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LIMITE

**COHOM 127
CONUN 49
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NOTE

from:	Working Party on Human Rights
to:	Political and Security Committee
Subject:	Report on the EU-indicators for the Comprehensive Approach to the EU implementation of the UN Security Council UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 on Women, Peace and Security

The PSC is invited to approve the report on the EU-indicators for the Comprehensive Approach to the EU implementation of the UN Security Council UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 on Women, Peace and Security, as endorsed by COHOM on 13 April.

1. Introduction

The EU has in place a specific policy on women, peace and security. On 8 December 2008, the EU Council adopted the ‘Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security’ (Comprehensive Approach) as well as a revised operational document on the implementation of these resolutions specifically within the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). Furthermore, it adopted on the same day ‘EU Guidelines on Violence and Discrimination Against Women and Girls’, which strengthened the position of women’s rights within the EU’s overall human rights policy.

The Comprehensive Approach includes a commitment to develop, on the basis of the relevant ‘Beijing + 15’ indicators elaborated in 2008, indicators for progress regarding the protection and empowerment of women in conflict settings and in post-conflict situations. On 26 July 2010, the Council adopted a set of 17 indicators to follow up to this commitment¹.

On this basis, the Council Secretariat and the European Commission prepared questionnaires, covering the period between December 2008 and October 2010², that were submitted to all EU Member States, 36 EU Delegations in third countries³, EU Special Representatives (EUSR) and Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations. The rate of response was as follows: 23 EU Delegations (64%), 24 EU Member States (89%), 6 European Union Special Representatives (55%) and all CSDP missions (see list of contributions in annex). ECHO Offices were not consulted directly, and in some cases the EU Delegations considered humanitarian aid where in other cases they did not.

It should be considered that as this was the first time the data was compiled, many replies to the questionnaire were not presented in a way that allowed for easy compilation, particularly with regard to the funding provided. Clearer instructions will be necessary in the future and it will be necessary to review some of the indicators. Also, considering the rate of responses for the EU Delegations and the EU Member States, the information in this report remains indicative. For several questions, such as concerning training on UNSCR 1325, only very partial information was given. Hopefully this report will serve as an initial step, paving the way for more complete reports in the future.

¹ Indicators for the Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the United Nations Security Council UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security (document 11948/10)

² In addition, the report includes some information on planned initiatives, when deemed relevant.

³ The report considered fragile, conflict or post conflict countries, as listed by OECD/DAC/INCAF.

The responses received show that the EU (institutions and Member States) supports 70 countries in total on women, peace and security related programmes. This is done relying on a wide variety of EU tools and funding instruments, with the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) most frequently mentioned. Slightly more than one in five EU Delegations and about half of the EU Member States also mentioned having used political dialogue to discuss women, peace and security related issues.

A large number of good practises and innovative approaches emerge from the reports received, including for example the following:

- Local coordination in Nepal through the ‘UNSCR 1325 and 1820 Peace Support Working Group’ (PSWG).
- Capacity needs assessment on UNSCRs 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889 of Somali ministries in charge in the three regions as well as identification of challenges, opportunities and entry points.
- Mainstreaming gender in the Pakistan Post-Crisis Needs Assessment (PCNA).
- Innovative approach of using the media budget line in the Occupied Palestinian Territories to support the production of documentaries by young Palestinian women filmmakers.
- Cross-learning initiative on UNSCR 1325 between Ireland, Timor-Leste, Liberia and Sierra Leone, and direct support to partner countries to establish a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325.
- Selection, by Sweden, of UNSCR 1325 as priority area in development cooperation strategies with countries in conflict and post-conflict situations.
- Support, for example by Germany, to training and recruiting activities of the United Nations aimed at increasing gender awareness of mission participants and women’s participation in peacekeeping missions.
- Adoption of a publicly available ‘Gender Mission Statement’, outlining the mission’s commitment to gender-mainstreaming and equality and agreed by the senior management (EUPOL COPPS).

The report also allows to identify further challenges, for instance with regard to:

- coordination at local level: In their reports, only 16 EU Delegations mention the existence of a local coordination mechanism, which allows for discussion on women, peace and security related matters. Only Nepal mentioned the existence of a specific mechanism on women, peace and security.

- women’s participation in peace negotiations: Although the EU institutions or Member States reported having supported peace negotiations in several countries, they could in most cases not give information on women’s participation, indicating that this aspect was not considered an objective or criteria in itself.
- women’s representation among EU heads of delegations; at the moment of the writing of the report there was only one woman head of delegation out of the 36 delegations concerned by the report. The same observation applies to the participation of women in CSDP missions and operations, where the average percentage of women represented only 10% of the staff deployed. The same percentage for UN missions was only 5.
- Language on gender in the Council Joint Actions (JA) establishing CSDP missions. For the time being only two Joint Actions refer to gender. Although this has not stopped the missions and operations from including gender aspects in their planning documents and practical work, it would nevertheless send an important political signal about the importance of gender mainstreaming in CSDP.
- number of National Action Plans (NAP) on UNSCR 1325. At the time this report was finalised 10 EU Member States had a NAP, and in addition 5 NAPs were being prepared. This still leaves 12 EU Member States without a NAP.
- EUSR reporting on women, peace and security related aspects. Only four EUSRs indicated that they cover relevant aspects in their reporting with the average percentage of their reports including information relative to women, peace and security being estimated at 14%.
- Training on gender issues of EU Delegations’ staff: the responses indicate that it is mostly women who receive training on gender, indicating that gender is still perceived as a ‘women’s issue’. It would be very important to train men as well.

2. Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and its follow up Resolutions at the EU headquarters level

In August, the EU High Representative for the Foreign Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission, Catherine Ashton, appointed Dame Rosalind Marsden as the first female EU Special Representative, to Sudan. In the most recent nominations of heads of EU Delegations to third countries, the HR/VP nominated 7 women out of 29 posts (24%). Compared to pre-Lisbon Treaty levels when the delegations were solely European Commission delegations, this meant a 50% increase in the number of women in these positions.

The Council Secretariat and the Belgian Presidency initiated the elaboration of standard human rights and gender training elements for the CSDP. As part of this process a seminar took place bringing together experts from EU Member States and partner organisations. The Council noted the standard training elements on gender, human rights and child protection on 8 December 2010.

The Council Secretariat organised in 2009 and 2010 meetings between gender advisors and focal points deployed in CSDP operations and missions. The second meeting, in July 2010, took place in conjunction with the first thematic lessons exercise on mainstreaming human rights and gender into CSDP military operations and civilian missions.

The EU informal task force met four times in 2010 (including once together with the UN Special Representative Ms Wallström) and once with Brussels-based NGOs, securing the development of the indicators which are the object of the present report. The Council Secretariat has set up a specific website on women, peace and security at <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/showPage.aspx?id=1886&lang=EN>.

In order to mark the 10th anniversary of UNSCR 1325, CSDP operations and missions and EU Delegations organised 'Open Days' to interact with women's organisations and civil society organisations working on gender issues in their respective countries. CSDP missions organised meetings in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iraq and Kosovo⁴, and the report of these meetings is available on the above-mentioned website. EU Delegations in several countries organised similar meetings.

The European Commission finalised the EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Cooperation, which includes specific objectives to promote the EU's policy on women, peace and security through external assistance.

⁴ under UNSCR 1244/99

3. Report on the indicators

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

On the basis of the replies received, overall the EU is active on the issue of women, peace and security in more than 70 countries. The EU Member States⁵ reported that they support activities on women, peace and security in 75 countries worldwide⁶. These include the development and implementation of national action plans, funding for NGO's, assistance and policy support to governmental agencies but also by providing training for police officers. In total 21 EU-delegations reported that they provide relevant support through financial instruments, political dialogue or policy support.⁷ In a number of countries, specific support is provided by both EU Member States as well as EU Delegations (e.g. Nepal, Uganda, DRC, Côte d'Ivoire, Occupied Palestinian Territories).

Altogether, 18 EU Member States reported that they support third countries in relation to women, peace and security. While number of EU Member States provide important support in a large number of countries (Spain, UK, Sweden, Greece, Belgium, Denmark, Czech Republic), others focus on a smaller number of countries (the Netherlands, Poland, Latvia, Ireland, Finland, Cyprus, Portugal). Most EU Member States choose to support activities in Africa and the Middle East. Spain is the only country which provides large support in Latin-America, although some other EU Member States also support projects in Latin-America on a smaller scale. Support in the Russian Federation is directed towards Chechnya.

