

Attached is an advance copy of the **Report of the Secretary-General on Women and peace and security** for the information of the members of the Security Council.

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Women and peace and security

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. On 5 October 2009, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 1889(2009) by which it reaffirmed its commitment to the continuing and full implementation, in a mutually reinforcing manner, of its resolutions 1325(2000), 1612(2005), 1674(2006), 1820(2008), 1882(2009), and 1888(2009). The Council expressed its continued deep concern about the persistent obstacles to women's full involvement in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and their participation in post-conflict public life. It acknowledged that the marginalization of women can delay or undermine the achievement of sustainable peace, security and reconciliation.

2. The resolution welcomed the efforts of Member States in implementing Security Council Resolution 1325(2000) at the national level and encouraged them to continue to promote such implementation.

3. In operative paragraph 17 of its resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General “to submit within 6 months, to the Security Council for consideration, a set of indicators for use at the global level to track implementation of its resolution 1325(2000), which could serve as a common basis for reporting by relevant United Nations entities, other international and regional organizations, and Member States, on the implementation of resolution 1325(2000) in 2010 and beyond”. This report is submitted in accordance with that request.

4. The report is organized into six sections. Section I contains the introduction; section II provides information on the role of indicators in monitoring the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325(2000); section III describes the process for the development of indicators; section IV contains a description and justification of the proposed set of indicators; section V discusses how to make the selected indicators operational; and section VI contains conclusions and recommendations.

II. The role of indicators in monitoring implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325(2000)

5. Indicators are signposts of change; a means for determining the *status quo* and the progress towards the intended goal. They indicate trends and, allow for tracking of progress towards intended results. Indicators are critical for effective monitoring and evaluation, and they help to:

- Improve decision-making for ongoing program and project management;
- Measure progress and achievements as understood by the different stakeholders;
- Clarify consistency between activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts;
- Ensure accountability to all stakeholders by demonstrating progress;
- Assess program, project and staff performance;
- Identify the need for corrective or remedial action.

6. The development of indicators is a wide-ranging and multifaceted process which aims to bring together basic statistics from many different fields and data collection programmes. They are invaluable in planning, policy making, research and monitoring and reporting.

7. A comprehensive set of indicators has the potential to help identify areas of implementation requiring urgent attention. Knowledge of where implementation has been more or less successful also provides evidence to ground optimal programming in best and effective practices. Indicators that can be applied globally, as requested in Security Council Resolution 1889(2009), are thus a major step towards fostering more effective, concerted and coordinated action to implement the resolution. It is important to highlight that the set of indicators are intended to act as a complement to existing analytical reporting mechanisms on the implementation of SCR 1325(2000).

III. The process for the development of the set of indicators

8. In response to the Security Council request, the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women and Peace and Security, chaired by the Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, established a Technical Working Group, TWGGI, coordinated by the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI), to define the requested set of indicators. UNIFEM served as the technical lead of the 15-entity Working Group. TWGGI established a set of principles to guide the development of indicators as follows:

(i) Indicators must be SMART, that is: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound;

(ii) Indicators should be gender-sensitive, and include both qualitative and quantitative features, so as to be capable of tracking changes at the local, national, regional and international levels;

(iii) The indicators would be organized in line with the five pillars of the 2008-2009 United Nations System-wide Action Plan framework of implementing SCR 1325(2000);

(iv) The indicators would be developed through a consultative process and would draw from a mapping exercise of

existing indicators. New indicators would be developed where gaps in monitoring and data collection were identified.

A. Thematic Framework

9. All activities of the United Nations entities under the 2008-2009 United Nations System-wide Action Plan framework for implementing SCR 1325(2000) were organized around five thematic areas namely prevention, participation, protection, relief and recovery and normative. The TWGGI, developed indicators in four of these thematic areas, prevention, participation, protection and relief and recovery as the fifth thematic area – normative - was determined to be cross-cutting, and therefore incorporated within the four areas selected.

10. The 2008-2009 United Nations System-wide Action Plan outlined goals under each of the thematic areas as follows:

(a) *Prevention*: mainstream a gender perspective into all conflict prevention activities and strategies, develop effective gender-sensitive early warning mechanisms and institutions, and

strengthen efforts to prevent violence against women, including various forms of gender-based violence.

(b) *Participation*: promote and support women's active and meaningful participation in all peace processes as well as their representation in formal and informal decision-making at all levels; improve partnership and networking with local and international women's rights groups and organizations; recruit and appoint women to senior positions in the United Nations, including Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, and in peacekeeping forces, including military, police and civilian personnel.

(c) *Protection*: strengthen and amplify efforts to secure the safety, physical or mental health, well-being, economic security and/or dignity of women and girls; promote and safeguard human rights of women and mainstream a gender perspective into the legal and institutional reforms.

