global indicators on women, peace and security adopted formally by the UN Security Council and made operational.
- (2) Undertake detailed analysis of UN Security Council Resolution 1960 and incorporate new provisions into the NAP to ensure developments and commitments are accurately reflected.

⁷ The NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security publishes Monthly Action Points for Security Council members that include specific recommendations on how to integrate the operational provisions of the women, peace and security resolutions in all aspects of the Council's work. For more information, please see: <http://www.womenpeacesecurity.org/advocacy/map/>.

- (3) Include compliance with women, peace and security commitments in the process for the universal periodic reviews.
- (4) Commit to continuing to provide specific funding for UN Women's women, peace and security programme as it has done this year. An analysis of the value of this funding and how it has been utilised should be made in the next annual review.