Countries in which the EU as such is active: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burma/Myanmar, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

⁵ Contributions from 24 EU Member States.

⁶ For this question no restrictions were given in the question as to the countries covered, as relevant activities can be supported in any country.

⁷ Contributions from 23 EU Delegations.

One or several EU Member States are active in: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo-Brazzaville, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Panama, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation/Chechnya, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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

EU Delegations:

Five EU Delegations reported having included women, peace and security issues in their political dialogue with the host government to discuss women, peace and security. An interesting example is the EU Delegation in Nepal, which participates in the UNSCR 1325 and 1820 Peace Support Working Group (PSWG). This group has conducted advocacy and awareness initiatives to support the Government of Nepal, development partners and civil society to implement UN Security Council UNSCR 1325. It has also provided technical support to the Government of Nepal for the development and implementation of the National Plan of Action on 1325 and 1820, particularly to ensure a participatory process. The National Plan of Action was launched on 17 February 2011 in Nepal and 23 February in New York at the Commission on the Status of Women. The group monitors progress towards implementing UNSCR 1325 and 1820, seeks to ensure that different funding modalities, such as the Nepal Peace Trust Fund, include UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in their funding criteria and provides technical expertise as required.

EU Delegations use a wide variety of financial instruments to support women, peace and security in their host countries. The funding instrument most frequently mentioned by EU Delegations (17 delegations⁸) was the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), followed by the Non State Actors and Local Authorities in Development (NSA/LA, mentioned by 13 Delegations). Other instruments were mentioned more rarely, such as Food Security (Burma/Myanmar) and Migration and Asylum (Ethiopia). The Development Cooperation Instrument's specific budget line on gender was mentioned by the Delegations of Angola and Burundi. Six Delegations⁹ mentioned the European Development Fund (EDF), four the Decentralised Cooperation Instrument –Investing in People and three¹⁰ the Instrument for Stability.

Supporting the role of women in peacebuilding in Pakistan

In the context of the unravelling crisis in the North Western border areas, the Pakistani Government requested support with the preparation of a Post-Crisis Needs Assessment (PCNA). Developed by the European Union, Asian Development Bank, World Bank and United Nations during a 10-months period until August 2010, the PCNA assessed peace building opportunities in the fields of governance, rule of law, agricultural and natural resources, off-farm economic development, education, infrastructure, health, social protection and strategic communications. Three crosscutting issues were adopted, namely Peace Building and Crisis Sensitivity, Capacity-Development and Gender. Attention was paid to ensure that both women and men participated in stakeholder and community consultations during the crisis analysis phase, and that gender dimensions were considered in the needs assessment phase.

Support to the civil society plays a particularly important role. The EU supports, for example, Somali women's groups and encouraged the formation of the Somali Women's Agenda (SWA), a Somali advocacy movement for gender equality and women empowerment that has opened space for women's engagement in crucial legislative and policy processes. SWA has successfully lobbied for the inclusion of women in the Independent Federation for the Constitution Commission (IFCC), which was tasked with drafting the new Somali Constitution.

⁸ Burundi, Burma/Myanmar, DRC, Ethiopia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Nepal, Nigeria, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Pakistan (forthcoming), PNG (regional project), Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tadjikistan, Togo, Uganda

⁹ DRC, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Somalia, Timor Leste, Uganda

¹⁰ Burma/Myanmar, Burundi, DRC

Not many EU Delegations refer to capacity building initiatives. In Ivory Coast, the EU provides training for judicial, penitentiary and police staff on women and child victims. Another interesting initiative takes place in Somalia where the EU plans to carry out an analysis of efforts taken to implement UNSCRs 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889 including a capacity needs assessment of all the relevant Ministries. In Angola, the EU provides specific technical assistance to the Ministry of family and women (MINFAMU).

Innovative funding through the media budget - Occupied Palestinian Territories

In 2009, the EU supported Shashat for the production of 4 documentaries on gender, including abuse and violence against women. The films, produced by young Palestinian women filmmakers addressing different aspect of Palestinian women's lives, provoked reactions beyond any expectations: for example, only within the 48 hours following the screening in Tulkarem, 14 complaints on violence were filed by women at the local police.

EU Member States:

About half of the EU Member States that reported had used political dialogue as a tool to promote women, peace and security. Several of the EUMS having adopted National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 specifically mentioned acting within this framework¹¹. For example the development of Ireland's NAP has been being informed by a cross-learning initiative involving participants from Ireland/Northern Ireland, Liberia and Timor-Leste.

EU Member States support the implementation of UNSCR 1325 through a number of different channels, including capacity building/training courses, seminars and conferences, research, coordination and cooperation or support through agencies. In a number of conflict and post-conflict countries, EU Member States conduct policy dialogues on the implementation of UNSCR 1325, including elimination of gender-based violence. This is for instance done by Sweden in DRC, Guatemala, Afghanistan and Colombia. In support, the Swedish development agency Sida developed methodological tools on dialogues, including a tool 'How to Conduct Dialogue on Gender-based violence' as well as country specific dialogue strategies and plans related to UNSCR 1325.

¹¹ Finland, Netherlands, Sweden, UK

Some EU Member States provide technical support, including Ireland in Sierra Leone, Timor Leste and Liberia, specifically on implementing CEDAW. Some EUMS actively promote the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in international crisis management operations, civilian and military. For example, Finland was part of a group that commissioned a study on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the operation ISAF in Afghanistan. Germany funded a project in Afghanistan supporting selected ministries at national and provincial levels to incorporate a gender perspective into their policies and work.

EU Member States stressed the importance of implementing the UNSCR 1325 both in bilateral meetings with third countries and at multilateral fora. For example, Latvia together with Estonia, Greece and Lithuania organised in October 2009 a symposium to gain views and ideas on ways of promoting gender perspective in CSDP missions and operations in order to increase the efficiency of these missions. Spain and Colombia addressed women, peace and security in their human rights dialogue. Slovenia has joined the initiative of nine allies of NATO that strive for a strong political message from NATO on its further engagement in implementing UNSCR 1325. Bulgaria highlighted the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 during Coordination committee meeting of the South Eastern Defence Ministerial (SEDM) process. Many projects are co-financed by the EU, EU Member States, third countries, other international humanitarian funds and UN agencies having specific funds and responsibilities in relation to gender. The UK takes an active role in promoting UNSCR 1325 at the UN Security Council.

EU Member States provide women, peace and security relevant capacity building particularly in the field of justice. For example, Spain led in June 2010 a project for the design and implementation of specialised courts on violence against women in Guatemala. Capacity building may also be provided through strengthening women leaders, including members of parliaments, and supporting women's active participation in governance institutions and democratic process¹² as well as through technical gender expertise for government authorities¹³

Almost all EU Member States mention support to international organisations, research institutions, civil society or other organisations active on women, peace and security. Support to civil society is provided through regular meetings with civil society organisations and through facilitating efforts of women's organisations (e.g. in the DRC, Afghanistan and Timor Leste).

¹² Support of Ireland to women's parliamentary associations in Uganda.

¹³ Ireland in Timor Leste and Sierra Leone

EU Member States also support international governmental or non-governmental organisations, including UNIFEM, Femmes Africa Solidarité and ICC Trust Fund for Victims. Moreover, EUMS mention their support to research institutions. For example in Belgium, an inter-varsity research group called 'GRAPAX' works on peace and security policies, including gender issues and UNSCR 1325. UNSCR 1325 is also a priority issue for the academic grant and scholarship schemes managed by the Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences on behalf of the Conflict UNSCR Unit (CRU) of the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs. Sweden has recruited a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) to the Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI) with special focus on the agency's efforts to analyse UN activities on the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

Several EU Member States (Belgium, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary and Latvia) reported that they consider development cooperation or humanitarian aid as main channels of support for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

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

The EU has included specific attention to women, peace and security within its human rights dialogue with the African Union and within the Barcelona Process. The EU-Latin America and Caribbean Summit of May 2010 also paid specific attention to relevant issues in this context, including the need to fight against violence against women, although it did not specifically mention UNSCR 1325.

Since 2009 the EU has systematically included an item on women, peace and security in the EU-African Union (AU) Human Rights Dialogue. In October 2010 women, peace and security was also discussed at the EU-AU Civil Society seminar, held in Addis Ababa before the human rights dialogue. The seminar provided suggestions for concrete outcomes, several of which were adopted at the dialogue. The EU and the AU agreed that, in 2011, a stock-taking workshop should be organised on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Europe and in Africa. Also, the EU and the AU decided to explore cooperation in the field of human rights and gender training for AU peace-keeping missions and the African Stand-by Force (ASF).