(d) *Relief and recovery*: promote women's equal access to aid distribution mechanisms and services, including those dealing with the specific needs of women and girls in all relief recovery efforts.¹

¹ S/2007/567

B. Consultative process

11. TWGGI initiated a comprehensive and inclusive process to collect information on indicators that were in use across the United Nations system and by national governments and other organizations. The results of the mapping exercise yielded over 2,500 indicators. In a broad inter-agency process, this initial set was reviewed. After comprehensive assessments, a shortlist was developed. Stakeholders involved in the consultations included civil society, technical experts and Member States. Consultations were also held with United Nations entities at the Principal level and informally with members of the Security Council.

12. The list of indicators presented in this report is thus the culmination of an extensive and inclusive consultative process.

IV. Proposed indicators

13. This section provides brief descriptions of the proposed indicators. Each indicator is linked to a specific goal. In order to highlight how the indicators dovetail with Security Council

resolution 1325(2000) and 1820(2008), references are made to relevant operational paragraphs of these resolutions. Tables 1 to 4 provide a more detailed presentation of the indicators.

Prevention

14. Indicators under this pillar measure progress towards the prevention of conflict as well as of violations of women's and girls' human rights, including sexual and gender-based violence. The indicators respond to calls in SCR 1325(2000) (OP2, 5 to 11, 14, 17 and 18) and in SCR 1820(OP3 and 15) for the regular monitoring of the situation of women and girls. They also respond to a need for the development of specific guidelines and protocols for the justice and security actors, as well as the development of systems for reporting abuses and ensuring accountability of both peacekeepers and national security actors.

Indicator 1: Incidence of sexual violence in conflict affected countries

15. This is an impact indicator and is proposed to monitor progress in the prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls, particularly sexual and gender-based violence. The indicator is responsive to OP9 and 10 of SCR 1325(2000) and OP2 and 3 of SCR 1820(2009). The data needed would be collected using surveys and could be disaggregated by the types of sexual violence as well as the subgroups of population among which violence occurs.

Indicator 2: Extent to which United Nations Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions include information on violations of women’s and girls’ human rights in their periodic reporting

16. The periodic reports of peacekeeping and special political missions on conflict affected countries are an important source of information for the United Nations management and the Security Council members. This indicator seeks to track the extent to which violations against women’s and girls’ human rights are identified, recorded and addressed. The indicator will be based on situation reports and Secretary-General’s Country Report. This indicator is

responsive to OP5 and 17 of SCR 1325(2000) and OP15 of SCR 1820(2009).

Indicator 3a: Number of violations of women's and girl's human rights that are reported, referred and investigated by Human Rights Bodies

Indicator 3b: Inclusion of women and civil society organizations representatives in the governance and leadership of Human Rights Bodies

17. These indicators assess the extent to which Human Rights Bodies monitor violations of the human rights of women and girls. Particular attention will be paid to coverage of cases reported, referred and investigated, as well as participation of women's organizations representatives in the governance and leadership of Human Rights Bodies. This set of indicators is responsive to OP9 and 11 of SCR 1325(2000).

Indicator 4: Percentage of reported sexual exploitation and abuse cases, allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeepers and humanitarian workers, that are referred, investigated and acted upon

18. This indicator is responsive to OP8 of SCR 1325(2000). It would be disaggregated by the type of perpetrator (uniformed, civilian, peacekeeper, humanitarian worker) as well as by the types of actions taken, such as repatriation.

Indicator 5a: Number and percentage of Peacekeeper Heads of Military Components' directives and Standing Operating Procedures that include measures to protect women's and girls' human rights

Indicator 5b: Number and percentage of military manuals, national security policy frameworks, codes of conduct and standard operating procedures / protocols of national security forces that include measures to protect women's and girls' human rights

19. Indicators 5a and 5b together with indicator 4, are intended to assess the extent to which international, national and non-state security actors are responsive to, and are held accountable for any violations of the rights of women and girls, in line with international standards. Indicators 5a and 5b address the responsiveness of security forces to the specific security needs of women in particular contexts by identifying specific measures included in directives, manuals, codes of conduct, standing operating procedures and other resources aimed at preventing violations of women's and girls' human rights. The indicators are responsive to OP6 of SCR 1325 (2000).

Indicator 6: Number and type of actions taken by the Security Council related to SCR 1325(2000), including those that prevent and address violations of the human rights of women and girls in conflict-affected situations

20. This indicator is responsive to OP14 and 18 of SCR 1325(2000). It is intended to assess the extent to which the Security Council remains actively seized of issues related to women and peace and security as indicated in OP14 and 18 of SCR 1325(2000).

Indicator 7: Number and proportion of women in decision-making roles in relevant regional organizations involved in preventing conflict

21. Regional organizations play a key role in addressing conflict within their respective regions. The involvement of women in decision-making roles in these organizations can allow a gender perspective to be brought into the discussions at an early stage. This indicator is responsive to OP1 and 2 of SCR 1325(2000). Indicators 6 and 7 would ensure that provisions addressing the specific needs and issues of women and girls are included in early-warning systems, conflict prevention mechanisms and that their implementation is monitored.

Participation

22. Indicators under this pillar would allow the monitoring of progress in ensuring the inclusion of women and women's interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts, as called for by SCR 1325(2000) (OP1 to 4, 8, 15 and 16). The indicators also help to assess the extent to

which women participate in reaching peace agreements and in peacebuilding.

Indicator 8: Number and percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls

23. This impact indicator is intended to address the inclusion of women's and girls' interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. The indicator is responsive to OP8 and 16 of SCR 1325(2000). Specific areas in which provisions should be made to improve the security of women and girls include ceasefire agreements, resolving border disputes/issues, economic restructuring, transitional agreements and peacekeeping operations.

Indicator 9: Number and percentage of women in senior United Nations decision-making positions in conflict-affected countries

Indicator 10: Level of gender expertise in United Nations decision-making in conflict-affected countries

24. Indicators 9 and 10 are responsive to OP3 and 4 of SCR 1325(2000). The indicators aim to track the representation and participation of women in United Nations and other international missions related to peace and security. Indicator 9 would be disaggregated to include the number and percentage of United Nations women in senior positions and the number and percentage of female uniformed and civilian peacekeeping personnel in decision-making positions (at the level of Colonel or at P5 level and higher).

Indicator 11a: Level of female participation in formal peace negotiations

Indicator 11b: Women's presence in a formal observer / consultative status at the beginning and the end of peace negotiations

25. The monitoring of these indicators is intended to keep track of the representation and meaningful participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations and peacebuilding processes. For indicator 11a, attention would be paid to the number and percentage of female mediators and negotiators in formal peace

negotiations. These indicators reflect the goals of OP2 of SCR 1325(2000).

Indicator 12: Level of women’s political participation in conflict-affected countries

26. This indicator tracks the meaningful representation and participation of women in governance structures. The five components include the percentages of women who are registered to vote, those who actually vote, those who are parliamentary candidates, those actually in parliaments and those in ministerial positions. This indicator is responsive to OP1 of SCR 1325(2000).

Indicator 13: Number and percentage of Security Council missions that address specific issues affecting women and girls in their Terms of Reference and the mission reports.

27. Indicator 13 is intended to track the consistency with which the Security Council remains seized with issues related to the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325(2000). Indicator 13 is responsive to OP15 of SCR 1325(2000) and OP1 and 5 of SCR 1820(2008).

Protection

28. Indicators under this pillar measure progress towards protecting and promoting the human rights of women and girls and ensuring their physical safety, health and economic security, as called for by SCR 1325(2000). These indicators respond to OP1, 7 to 9, 11 and 12 of SCR 1325(2000).

Indicator 14: Index of women's and girls' physical security.

29. This indicator addresses women and girls safety, physical and mental health and their economic security. Given the difficulty of collecting reliable data on perceptions of physical security, it is proposed that data on this indicator be collected through consistent, replicable and ethical surveys. Proxy variables could be considered in measuring how the ability of women and girls to participate in public life has been affected by conflict. Data would be disaggregated by relevant vulnerable groups including internally displaced populations, indigenous peoples, and rural/urban residence. Indicator 14 is responsive to OP9 and 11 of SCR 1325(2000).

Indicator 15: Extent to which national laws protect women’s and girls’ human rights in line with international standards

30. This indicator would track the political, economic, social and cultural rights of women and girls to ensure that they are protected, and enforced by national laws in line with international standards. Legislation to be tracked would include constitutions, penal and civil codes. Specific laws relating to inheritance rights (including land, property and citizenship), and minimum age at marriage, forced marriage and criminalization of gender-based violence would also be examined. This indicator is responsive to OP7 of SCR 1325(2000).

Indicator 16: Level of women’s participation in the justice and security sector in conflict-affected countries

31. This indicator would cover various components including the representation of women in the military, armed and security services, police force, and the judiciary (including traditional courts where relevant). All indicators are expected to be disaggregated by decision making levels and ranks, as applicable. This indicator is responsive to OP1 of SCR 1325(2000).

Indicator 17: Existence of national mechanisms for control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)

32. This indicator seeks to track the existence and gender sensitivity of operational mechanisms and structures in place for ensuring the physical security and safety of women and girls. Since small and light weapons are difficult to monitor, the existence of a mechanism to regulate their access and use can be a proxy for the degree of physical security in a conflict setting. It is proposed to track this indicator using data on the existence of a national coordination agency on small and light weapons and the number and type of small and light weapons available per 10,000 population.

Indicator 18: Women as a percentage of the adults employed in early economic recovery programmes

33. This indicator responds to OP9 of SCR 1325(2000) and measures the extent to which women benefit directly from programmes aimed at economic recovery. Such programmes could include those providing employment, food for work, and other social and economic support and subsidies. Data would be disaggregated by relevant population groups.

Indicator 19: Number and percentage of cases of sexual violence against women and girls that are referred, investigated, and sentenced

34. The investigation and prosecution of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), cases remains low in many contexts. This indicator is an important measure of both access to justice for SGBV victims and of accountability, in line with national legislation and international standards. This indicator focuses on sexual violence against women and girls. It is proposed to disaggregate this indicator into four components including the total number of cases reported, investigated, referred and sentenced (all three expressed as a percentage of total number of cases of sexual violence reported). This indicator is responsive to OP8 and 11 of SCR 1325(2000) and OP3 of SCR 1820(2008).