In March 2009, the EU contributed to the Monrovia 'International Colloquium on Women's Empowerment, Leadership, Development, International Peace and Security', organised by Presidents Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia and Tarja Halonen from Finland.

Women, peace and security has received particular attention in the EU dialogue with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The final communiqué of the EU-ECOWAS Ministerial Troika Meeting of 11 November 2009 contains specific commitments in this respect (see Insert).

Women as agents in transition towards peace and development (extract of the final communiqué of the EU-ECOWAS Ministerial Troika meeting of 11 November 2009)

“ECOWAS and the EU underlined the critical importance of women’s and girls’ human rights and a full involvement of women in the promotion of peace, security and development in accordance with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as well as the UN Security Council UNSCRs 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889 on Women, Peace and Security. The Parties underscored their resolve to step up efforts to empower women and to protect women and girls from gender-based and sexual violence during and after armed conflict, and to combat impunity for these crimes, considering them to constitute crimes against humanity if committed systematically.

The Parties affirmed the need to enable women to get more actively involved in mediation and peace negotiation efforts on an equal basis, and to assure a greater role for women in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and UNSCR as well as sustainable reconstruction. As part of these efforts, the Parties emphasised the urgency to address attitudinal issues concerning women and girls as agents for peace and as political actors. Both sides also agreed on the necessity to facilitate women's participation in economic life, notably by guaranteeing equitable access to education, justice and resources, including through specific instruments such as micro-credit.”

Within the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, a second Ministerial Conference on Strengthening the role of women in society took place in Marrakesh on 11-12 November 2009. The Conference enabled the partners of the Union for the Mediterranean to reaffirm their commitment to the Istanbul Conclusions and the Common Framework of Action 2006-2011, to evaluate progress achieved since its setting up and to learn the lessons of this first experience. In the outcome document of the Conference the Ministers renew their commitments towards a number of areas, including women, peace and security. European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument (ENPI) funding is being allocated specifically to implement the gender commitments. Moreover, in 2011, the Commission will launch a call for proposal under Investing in People to support projects on gender equality in the European Neighbourhood Policy region; support to the Istanbul process and women, peace and security were priority areas.

The 6th EU-Latin America and Caribbean Summit (18 May 2010) emphasised in its outcome document the importance of gender equality and the empowering of women, increasing their participation in political, social and economic activities and addressing the negative impact of the international financial crisis on their status. In the same document the parties condemned all kind of gender-based violence, and recognised the need to take every necessary measure to prevent and eradicate it. They also stated their commitment to cooperate on these matters, with a view to develop a future dialogue.

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

In their reports, 16 EU Delegations refer to regular local coordination mechanisms, which allow for discussions on women, peace and security related matters. However, only one delegation (Nepal) reported about the existence of a specific coordination group for UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.

These coordination meetings have different names and different compositions:

- project/program committees: The EU Delegation in Burundi participated in the steering committee for the programme on demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants (PDRT), and the EU Delegation in DRC mentioned the coordination of the Stabilisation and Reconstruction of Eastern Congo (STAREC) program.
- UN Cluster system where gender based violence is covered under the protection cluster in humanitarian settings (The EU Delegations in DRC, Côte d'Ivoire, Timor Leste and Iraq).
- government coordination mechanisms, often in collaboration with the UN. The EU Delegation in Papua New Guinea reported that the UN had set up a 'Government of PNG-Development Partner Forum on Gender' to support the coordination of gender activities between development partners, government and civil society organisations. The EU Delegation in Rwanda participated in the National Gender Cluster chaired by the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion and co-chaired by UNFPA and UNIFEM. The EU Delegation in Kenya participated at the meetings of governance, justice sector reform and human rights where gender was addressed.

- donor coordination mechanisms focusing on gender: The EU Delegation in Ethiopia was active in the 'Gender Equality Working Group' as part of the Development Assistance Group and chaired by UNIFEM. The main function of this group was to coordinate gender related activities amongst all donors, also in the context of the implementation of the EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development. The EU Delegation in Nepal mentioned the Utstein Group, as the main forum for the coordination of development partners in Nepal, regularly raising the issue of gender equality. The EU Delegation in Uganda reported the establishment of a Donor Co-ordination Group (DCGG), meeting monthly and comprised of Gender Focal Points from all missions in Uganda including EU Member States. The EU Delegation in Pakistan participated in the Interagency Gender and Development Group (INGAD). The EU Delegation in Uganda participated to the Donor Co-ordination Group, which was a forum for co-ordination between development partners, civil society and the government. The EU Delegation in Timor Leste mentioned the Gender Equality Coordination meetings chaired by the Irish cooperation. The EU Delegation in Iraq was active in various groups, ranging from the EU Development Counselors meetings, EU Human Rights Working Group to the gender task force and the UN Sector Outcome Teams. The EU Delegation in Burma/Myanmar mentioned the Humanitarian Partnership Group Meeting and the Partnership Group for Aid Effectiveness. The EU Delegation in Somalia co-chaired with USAID the Somalia Donors Group where gender issues were brought up.
- civil society coordination platforms: The EU Delegation in Nepal referred to the Peace Support Working Group on UNSCR 1325 and 1820.

7 EU Delegations reported that there were no specific coordination mechanisms on gender in place.

Indicator 5: Number of projects or programmes in specific sectors – notably SSR, DDR, human rights, civil society, health and education, humanitarian aid and development cooperation – implemented in fragile, conflict or post conflict countries¹⁴ that significantly contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment or have gender equality as their principal purpose; total amount of this funding and its percentage of co-operation programmes in the respective country.

In total the EU and the Member States reported spending about € 200 million in 2009 and early 2010 on women, peace and security related activities.

¹⁴ List of countries used by the OECD DAC INCAF.

In 2009 and early 2010, EU Member States reported funding activities in the countries concerned¹⁵ related to gender (direct and indirect impact) for over € 1 billion. About 28% of the funding had direct impact on women and women's empowerment (around € 277 million). Around 12% of overall funding was directly related¹⁶ to the implementation of UNSCR 1325, amounting to about €117 million.

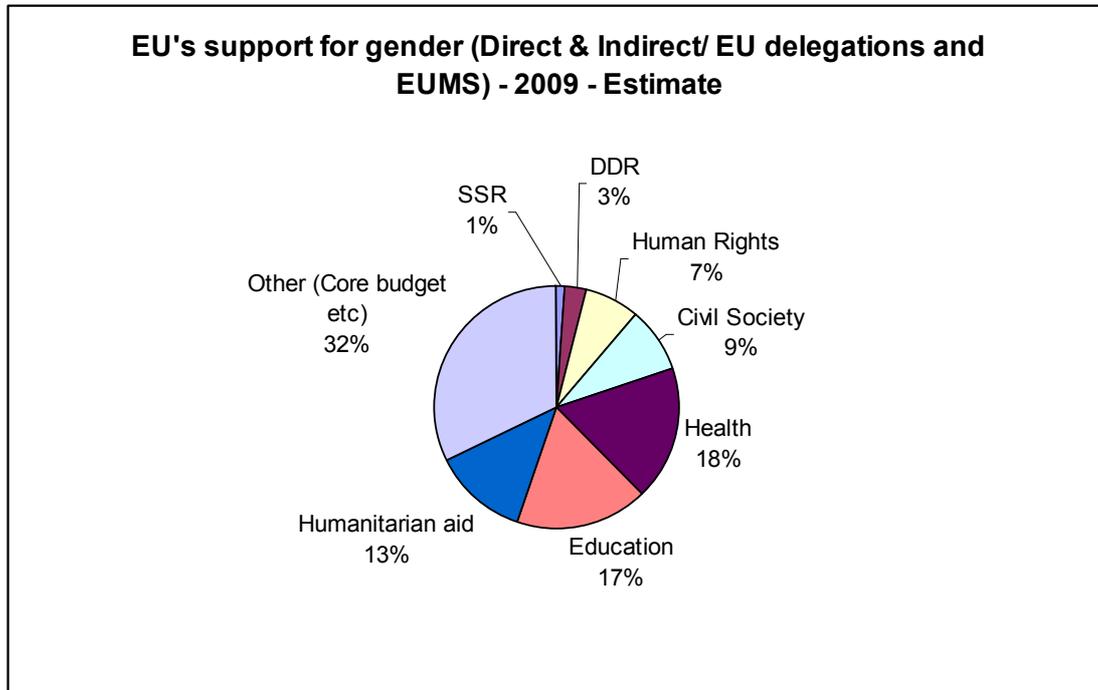
Sweden and the Netherlands were the biggest donors of those that reported, specifically funding women, peace and security with respectively € 27 million and € 23 million. SIDA, the Swedish Development Agency, also provided funding for the Swedish Police's international development projects, where gender is mainstreamed, for € 14 million between 2006 and 2010. Other donors provided a range of funding for programmes either specifically on women, peace and security or that mainstreamed gender into projects. For example the UK spent more than € 15 million (£14 million) on directly related activity and more than € 170 million (£155 million) on indirect activity. Germany funds number of substantive programmes on SSR directly benefiting women, for example training of police officers and support to public prosecutor's office on sexual crimes. It should be noted that the available data only reflect partially the reality as not all EU Member States responded or were able to give sufficiently detailed information.