Indicator 20: Number and percentage of courts equipped to try cases of violations of women’s and girls’ human rights, with due attention to victims’ security

35. It is known that women often do not report crimes committed against them especially sexual and gender-based violence, for fear of stigmatization and retaliation. It is therefore important for mechanisms and laws to exist for protecting women and girls in such situations. Components of this indicator include the existence of mechanisms for witness protection; the existence of infrastructure and use of in-camera hearings; training of judges and prosecutors on women’s and girls’ rights and sexual and gender-based violence legislation. This indicator is in consonance with OP9 and 11 of SCR 1325(2000) and OP4 of SCR 1820(2008).

Relief and recovery

36. Indicators under this pillar assess the extent to which the specific needs of women and girls are addressed during the relief and recovery phase following conflict. The indicators respond to OP7 to 9, 13, 17 and 18 of SCR 1325(2000).

Indicator 21a: Maternal mortality

37. This impact indicator is a proxy for women's access to reproductive health services during and after conflict. Accurately tracking maternal mortality is a challenging task which can be even more difficult in situations of conflict. Although it would be useful to have estimates pertaining to specific situations of conflict, reliable data are often available only at the national or regional level. This indicator is currently tracked under Millennium Development Goal 5, from which baseline data can be collected. This indicator is responsive to OP8 and 9 of SCR 1325(2000).

Indicator 21b: Primary and secondary education enrollment rates disaggregated by sex

38. There is considerable evidence supporting the empowering effect of education, even at the primary level. Education provides not only an ability to read and write but also to access and use basic services and resources in a more efficient manner. It lays the foundation and provides the tools for women to pursue and secure active roles in peace processes. This indicator is responsive to OP8 and 9 of SCR 1325(2000).

Indicator 22: Extent to which strategic planning frameworks in conflict affected countries incorporate gender analysis, targets, indicators and budgets

39. This indicator would track the level of inclusion of gender issues at four levels: analysis, target-setting, indicators and budgets. Particular attention will be paid to national planning frameworks with significant participation of the United Nations System, such as Post Conflict Needs Assessments (PCNA), Consolidated Appeal Processes (CAP), Common Country Assessments (CCA), United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), Integrated Strategic Frameworks (ISF), Integrated Mission Planning Processes (IMPPs). Other important national level planning frameworks to consider are Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), national recovery plans, and national action plans. This indicator is responsive to OP7, 17 and 18 of SCR 1325(2000).

Indicator 23: Proportion of the allocated and disbursed funding to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including women's groups, that is spent on gender issues in conflict-affected countries

40. Indicators 23 and 24 track the availability of funding to support gender programming in conflict affected countries. For indicator 23, the proportion of allocated and disbursed funding that CSOs and women's groups devote to gender issues in conflict affected countries would be disaggregated by sector of intervention, and recipient. This indicator is responsive to OP8 of SCR 1325(2000) and OP13 of SCR 1820(2008).

Indicator 24: Actual allocated and disbursed funding in support of programmes that address gender sensitive relief, recovery, peace and security programmes in conflict-affected countries

41. There is an urgent need to track how much is being spent on addressing gender issues in conflict-affected countries. This indicator seeks to determine and track this – both in terms of allocations and disbursements. The indicator would be disaggregated to reflect, among others, funding through United Nations entities, other international organizations, bilateral donors and national governments. The data would also be disaggregated by the sector of intervention, the recipient (i.e. national governments, CSOs, etc.) and level of inclusion of gender issues. This indicator is

responsive to OP8 of SCR 1325(2000) and OP13 of SCR 1820(2008).

Indicator 25a: Number and percentage of transitional justice mechanisms called for by peace processes that include provisions to address the rights and participation of women and girls in their mandates

42. It is of particular importance for the successful implementation of SCR 1325(2000) that the rights and participation of women and girls are addressed early in the transition to peace. This indicator seeks to assess the degree to which various transitional justice mechanisms, including Truth Commissions, Reparations Programmes, Land Dispute Settlement Commissions, Gender Justice and Criminal prosecutions, address the rights and participation of women and girls in their mandate. Gender-responsiveness will be assessed considering the provisions in place to ensure inclusion of women and girls in the process, the number and percentage of women and girls receiving benefits or services provided and the number and percentage of women at a senior level in each mechanism. This indicator is responsive to OP8 SCR 1325(2000).

Indicator 25b: Number and percentage of women and girls receiving benefits through reparation programmes, and types of benefits received

43. This indicator gives a sense of women's and girls' empowerment in the context of conflict. It is known that women and girls are often excluded or only partially covered by the benefits that are provided by reparation programmes. Both indicators 25a and 25b track the gender responsiveness of post conflict institutions and the processes of transitional justice, reconciliation and reconstruction. This indicator is responsive to OP8 of SCR 1325(2000).

Indicator 26: Number and percentage of female ex-combatants, women and girls associated with armed forces / groups that receive benefits from Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programmes

44. Armed conflict affects women and men differently, and the needs of women and girls are often overlooked. It is therefore imperative for DDR programmes to address the specific needs of all

women and girls associated with armed forces and militias. The data would be disaggregated by different types of services such as housing, sexual and reproductive health, psychosocial care, vocational training, schooling, food and cash allowances. This indicator is responsive to OP13 of SCR 1325(2000) OP 13 and OP10 of SCR 1820(2008).

IV. Making the selected indicators operational

45. Once established, the indicators proposed in this report would provide a valuable database for assessing progress and challenges in implementing Security Council Resolution 1325(2000). A number of the indicators are currently in use and could be readily applied in the monitoring process. These indicators labelled group A in the last column of Tables 1 to 4, would require minimum or no testing or piloting before being made operational.

46. Group B indicators would require changes in the reporting system within United Nations entities. The data covered by this group are either currently not being collected or require a more regular process of collation and publication.

47. Indicators in group C through F require more extensive processes before they can become available, with group F being the most challenging set of indicators to compile. For the latter group, which includes two indicators, surveys or other direct data collection procedures and specialized, careful technical and conceptual development would be required.

48. For all indicators other than those in group A, a pilot phase entailing further technical development, preliminary data collection and testing is required. It is expected that the length of the pilot phase would vary for each group of indicators.

49. The pilot phase would be an opportunity to develop the indicators and to work with Member States, United Nations country teams, CSOs and other stakeholders to establish ownership of the process and the outcomes.

50. An important step in making these indicators operational is the establishment of a baseline against which progress can be measured. Several United Nations entities have signalled a

readiness to lead the measurement of a number of indicators and thus would guide the establishment of appropriate baselines.

51. A prerequisite for making the indicators operational is the availability of resources. The indicators have been selected with a view to building on United Nations entities' work in this area in order to maximize efficiency. However, even where data already exist, resources would be required to collect, evaluate and report them on a routine bases. The commitment of various United Nations entities to track a number of these indicators suggests a willingness to adapt monitoring systems to this purpose.

52. It is clear that the proposed indicators cover areas that could be monitored by the United Nations system and those that could be monitored by Member States. It would be important that relevant stakeholders, take responsibility for the development, evaluation and reporting of these indicators.

53. While most of the indicators have been proposed for countries or areas affected by conflict, in applying the indicators it would be important to be guided by the specific nature of the

conflict situation. It is also important to note that the issues addressed in Security Council Resolution 1325(2000) are relevant for contexts that have not experienced armed conflicts as well. Applicable indicators among those presented in this report can be used in those contexts as well, to serve as early warning indicators.

V. Conclusions and recommendations

54. Ten years after its adoption, the overall implementation of Security Council resolution 1325(2000) remains slow, and the assessment of the progress of the implementation is constrained by an absence of baseline data, and specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound indicators. The Security Council's request for the development of a set of indicators for use at the global level to track implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325(2000) is therefore timely.

55. The indicators proposed in this report reflect the outcome of an extensive mapping and a comprehensive consultative process. To make operational the set of indicators proposed in this report a pilot phase entailing technical and baseline

development and data collection would be needed. The involvement of United Nations country teams would be critical. The period of piloting would vary (depending on the indicator) from two to five years and would engage all stakeholders including Member States, United Nations entities, regional institutions and CSOs.

56. The process of preparing the indicators has created a strong momentum to move forward and has prepared entities to take ownership of the outcome. Principals of United Nations entities have indicated, for example, a readiness to collect and monitor some of these indicators.

57. In light of these, it is recommended that the Council:

(a) Urge the United Nations system to engage relevant organizations and parties that have technical expertise in data collection and analysis in order to populate these indicators in the shortest possible time, so that the data would be available for use by all stakeholders including Member States. In this respect, the relevant United Nations entities at the country level, such as the United Nations Country Teams, One United

Nations pilots, and integrated missions, would play a lead role in testing and piloting indicators for national-level data.

(b) Request the inclusion of the information generated through these indicators, where possible, in the Secretary-General's country reports to the Security Council.

(c) Urge Member States, in parallel with United Nations efforts, to volunteer to pilot the indicators in order to ensure that they are relevant to specific country situations and to establish best practices in data collection and analysis.

(d) Bring these indicators to the attention of Member States that are developing Action Plans with a view to incorporating them in measuring progress in implementation.

(e) Strengthen its accountability and monitoring of the implementation of resolution 1325(2000) through the

establishment of a mechanism which would use the indicators provided in the present report.

(f) Urge Member States, in the context of the tenth anniversary of resolution 1325(2000), to begin to use the proposed indicators for which data already exist, without prejudice to the continuing use of those indicators that they are currently employing in their work on Security Council Resolution 1325(2000).