Overall, around 25% of all reported funding by EU Member States on UNSCR 1325-related projects were implemented in Afghanistan: more than € 30 million. The European Commission also provided funding for € 4.8 million in Afghanistan and the EU Delegation in Kabul spent an additional € 900.000 on gender-relevant actions in the areas of human rights and civil society. Other large contributions by EU Member States went to projects in the African Great Lakes Region, Nepal and the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

¹⁵ Based on the contributions received from 24 EU Member States. A large country such as Italy is missing. We can assume they are also funding gender and 1325-related activities.

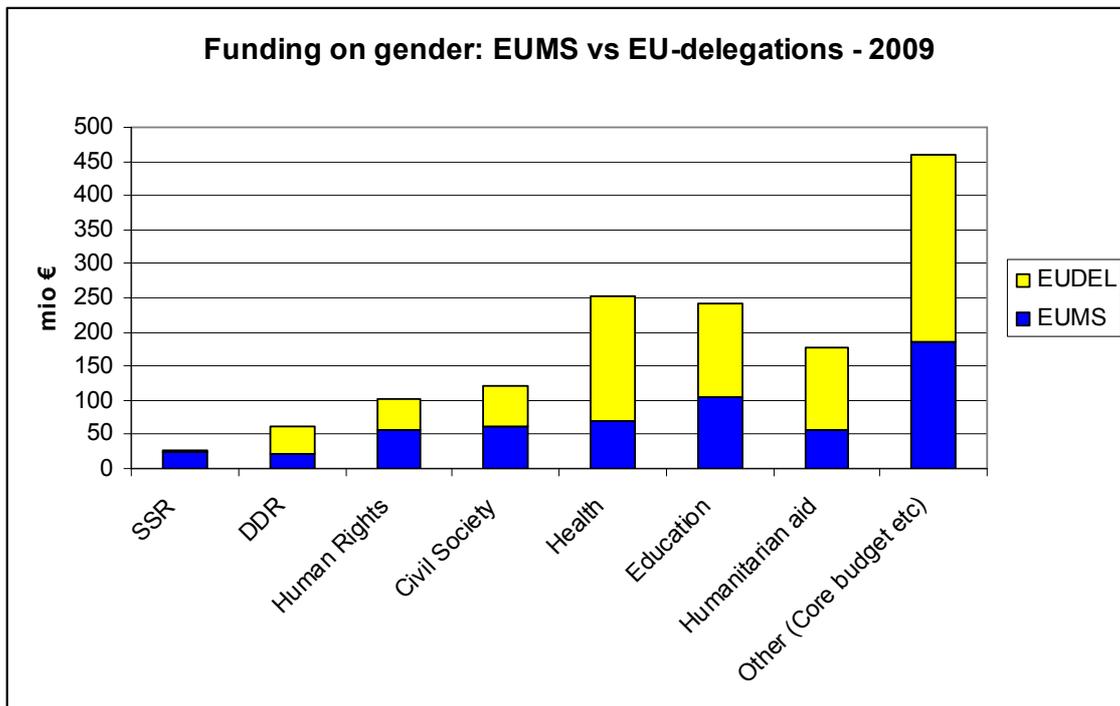
¹⁶ Mainly SSR, DDR, human rights related to peace and security, relevant CSO support etc.

EU Delegations reported¹⁷ funding projects with direct impact on gender and women's rights for € 165 million of which about € 50 million directly on UNSCR 1325-related activities. Funding that was estimated to have an indirect impact on women by EU-delegations amounted to € 863 million.

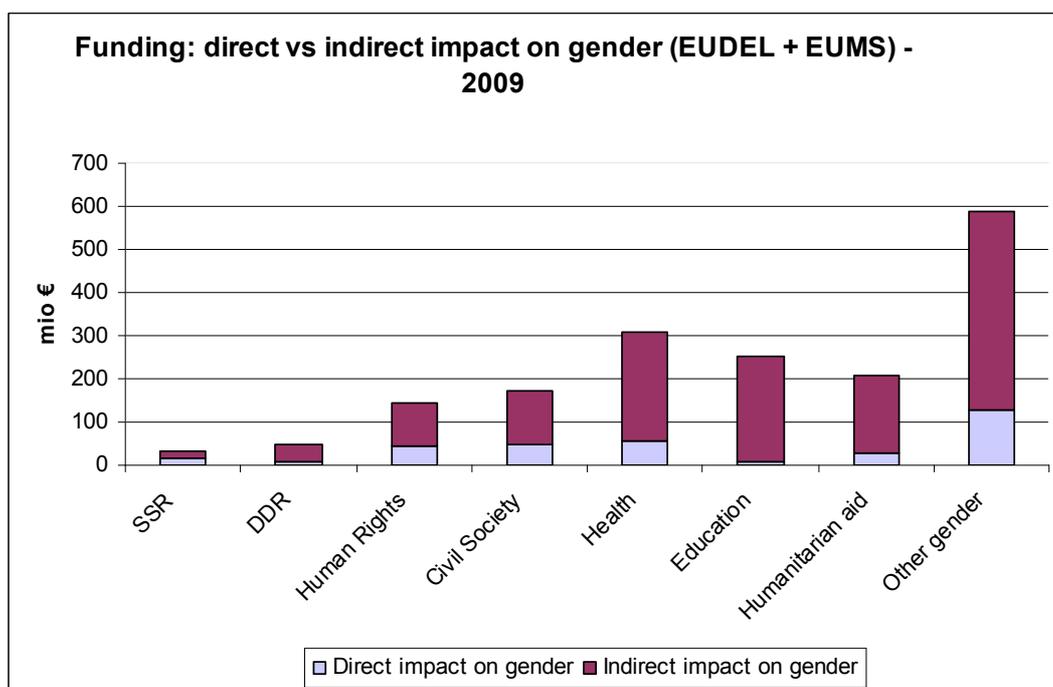


¹⁷ Based on the contributions received from 23 EU Delegations. Note that humanitarian aid funding, although reported in the tables in the following pages, is not allocated by EU delegations but by DG ECHO.

(The category ‘Other gender’ refers to donations to the core budget of e.g. UN agencies, ICRC etc. with earmarking for gender.)



The data shows that the SSR and DDR programmes funded by the EU – at the local level – and EU Member States that are specifically targeting women, count for € 18.8 million or about 28% of the total of € 67 million spent on SSR and DDR. In the field of human rights and support to civil society the direct impact on women is larger: respectively 42% and 56% of the overall budgets.



It is also important to complement the data above with information about projects and programmes managed by the European Commission at the Headquarters level.

The European Commission reported that it provided funding for about € 21 million on projects related to women, peace and security. Through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the EU is supporting UN Women in facilitating the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on Women, Peace and Security in the South Caucasus (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan) and in Central Asia (Pakistan and the Ferghana Valley-spreading across eastern Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) with a two year programme "Women Connect Across Conflicts: Building Accountability for Implementation of UNSCRs 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889" (EU contribution 1 MEUR). This programme aims at developing National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions in Georgia and Pakistan, enhancing the mobilisation of national partners and women's activists in regional dialogues for reconciliation, tolerance, and compliance in the Ferghana Valley and strengthening protection mechanisms for women and girls against sexual and gender-based violence in Georgia.

The EU works closely with civil society to boost women's participation in peace and security. It can be estimated that between 2007-2010 around 20% of EIDHR projects were promoting and protecting women and girls' rights across the world both as a specific priority of project actions or as part of mainstreaming activities.

Under the EIDHR, more than 60 million Euro are allocated each year to EU Delegations around the world to facilitate the support of small-size projects implemented by local civil society organisations. The projects selected through local calls for proposals can range in size from € 10.000 to € 300.000. Some examples of smaller projects include preventing trafficking of women and girls by increasing awareness among students, parents and school teachers in Kyrgyzstan or enhancing political representation and participation in the elections of marginalised indigenous rural people, especially women, in the South Kordofan State of Sudan.

The Commission Humanitarian Aid department's (DG ECHO) funding on protection and assistance, including coordination, shelter, food assistance, health, psychological and psycho-social support is highly relevant to the implementation of UNSCR 1325. Although the Humanitarian Aid department does not systematically use a gender marker yet, an analysis of the projects it supports showed that more than € 30 million were allocated in support to gender-focused activities in the period covered by this report. This estimate only reflects a small proportion of the gender-sensitive actions it supports in the field. The European Commission humanitarian response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) largely focuses on medical and psychological assistance for survivors. In 2010 in the DRC, up to € 1,4 millions were allocated to fund the provision of free medical services and- psychosocial activities to help survivors reintegrate into their communities. Making sure that humanitarian actors have the necessary knowledge and capacity to deal with SGBV in a coordinated way is also crucial which is why the European Commission currently supports UNFPA in coordination with UNICEF and UNHCR (€ 1.6 Million), to develop the capacities of the cluster system and humanitarian actors to better address SGBV in nine humanitarian settings.

In 2011, the EU will support trans-national and/or trans-regional projects building the capacity of civil society in the area of women, peace and security under the Instrument for Stability (planned allocation: € 2 million).

The EU continued also to work closely with candidate countries to the EU and potential candidates to ensure that gender equality is also addressed throughout national legislation and policy, including in peace and security issues. In the accession process, candidate countries are required to fulfil the Copenhagen criteria, including aligning their legislation with the *acquis communautaire*. Gender equality and non-discrimination, and also preventing violence against women, trafficking and other related issues, are important elements of the political criteria that candidates need to comply with. In addition to the political criteria, the negotiating chapters on social policy and employment as well as on judiciary and fundamental rights specifically address gender equality and non-discrimination issues. Through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) candidates for accession are provided with financial and technical assistance in order to address these areas.

The EU Action Plan for Gender Equality in Development, adopted in 2010, makes of women, peace and security a clear objective of EU external assistance.

Indicator n°6: Number of national action plans or other strategic, national level documents or reporting procedures in EU Member States

In the time of the writing of the report, 10 EU Member States had a National Action Plan on women, peace and security (Austria (2007), Belgium (2009), Denmark (2005), Estonia (2010), Finland (2008) Netherlands, Portugal (2009), Spain (2007), Sweden (2006), UK (2010). 8 of these mention accountability mechanism to parliament (Finland, Netherlands, Sweden, UK) or the Council of Ministers (Austria, Belgium, Estonia, and Spain). Denmark and Portugal monitor the implementation of their NAP via the inter-ministerial working group. The Netherlands mentions a monitoring system consisting of government and NGOs and has targets were set for 2009-2010. The UK NAP has been designed as a living document strengthened by feedback from civil society structured focus groups on key issues. In some countries also civil society does shadow reporting on the implementation of the NAP (Belgium, UK). The German Federal Government reports regularly to the Parliament on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 since 2004. The report of November 2010 also contains a section on planned measures for the period 2010-2013, including indicators, benchmarks and time lines.

In autumn 2010, five further EU Member States were in the process of finalising (Ireland) or developing (Bulgaria, Greece, France, Slovenia) a NAP. Ireland and Slovenia stated that their NAP will contain an accountability framework.

Specific initiatives to promote gender equality exist in the Ministries of Defence (Austria – foreseen end of 2010, Bulgaria (MoD’s Action Plan for implementation UNSCR 1325), Finland, Greece, Poland, Portugal) and development cooperation and humanitarian action (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Malta, Spain, Sweden, UK).

Furthermore, some EU Member States have additional strategic documents, laws or programmes to achieve gender mainstreaming and gender equality, including in the fields of politics, diplomacy and security sectors:

- Austria (National Action Plan "Gender Equality in the Labour Market" – since June 2010; Budget Law Reform: integration of gender budgeting into the federal government’s budget management, adopted 2009 – implementation until 2013)
- Belgium (law on gender mainstreaming – since 1999, Strategic note on equal rights and opportunities for women and men – since 2002),
- Bulgaria (National strategy on Gender mainstreaming and Gender Equality – 2009-2015)
- Cyprus (National Action Plan on Gender Equality - since 2007).
- Czech Republic (Priorities and Procedures of the Government in Promoting Equality of Women and Men – since 1998)
- Denmark (The Danish Inter-Ministerial Gender Mainstreaming Project, Action Plan 2007-11)
- Germany (the Federal Government has an Action Plan on Gender in Development Policy. The Federal Government’s Action Plan on Civil Crisis Prevention also contains measures and policies aimed at increasing women’s role in conflict prevention and transformation as well as in peace negotiations).
- Ireland (National Women’s Strategy 2007-16),
- Finland (Program for Gender-Equality 2009-11),
- France (Strategic Gender Orientation Document 2007)
- Latvia (Concept Paper on Implementation of Gender Equality - since 2001, Program for the Implementation of Gender Equality 2007-10)
- the Netherlands (‘More opportunities for women’ –Emancipation Policy 2008-11),
- Poland (Annual Government Report on Antidiscrimination Policy and Equal Treatment)
- Portugal (Strategic Document for Gender Issues)
- Romania (law since 2002 and a National Strategy on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men 2010-12)
- Slovenia (National Program for Equal Opportunities of Women and Men 2005-13 and a Directive for the implementation of the UNSC UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace, Security – since 2009)
- UK (Annual Report on Human Rights (including women’s rights, DfID – How To Note on Gender Mainstreaming and Stabilisation Unit – Stabilisation Issues Note: Gender).

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

Between 2007 and 2009, the European Commission, UNIFEM and ILO Training Center of Turin implemented a project (total budget of € 4,7 million, € 2,5 million EC contribution) focusing on gender equality and aid effectiveness agenda. Four conflict-affected or fragile States (Nepal, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the DRC) were among the programme's 12 focus countries. The programme produced a specific study on Nepal analysing the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (available on www.gendermatters.eu).

In the framework of the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the EU supported UNIFEM in carrying out a project titled "Women Connect Across Conflicts: Building Accountability for Implementation of UN Security Council UNSCRs 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889". This action aimed at spurring implementation of these UNSCRs in South Asia (Pakistan and Afghanistan), the Southern Caucasus (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan) and the Central Asia/Ferghana Valley (Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan).

In 2009 the EU and the AU organised two seminars on women, peace and security in New York with the aim to build momentum for the 10th anniversary of UNSCR 1325. Women, peace and security has since 2009 been a standing item in the EU-AU human rights dialogue, and was discussed in the EU-AU civil society seminar 18-19 October 2010.

The EU has exchanged information on its women, peace and security policy with the DPKO (EU-UN Steering Committee in 2009) and NATO. The latter has actively participated in the different workshops and seminars organised by the EU in 2009 and 2010 and the EU participated in the annual conference of the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives in 2010. On 27 January 2010, Commission VP Margot Wallström and NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen hosted an event on women, peace and security with the participation of Former US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Spanish First Vice-President Maria Teresa Fernandez de la Vega. The event saw the participation of approximately 400 people, including NGOs, military officials and policy-makers.

Denmark co-operated with the International Criminal Court Trust Fund for Rehabilitating and Supporting Victims of Sexual Violence in Africa, the World Bank Multi-Country Demobilisation and Reintegration Program for Great Lakes region, Learning for Equality, Access and Peace Program (LEAP II). It also supported the integration of gender concerns to AU and ECOWAS structures and to the UNDP Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery. Poland and Bulgaria reported that they worked within NATO Committee on Gender Perspective-NCGP, monitoring the practices of training on gender equality and elimination of all forms of discrimination in the armed forces with particular emphasis on the participation of women soldiers in missions abroad.

Indicator 8: Number and percentage of women mediators and negotiators and women's civil society groups in formal or informal peace negotiations supported by the EU (2008-2009).