58. In considering this report, the Council may wish to take note of the parallel ongoing work to develop indicators with regards to SCRs 1820(2008) 1882(2009), 1888(2009), 1889(2009), and 1894(2009).

Table 1. Proposed indicators: Prevention

| Type of Indicator | INDICATOR/CLUSTER ² | SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION / CRITERIA | Feasibility Indicator group |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| GOAL | Prevention of all form of violence against women, particularly sexual and gender-based violence | | |
| Impact | Indicator 1: Incidence of sexual violence in conflict affected countries ³ | Data on this indicator are expected to be collected through consistent, replicable and ethical surveys, to be disaggregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of sexual violence • Relevant Vulnerable groups (i.e. IDPs, returnees, refugees) | F |
| GOAL | Operational gender-responsive systems in place to monitor, report and respond on violations of women and girl’s rights during conflict, ceasefires, peace negotiations and post-conflict | | |
| Output | Indicator 2: Extent to which Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions include information on violations of women’s human rights in their periodic reporting | To include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of cases of violations of women’s and girls’ human rights • Responses to identified cases | C |
| Output | Indicator 3a: Number of violations of women’s and girl’s human rights that are reported, referred and investigated by Human Rights Bodies | Indicator has three components, each of which measures a different dimension of the function of and reporting to human rights bodies. Data for specific human rights bodies could be identified. | C |
| | Indicator 3b: Inclusion of women and civil society organizations representatives in the governance and | | |

² Indicators marked with * are currently reviewed and covered within the indicators developed “to ensure monitoring and reporting” of SCR 1820 (as called for in SCR 1888 OP 26), specifically addressing sexual and gender based violence. It is proposed that these tracking processes be integrated where relevant.

³ Incidence measures the number of cases of sexual violence that have occurred in a specific time period (in a specific population) relative to total size of the population at risk. This is distinct from both the number of cases reported in that time period (which depends on victims officially reporting the crime) and prevalence (which measures the percentage of persons at risk in a particular population group who have been a victim of sexual violence in their lifetime). It is also worth notice that on 19 December 2006, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted without a vote a resolution entitled ‘Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women’ (A/RES/61/143). The resolution called for “...a set of possible indicators on violence against women in order to assist States in assessing the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women.” As a consequence of this request, an Expert Group Meeting on “Indicators to measure violence against women” was organized in October 2007. Therefore, technical development of this indicator should draw on this existent process.

| Type of Indicator | INDICATOR/CLUSTER ² | SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION / CRITERIA | Feasibility Indicator group |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | leadership of Human Rights Bodies | | |
| GOAL | International, national and non-state security actors are responsive to and held to account for any violations of the rights of women and girls in line with international standards | | |
| | Indicator 4: Percentage of reported sexual exploitation and abuse cases allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeepers and humanitarian workers that are referred, investigated and acted upon | Disaggregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of case reported (uniformed peacekeeper, civilian peacekeeper, humanitarian worker) Types of actions taken (including disciplinary actions such as repatriation) | A |
| | Indicator 5a: Number and percentage of peacekeeper Heads of Military Component's directives and standing operating procedures that include measures to protect women's and girls' human rights | These indicators capture the adequacy of information provided to uniformed and civilian peacekeepers, as well as military and civilian police personnel. The indicators are inter-related, but refer to either peacekeepers or national security forces. Data should indicate types of measures included. | C |
| Output | Indicator 5b: Number and percentage of military manuals national security policy frameworks, codes of conduct and standard operating procedures / protocols of national security forces that include measures to protect women's and girls, human rights | | D |
| GOAL | Provisions addressing the specific needs and issues of women and girls are included in early-warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms and their implementation is monitored. | | |
| Output | Indicator 6: Number and type of actions taken by the Security Council related to 1325(2000), including those that prevent and address violations of the human rights of women and girls in conflict-affected situations | Actions to be considered include: call for report, request assessment, setup a specific mechanism, and mandating peace keeping operations. | C |

| Type of Indicator | INDICATOR/CLUSTER ² | SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION / CRITERIA | Feasibility Indicator group |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Output | Indicator 7: Number and proportion of women in decision-making roles in relevant regional organizations involved in preventing conflict | Data to be disaggregated by organization identified ⁴ . | B |

⁴ Regional organizations identified can include: African Union (AU); Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); Caribbean Community (CARICOM); Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS); Commonwealth Secretariat (COMSEC) ; Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP); Council of Europe (COE) ; Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) ; Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) ; European Union (EU) ; Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD); International Organization of Francophonie (IOF) ; League of Arab States (LAS) ; North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE); Organization of American States (OAS); Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC); Pacific Islands Forum (PIF); Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO); South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC); Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Table 2. Proposed indicators: Participation

| Type of Indicator | INDICATOR/CLUSTER | SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION / CRITERIA | Feasibility Indicator group |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| GOAL | Inclusion of women and women’s interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts | | |
| Impact | Indicator 8: Number and percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve security and status of women and girls | Specific provisions to be identified in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ceasefire Agreements • Resolving Borders • Security and Demilitarization • Refugee Return • Linguistic Minorities • Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms • Economic Restructuring • Elections • Transitional Agreements • Constitutional Agreements • Peacekeeping Operations • Trust Funds | C |
| GOAL | Increased representation and meaningful participation of women in United Nations and other international missions related to peace and security | | |
| Outcome | Indicator 9: Number and percentage of women in senior United Nations decision-making positions in conflict-affected countries | To include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percentage of United Nations women leadership appointed (female special and personal representatives, envoys, heads of mission, resident coordinators) • Number and percentage of female uniformed and civilian peacekeeping personnel in decision making positions (at Colonel or P5 level and higher) • Number and percentage of female professional staff across United Nations system (at P5 level and higher) • | A |
| Output | Indicator 10: Level of gender expertise in United Nations decision-making in conflict-affected countries | To include number and percentage of appointed gender advisors (at P5 level and higher) in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mediation teams | B |

| Type of Indicator | INDICATOR/CLUSTER | SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION / CRITERIA | Feasibility Indicator group |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCNA processes • DDR processes | |
| GOAL | Increased representation and meaningful participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations and peacebuilding processes | | |
| Outcome | Indicator 11a: Level of female participation in formal peace negotiations | To include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percentage of female mediators • Number and percentage of female negotiators | B |
| Outcome | Indicator 11b: Women's presence in a formal observer / consultative status at the beginning and the end of peace negotiations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To include whether women's civil society groups were present at the beginning and end of negotiations. | B |
| GOAL | Increased representation and meaningful participation of women in national and local governance, as citizens, elected officials and decision-makers | | |
| Outcome | Indicator 12: Level of women's political participation in conflict-affected countries | To include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percentage eligible women who are registered to vote • percentage registered women to vote who actually vote • percentage women parliamentary candidates • percentage women in parliaments • percentage women in ministerial positions | A |
| GOAL | Increased participation of women and women's organizations in activities to prevent, manage, resolve and respond to conflict and violations of women's and girls' human rights | | |
| Output | Indicator 13: Number and percentage of Security Council missions that address specific issues affecting women and girls in their TORs and the mission reports | Specific gender dimensions would be identified in both terms of reference and Mission reports. Efforts would be made to identify specific issues and needs affecting women and girls. | C |

Table 3. Proposed indicators: Protection

| Type of Indicator | INDICATOR/CLUSTER | SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION / CRITERIA | Feasibility Indicator group |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| GOAL | Women's and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights respected | | |
| Impact | Indicator 14: Index of women's and girls' physical security | Data on this indicator is expected to be collected through consistent, replicable and ethical surveys ⁵ , to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variables measuring women's and girls' perceptions of their physical security • Proxy variables measuring how women's and girls' ability to participate in public life (from those related to livelihoods to voting) has been affected • Proxy variables measuring how women's and girls' regular activities (i.e. collecting firewood and water, sending girls to school) have been affected. Data should be disaggregated by relevant vulnerable groups (such as Internally Displaced Populations). | F |
| GOAL | Women's and girls' political, economic, social and cultural rights are protected and enforced by national laws in line with international standards | | |
| Outcome | Indicator 15: Extent to which national laws protect women's and girls' human rights in line with international standards | National laws include constitutions, penal and civil codes, and others applicable. Specific areas of concern are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inheritance rights (including land, property and citizenship) • Criminalization of gender based violence⁶ • Minimum marriage age and forced marriage | D |
| GOAL | Operational mechanisms and structures in place for strengthening physical security and safety for women and girls | | |
| Output | Indicator 16: Level of women's participation in the justice and security sector in conflict-affected countries | To include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percentage women in military, armed and security services, disaggregated by rank • percentage women in police, disaggregated by rank | D |

⁵ The World Bank is currently exploring the option of using Gallup perception surveys to report on a similar index, to be included in their forthcoming World Development Report 2011 on Post Conflict and Fragile States.

⁶ The tracking of sexual violence legislation is currently covered within the indicators developed "to ensure monitoring and reporting" of SCR 1820 (as called for in SCR 1888 OP 26).

| Type of Indicator | INDICATOR/CLUSTER | SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION / CRITERIA | Feasibility Indicator group |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percentage women in judiciary, disaggregated at all levels (to include traditional courts where relevant) | |
| Output | Indicator 17: Existence of national mechanisms for control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) ⁷ | SALW control mechanisms to be assessed considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a national coordination agency on SALW Number and type of small and light weapons available per 10,000 population | B |
| GOAL | Women and girls at risk have access to livelihood support services | | |
| Output | Indicator 18: Women as a percentage of the adults employed in early economic recovery programmes | Indicate percentage female recipients (out of total) disaggregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable groups (i.e. SGBV victims, IDPs, etc) Type of employment scheme and estimation of associated payments | B |
| GOAL | Increased access to justice for women whose rights are violated | | |
| Outcome | Indicator 19: Number and percentage of cases of sexual violence against women and girls that are referred, investigated, and sentenced | To include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of cases reported Cases investigated (as percentage of total sexual violence against women and girls cases reported) Cases referred (as percentage of total of cases of sexual violence against women and girls reported) Cases sentenced (as percentage of total cases of sexual violence against women and girls reported) | E |
| Output | Indicator 20: Number and percentage of courts equipped to try cases of violations of women's and girls' human rights, with due attention to victims' security | Courts to be assessed considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of mechanisms for witness protection Existence of infrastructure and use of in-camera hearings Training of judges and prosecutors on women's and girls' rights and SGBV legislation | D |