The EU and 7 EU Member States¹⁸ report having financially or politically supported peace negotiations over the past two years. Countries that were specifically mentioned were Afghanistan, Sudan/Uganda, Somalia, Sri Lanka and DRC (formal negotiations) and Côte d'Ivoire, Burundi, Kenya, Burma/Myanmar, Nepal, Timor Leste and the Occupied Palestinian Territories (informal processes).

Unfortunately the number of women's representation in most of the peace negotiations supported is unknown, possibly reflecting that this was not yet considered an objective or a criteria in itself. The following information was included:

- The EU Office for Somalia reported that there were no women mediators in the Djibouti Peace Talks (Somalia) that resulted in the Djibouti Peace Agreement supported by the EU. Although women civil society organisations were present, they were too outnumbered to have a real impact on the outcome.
- The EU Delegation in Uganda reported that there had been a high representation of women during the interface between the high level discussions and the affected communities in Northern Uganda and that women had played a very active role during the meetings held in communities, contributing to the relative peace currently being enjoyed in the northern region. The process had been supported through the Instrument for Stability. Sweden mentioned that although there had been no women mediators in the negotiations themselves, the participation of women civil society representatives had lead to issues prioritised by women being taken into account.

¹⁸ Austria, Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Poland, Sweden, UK

- The EU Delegation in Afghanistan reported that there no women had been present during the peace talks.
- Austria reported having supported the Institute for Integrative Conflict Transformation and Peacebuilding on peace talks for Sri Lanka, with a woman lead mediator/project manager.
- Finland reported that for an informal mediation seminar on Somalia it had hosted, 7 of the Somali participants had been women (one from civil society) and that including non Somalis there had been 13 women participants of 65, amounting to 20%.

Indicator 9: EU activities in support of women's participation in peace negotiations (2008-2009)

Five EU Member States¹⁹ reported to have financially supported women's organisations in order to empower them to contribute to informal or formal peace talks. EU Member States supported local women's organisations in the DRC, Uganda and Sudan. They also channelled support through non-governmental organisations such as 'Femmes, Africa, Solidarité' Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, Crisis Management Initiative and Club de Madrid. EU delegations reported relevant funding to civil society organisations in Burma/Myanmar, Nepal, Somalia and Papua New Guinea.

Four EU Member States and three EU Delegations reported having supported women's participation in peace negotiations in other ways than financially²⁰. Netherlands reported having given political support to women in elections and referenda in Sudan and having lobbied for the inclusion of women to take place in the Nairobi Dialogue on Eastern DRC (January 2009). Austria's Special Envoy of the Foreign Ministry for International Women's Issues supported women mediators, negotiators or women's civil society organisations in relation to UNSCR 1325. The EU Delegation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories mentioned that, during her visit to the region in March 2010, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Catherine Ashton highlighted the need of having more women involved in peace negotiations.

¹⁹ Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, UK

²⁰ Austria, Finland, France, Netherlands and EU delegations in Sudan, OPT and Somalia

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

Most of the EU Delegations referred to a consolidated practice of holding an annual number between two and five meetings at Ambassadorial level and between 7 and 12 and Head of Section/Official level. Several EU Delegations (DRC, Ethiopia, Nepal, Sudan) reported organising monthly or bi-monthly meetings with civil society where women's rights were discussed. Other Delegations (Burundi, Fiji, Togo, Uganda) relied on more ad hoc contacts with women's groups and civil society organisations.

Sweden reported that its National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 lists the organisation of discussions with women representatives as an important activity. To this end Sweden had initiated mapping processes in Afghanistan, DRC, Guatemala, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Sudan with the purpose to identify women's rights organisations in these countries.

Belgium and Ireland had informed their embassies of the importance of UNSCR 1325 and the National Action Plan process, encouraging these to raise awareness, collect information and advocate for the inclusion of UNSCR 1325 in peace and security work. Spanish embassies in Africa had held preparatory meetings with governments and NGOs participating in the 'V meeting of Women for a Better World' (March 2010).

Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Slovenia and the UK reported that embassies and experts at capital held regular meetings with women's leaders and groups on women, peace and security, but that there was no formal instruction regarding this as it was considered a normal part of their wider bilateral activities globally. Austria also mentioned its Special Envoy of the Foreign Ministry for International Women's Issues who is the focal point for contact with women's groups and NGOs.

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

Among the 36 EU Delegations reached by the questionnaire, there was only one woman Head of Delegation in December 2010 (Eritrea).

The average percentage of women heads of diplomatic missions among the 18 EU Member States that replied to this question, was 18%, with the highest numbers in Sweden (34%), Finland (33%) and Estonia (25%).

The average percentage of staff participating in UN peacekeeping operations among the 21 EU Member States that replied to this question, was 5%, with the highest numbers in Sweden (21%) and Romania (14%). Eight EU Member States of those that replied declared having no women involved in UN missions.

The average percentage of women among the staff participating in CSDP missions or operations from the 18 EU Member States that replied to this question, was 10%, with the highest numbers in Finland (30%), Sweden (26%) and Estonia (16%). One Member State of those that replied declared having no women involved in CSDP missions.

The replies of EU Member States are summarised in the attached table.

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

EU Member States:

Proportion of men and women trained specifically in gender equality among diplomatic staff employed by the EU Member States:

- 8 EU Member States (Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Netherlands, Portugal and Slovenia) responded. Of these, Austria and Denmark had trained the highest number of diplomatic staff with respectively 277 and 450 trained. Portugal declared that all diplomats having joined the diplomatic service in 2010 were trained in gender equality. The other EU Member States did not indicate any details.

Proportion of men and women trained specifically in gender equality among civilian staff employed by the EU Member States:

- 5 EU Member States (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Hungary) provided data. Austria and Hungary indicated that 1 staff member was trained (e.g. gender field adviser course). Belgium and Finland indicated that 100% of staff was trained. Denmark responded that training was integrated in the Core Course, Safety and Security Course as well as Pre-mission training in 2009.

Proportion of men and women trained specifically in gender equality among military staff employed by the EU Member States:

- 7 (Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Spain, Finland, Hungary, Sweden) EU Member States responded, indicating a number of persons trained between 2 and a proportion of 100%. Denmark and Spain indicated that gender equality and women, peace and security issues were integrated at all levels in training for military staff. The other EU Member States did not indicate any details.

Proportion of men and women trained specifically in gender equality among military staff participating in UN peacekeeping operations and CSDP missions :

- 11 EU Member States responded. Five indicated that all military staff participating in UN peacekeeping operations and CSDP missions received training on gender issues as part of their overall training (Austria, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Sweden). Bulgaria stated that between 66,6 and 75% of military staff was trained, depending on the operation. The other EU Member States did not indicate any details.

Proportion of men and women trained specifically in gender equality among police staff participating in UN peacekeeping operations and CSDP missions:

- 6 EU Member States responded. Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia and Finland indicated that all their police staff participating in UN peacekeeping operations and CSDP missions received a training in gender issues. Sweden indicated that 94% of the female officers and 98% of the male officers working in EU missions were trained in gender equality/women, peace and security. The other EU Member States did not indicate any details.

EU Delegations in third countries:

- Most of the EU Delegations declared 1 or 2 women having received training on issues of gender equality. On the basis of the replies provided, men seemed to be trained to a much lesser extent. With 16 staff members (7 women, 9 men; 28% of total staff) having been trained, the EU Delegation to Ethiopia scored particularly well.

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

Gender is explicitly mentioned in the Joint Actions establishing two of the ongoing CSDP missions and operations (EUJUST LEX IRAQ and EULEX Kosovo). The Council Joint Action on EULEX Kosovo requests that the mission “ensures that all its activities respect international standards concerning human rights and gender mainstreaming.” For EUJUST LEX-Iraq the Council Joint Action states that “activities should maintain a balanced representation of the Iraqi population, based on a human rights and gender equality approach.” The Council Joint Actions on EUPOL and EUSEC RD Congo do not mention gender but include specific references to the need to combat sexual violence.

However, all the missions and operations responded that their planning documents included clear references to gender aspects of crisis management. Examples given include EUJUST LEX, where the mission’s planning documents contain a series of directives highlighting gender issues as an important aspect of the mission’s intervention in Iraq; EUPM BiH, where both the CONOPS for the extension of EUPM in BiH and the OPLAN for the extension of EUPM in BiH include the reference to the relevant documents on gender aspects of crisis management. Furthermore, EUMM Georgia underlines that reference to relevant gender related documents are made in the CONOPS, and in the OPLAN, which makes several references to gender mainstreaming in the mission.

These provisions were reflected in a number of specific actions implemented, with some examples included in the table below.

Details of responses received	
EU NAVFOR ATALANTA	1) Mission mandate (Joint Action): No 2) Planning documents: Yes .
EUBAM Moldova-Ukraine²¹	1) Mission mandate: No 2) Planning documents: Yes . EUBAM Detailed Description of Action specifies Output 1.4. the following way: “The evaluation report on the respect of the fundamental human rights in border management at the border between the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine provided”. The activities planned in order to achieve this output include evaluation of the respect for human dignity and fundamental human rights by the partner services at the border between the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, as well as facilitation and coordination of the evaluation by external donors of guarantees related to asylum seekers and illegal immigrants during the period of detention and return process. Those activities include the observation of gender aspects within them. Moreover, EUBAM deals with preventing border related crimes, such as trafficking in human beings (Activity 3.2.3. of EUBAM 8 Detailed Description of Action) which involves mainly young women of Moldova and Ukraine. It means that indirect references to gender aspects are present in EUBAM planning documents.
EUBAM Rafah	1) Mission mandate (Joint Action): No 2) Planning documents: Yes . The OPLAN mentions gender as being part of the Rafah Crossing Point monitors’ tasks. The mission is tasked to ‘monitor the performance and verify compliance of the Palestinian border police and customs officials i.e. concerning: immigration, including the screening of passengers and scanning of luggage according to international standards (including human rights and gender). However, these are currently not implemented in practise since EUBAM has suspended all operations at the Rafah Crossing Point since June 2007.
EUFOR Althea	1) Mission mandate (Joint Action): No . 2) Planning documents: Yes . Being aware of the differences in the security needs of men and women, the mission implements its mandate towards both men and women on the basis of sex-disaggregated information. Troops are trained to listen and ask questions to everybody, men and women, governmental and nongovernmental sectors and only then analyse and conclude on the security situation. Plans are adjusted to account for the specific needs identified. Gender matrix applied by the LOT (Local Observation Teams).
EUJUST LEX IRAQ	1) Mission mandate (Joint Action): Yes . 2) Planning documents: Yes . The mission’s OPLAN and CONOPS both highlight the importance of gender mainstreaming in the mission’s activities, recognising the importance of mainstreaming gender both at the mission’s internal organisation and at its actions in the field. UNSCR 1325 is clearly stated as a guiding document to implement gender mainstreaming within the Iraqi Criminal Justice System (ICJS). The mission has trained a considerable amount of women working within the penitentiary and judiciary in Iraq. It has developed gender relevant training including domestic violence, women in the work place and vulnerable prisoners.
EULEX Kosovo	1) Mission mandate (Joint Action): Yes . 2) Planning documents: Yes , specific reference is included in the OPLAN stating that ‘gender equality will be given particular attention’. The document specifically refers to UNSCR 1325 as well as the relevant Council documents. The human rights and gender office coordinates the activities of all mission components. Examples of specific activities include the organisation of round table between EULEX senior management and Kosovo women leaders, involvement in the working group drafting the Kosovo law on domestic violence and other legislation, induction trainings on gender for newcomers.

²¹ The European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine is strictly speaking not a CSDP mission but an advisory, technical body funded through the Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) acting as implementing partner.

EUMM Georgia	<p>1) Mission mandate (Joint Action): No</p> <p>2) Planning documents: Yes. The OPLAN includes several references to gender mainstreaming i.a. in the sections of reporting, external action, tasks, human rights and gender. Furthermore, the Mission Implementation Plan (MIP) and subsequent Action Plans track how the mission mainstream gender, both internally and externally. These are reflected in practical work, including patrolling decisions.</p>
EUPM BiH	<p>1) Mission mandate (Joint Action): No</p> <p>2) Planning documents: Yes. Both the CONOPS and the OPLAN include references to the relevant documents on gender aspects in crisis management and women, peace and security. In addition, the OPLAN includes the provision that the mission strives for an improved gender balance in the mission: It contains a specific Annex on gender describing the mission's policy on gender mainstreaming and the mission's gender related tasks. This is reflected in practical work, e.g. in the projects of the mission, when collecting and presenting information, in reports, internet and the mission's magazine.</p>
EUPOL AFGHANISTAN	<p>1) Mission mandate (Joint Action): No</p> <p>2) Planning documents: Yes. The mission has as one of its six strategic principles "Mainstreaming Gender and Human Rights". This is reflected in practical work, in particular reporting.</p>
EUPOL COPPS	<p>1) Mission mandate (Joint Action): No.</p> <p>2) Planning documents: Yes. In the updated OPLAN, the promotion of human rights and gender mainstreaming throughout all relevant activities both internally and externally with the Palestinian Police (PCP) and partners within the Palestinian criminal justice sector is listed as a mission objective. The same document furthermore defines, in the Head of Mission's intent, as one of the goals 'to work in a focused, long term committed and persistent way to ensure the promotion of human rights and gender mainstreaming'. Regarding specific projects, the document states that 'throughout these projects and associated work, the mission is promoting human rights and gender mainstreaming'. Furthermore, the document states that 'he mission will perform the following tasks in accordance with the principle of local ownership and fully taking into account EU policies and guidelines on human rights, gender and children affected by armed conflicts, as well as relevant UN UNSCRs.'</p> <p>A 'Gender Mission Statement', outlining the mission's commitment to gender-mainstreaming and equality, was agreed by the mission's Senior Management Team. See also the mission's Gender Statement at http://www.eupolcops.eu/gender/eupol-cops-gender-statement.</p> <p>These commitments are reflected in practical work, including in community policing, traffic, human resources, training, CID, patrolling, tourist police and special protection forces. Development of basic police training programme with human rights/gender module.</p>
EUPOL RDC	<p>1) Mission mandate (Joint Action): No (there is special mention of international human rights standards and of sexual violence).</p> <p>2) Planning documents: Yes. Support for promotion for gender, especially in the field of fight against sexual violence, is mentioned in the practical tasks or activities of the mission. This is reflected in the mission's work, including in training for the Congolese National Police (CNP) on sexual violence and training of the CNP Internal Inspection Unit. The mission also plans to conduct a CNP 'gender-survey' and is developing information collection on sexual violence.</p>
EUSEC RDC	<p>1) Mission mandate (Joint Action): No.</p> <p>2) Planning documents: Yes. Gender and fight against sexual violence are mentioned twice in the description of the mandate. They are also mentioned as transversal activities of the mission.</p>
EUTM SOMALIA	<p>1) Mission mandate (Joint Action): No.</p> <p>2) Planning documents: Yes. The mission plan envisages human rights and gender mainstreaming. Gender aspects are reflected both in the training of the Somali soldiers and of the newcomers to the missions (induction program).</p>

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

All CSDP missions and operations, apart from EUBAM Rafah, have gender advisors or focal points.

Details of responses received	
EU NAVFOR ATALANTA	One, double-hatted with the position of legal advisor/advisor.
EUBAM Moldova-Ukraine	Focal point: the Trust officer within the mission deals with gender issues.
EUBAM Rafah	None
EUFOR Althea	The Headquarters EUFOR team consists of one civilian gender adviser and two senior military officers that have been appointed as military gender advisors. The civilian appointee is full-time deployed while military appointees are rotated every six months. They are double-hatted and very strategically positioned within the mission with direct access to the Commander.
EUJUST LEX IRAQ	The mission currently employs one gender advisor. This is a “double-hatted” post as the gender advisor is also the mission’s Human Rights and Rule of Law Expert.
EULEX Kosovo	Two full-time international gender experts, one full-time local gender advisor.
EUMM Georgia	A gender advisor and 11 gender focal points (three field office focal points and eight team focal points). Terms of reference for the focal points have been developed and incorporated into the mission structure. The gender advisor’s position is a full-time position, while the field office focal point is a part-time position (one day per week dedicated to gender mainstreaming activities).
EUPM BiH	A gender and human rights advisor/legal advisor was appointed in March 2009. In addition, as of October 2008, a Gender Coordination Board is in place to follow the state of gender equality in the law enforcement sector and within the broader rule of law approach in BiH, to raise gender-awareness within the mission and to identify measures to enhance women participation internally and externally. In line with the EU guidelines on violence against women and girls they assist to the Head of Mission to collect data on violence against women, follow up the actions taken to combat the impunity of perpetrators of violence against women and allow the access to justice for victims.
EUPOL AFGHANISTAN	6 gender and human rights mentors and a chief of the unit in the Gender and Human Rights unit.
EUPOL COPPS	The mission has a gender team made up of three gender focal points from the Rule of Law Section, the Police Advisory Section and the Program Section. All are double-hatted.
EUPOL RDC	Currently two double-hatted gender experts working also for EUSEC.
EUSEC RDC	Currently, two double-hatted gender advisors are working also for EUPOL.
EUTM SOMALIA	One full-time gender advisor.

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

Four CSDP missions/operations indicated that they had dealt with a case/cases of alleged (3 cases found non substantiated) or verified (1 case confirmed) sexual abuse or exploitation and two cases of sexual harassment, addressed following the regulations set out in the Code of Conduct.

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

Four EUSRs reported on this indicator:

- EUSR in Bosnia and Herzegovina: 5%
- EUSR for the Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia: 10%
- EUSR for the Great Lakes Region: 23% (30 of 133 reports)
- EUSR for the Middle East Peace Process: 16%

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

It was not possible to gather sufficient data for this indicator in order to provide a meaningful synthesis. Firstly, data sent by EU Member States²² is often not sex-disaggregated. Secondly, several large countries or countries with significant numbers of asylum seekers did not respond.

However, according to Eurostat²³, more than half of the asylum applicants registered in the 27 EU Member States in 2009 came from 10 countries while 141 countries account for the other half. The main countries of origin were Afghanistan, Russia (including Chechnya), Somalia, Iraq, Kosovo, Georgia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Iran, and Zimbabwe. In 2009, 260 730 asylum seekers lodged an application in the EU-27. Compared with 2008, the annual number of asylum applicants remained broadly stable in the EU with a slight increase of less than 5 000 persons (1.8%). This stability hides significant changes in certain EU Member States: Italy and Greece saw a drop of around 17,700 and 4,000 asylum seekers respectively, while the number of applicants in Germany, France and Belgium increased by 4 900, 5 800 and 6 500 respectively.

More than 90% of applicants from Bangladesh, India, Algeria, Sudan, and Pakistan were men. In the EU-27 in 2009, men represented 2 out of 3 asylum seekers. In Malta female asylum seekers represented overall only 15%. Gender distribution differs significantly depending on the asylum seekers country of origin and ranges from less than 1 woman out of 10 applicants for Bangladesh to almost 6 women out of 10 applicants for Zimbabwe. For countries of origin such as Serbia, China, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Mongolia, Congo, Russia the share of male asylum seekers was between 50 and 60%. Zimbabwe was the only country of origin whose share of female applicants exceeded 50%.

²² 16 EU Member States responded.

²³ For more information:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/publications/migration_asylum

Indicator 12: Table

	Total number of Heads of diplomatic missions			Number of staff participating in UN peacekeeping operations			Number of staff participating in CSDP mission at all levels, including military and police staff		
	Women	Men	Women in %	Women	Men	Women in %	Women	Men	Women in %
AUSTRIA	19	67	22%	6	369	2%	6	326	2%
BELGIUM	11	108	9%	6	179	3%			
BULGARIA					9	0%	12	117	9%
CYPRUS	5	43	10%	0	2	0%	0	3	0%
CZECH REPUBLIC	14	102	12%						
DENMARK				1	40	2%			
ESTONIA	10	30	25%	0	1	0%	3	16	16%
FINLAND	29	58	33%	0	28	0%	45	104	30%
FRANCE				108	1682	6%			
GERMANY									
GREECE	11	73	13%	0	6	0%	29	251	10%
HUNGARY				24	273	8%	106	1761	6%
IRELAND	10	49	17%	0	40	0%	6	101	6%
ITALY									
LATVIA	7	33	18%	0	0		8	173	
LITHUANIA									
LUXEMBOURG									
MALTA	3	24	11%						
NETHERLANDS	26	107	20%	365	5000	7%			
POLAND	16	80	17%	55	1942	3%	815	43651	2%
PORTUGAL	13	114		33	327	9%	2	62	3%
ROMANIA	27	103	21%	14	88	14%	15	208	7%
SLOVAKIA				12	184	6%	5	56	9%
SLOVENIA	6	26	19%	0	60	0%	9	81	11%
SPAIN	28	158	15%	38	388	9%	78	1056	7%
SWEDEN	32	62	34%	13	49	21%	18	68	26%
UNITED KINGDOM	32	189	14%	36	245	13%	26	220	12%
			18%			5%			10%

	Mission/EUSR/MS/Delegation	Status	
1	EUMM	Received	1
2	EUPM BiH	Received	1
3	EUPOL COPPS	Received	1
4	EUBAM Rafah	Received	1
5	EUJUST LEX	Received	1
6	EUPOL RD Congo	Received	1
7	EULEX Kosovo	Received	1
8	EUPOL Afghanistan	Received	1
9	EUSSR Mission Guinea-Bissau	Received	1
10	EUSEC RD Congo	Received	1
11	EUFOR ALTHEA (BiH)	Received	1
12	EUNAVFOR Somalia - Op Atalanta	Received	1
13	EUTM Somalia	Received	1
14	EUBAM Moldova and Ukraine	Received	1
15	EUSR AFGHANISTAN		
16	EUSR AFRICAN UNION		
17	EUSR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Received	1
18	EUSR CENTRAL ASIA	Received	1
19	EUSR Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Received	1
20	EUSR GREAT LACS	Received	1
21	EUSR KOSOVO		
22	EUSR MIDDLE EAST	Received	1
23	EUSR MOLDOVA	Received	1
24	EUSR SOUTH CAUCASUS		
25	EUSR SUDAN		
26	BE	Received	1
27	BG	Received	1
28	CZ	Received	1
29	DK	Received	1
30	DE	Received	1
31	EE	Received	1
32	EL	Received	1
33	ES	Received	1
34	FR	Received	1
35	IE	Received	1
36	IT		

37	CY	Received	1
38	LV	Received	1
39	LT		
40	LU		
41	HU	Received	1
42	MT	Received	1
43	NL	Received	1
44	AT	Received	1
45	PL	Received	1
46	PT	Received	1
47	RO	Received	1
48	SI	Received	1
49	SK	Received	1
50	FI	Received	1
51	SE	Received	1
52	UK	Received	1
53	(RELEX DEL.AFGHANISTAN)	Received	1
54	(RELEX DEL.ANGOLA)	Received	1
55	(RELEX DEL.BURUNDI)	Received	1
56	(RELEX DEL.CAMEROON)		
57	(RELEX DEL.CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC)		
58	(RELEX DEL.CHAD)		
59	(RELEX DEL.IVORY COAST)	Received	1
60	(RELEX DEL.PAYS TIERS.DJIBOUTI)		
61	(RELEX DEL.ERITREA)	Received	1
62	(RELEX DEL.ETHIOPIA)	Received	1
63	(RELEX DEL.FIJI)	Received for Kiribati and Tonga	2
64	(RELEX DEL.GABON)		
65	(RELEX DEL.GUINEA BISSAU)		
66	(RELEX DEL.HAITI)		
67	(RELEX DEL.IRAQ.001)	Received	1
68	(RELEX DEL.JORDAN)		
69	(RELEX DEL.KENYA)	Received for Somalia operations unit and Kenya	2

70	(RELEX DEL.PAYS TIERS.LIBERIA)		
71	(RELEX DEL.MAURITIUS)		
72	(RELEX DEL.PAYS TIERS.NEPAL)	Received	1
73	(RELEX DEL.NIGER)		
74	(RELEX DEL.NIGERIA)		
75	(RELEX DEL.PAKISTAN)	Received	1
76	(RELEX DEL.PAPUA NEW GUINEA)	Received	1
77	(RELEX DEL.RWANDA)	Received	1
78	(RELEX DEL.SENEGAL)		
79	(RELEX DEL.SIERRA LEONE)	Received	1
80	(RELEX DEL.SUDAN)	Received	1
81	(RELEX DEL.PAYS TIERS.TAJIKISTAN)	Received	1
82	(RELEX DEL.THAILAND)	Received (for Burma/Myanmar)	1
83	(RELEX DEL.DR OF CONGO)	Received	1
84	(RELEX DEL.TIMOR-LESTE)	Received	1
85	(RELEX DEL.PAYS TIERS.TOGO)	Received	1
86	(RELEX DEL.UGANDA)	Received	1
87	(RELEX DEL.WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP)	Received	1
88	(RELEX DEL.ZIMBABWE)		
			68
TOTAL Percentage of received questionnaires			77,27%