⁷ Under the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), every Member State has committed itself to establish a national coordination agency on small arms; make illicit gun production/possession a criminal offence, and keep track of officially-held guns. In addition, information on the existence and operation of national control mechanisms of SALW is monitored by the Coordinating Action on Small Arms Mechanism (CASA).

Table 4. Proposed indicators: Relief and Recovery

| Type of Indicator | INDICATOR/CLUSTER | SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION / CRITERIA | Feasibility Indicator group |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| GOAL | Women’s and girls’ specific reproductive health needs are met in conflict and post-conflict situations | | |
| Impact | Indicator 21a: Maternal mortality | Maternal mortality is an important proxy for women’s access to reproductive health services during and after conflict, as well as an indicator of their overall wellbeing. This indicator is currently tracked under Millennium Development Goals 5, for which we can refer to baselines and target setting. | A |
| Impact | Indicator 21b: Primary and secondary education enrollment rates disaggregated by sex | There is considerable evidence supporting the empowering effect of education even at the primary level. Education provides not only an ability to read and write but also to access and use basic social services in a more efficient manner. | A |
| GOAL | The needs of women and girls, especially vulnerable groups (IDPs, SGBV victims, ex-combatants, refugees, returnees) are addressed in relief, early recovery and economic recovery programmes | | |
| Output | Indicator 22: Extent to which strategic planning frameworks in conflict-affected countries incorporate gender analysis, targets, indicators and budgets | Disaggregated by level of inclusion of gender issues in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis • Targets • Indicators • Budgets Types of planning frameworks to be include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations-led: PCNA, CAP, CCA, UNDAF, ISF, IMPPS • National: PSRP, national recovery plans, NAPs. | C |
| Output | Indicator 23: Proportion of the allocated and disbursed funding to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including women’s groups, that is spent on gender issues in conflict-affected countries | Disaggregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector of intervention • Recipient (i.e. women’s groups, other CSOs) | E |

| Type of Indicator | INDICATOR/CLUSTER | SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION / CRITERIA | Feasibility Indicator group |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Output | Indicator 24: Actual allocated and disbursed funding in support of programmes that address gender sensitive relief, recovery, peace and security programmes in conflict-affected countries | <p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding through United Nations entities, including special funds such as the UNDP/BCPR Trust Fund, CERF, CHF, United Nations managed MDTFs • Funding from other international organizations and their special funds, such as the World Bank Statebuilding and Peacebuilding Fund, MDTFs (not managed by United Nations), EU instrument for stability • Funding from bilateral donors (drawing from OECD/DAC, but other sources could be added) • Funding from national governments (to the extent to which it is available) <p>Disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector of intervention • Recipient (i.e. national government, CSO, etc.). • Level of inclusion of gender issues (in line with gender marker systems in use)⁸ | E |
| GOAL | Post-conflict institutions and processes of transitional justice, reconciliation and reconstruction are gender-responsive | | |
| Outcome | Indicator 25a: Number and percentage of transitional justice mechanisms called for by peace processes that include provisions to address the rights and participation of women and girls in their mandates | <p>Types of mechanisms include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Truth Commissions • Reparations Programmes • Gender Justice • Criminal prosecutions <p>Each of these mechanisms should be assessed considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mandate includes protocols for the inclusion of women and girls in the process⁹ • Number and percentage of women and girls receiving benefits or services provided, or participating in post-conflict processes that are put in place¹⁰ | D |

⁸ An example is the IASC SW Gender Marker System that goes from 0 to 3. Value 3 is assigned if the principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality. Value 2 is assigned if the project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality; it includes an analysis of the different needs of women/girls and men/boys have and it has been integrated well in the activities and outcomes. Value 1 is assigned to projects where women are mentioned explicitly in its objectives but does not include specific activities or reserved budgets; gender issues are mentioned but addressed in a limited way and the design could be stronger and advance gender equality more. Value 0 is assigned to projects that do not specifically mention women or no signs that gender issues were considered in project design. As with all markers, there is risk that the project will unknowingly nurture existing gender inequalities or deepen them.

| Type of Indicator | INDICATOR/CLUSTER | SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION / CRITERIA | Feasibility Indicator group |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and percentage women at senior level in each mechanism | |
| Output | Indicator 25b: Number and percentage of women and girls receiving benefits through reparation programmes and types of benefits received | To be disaggregated by different types of services | B |
| GOAL | DDR and SSR programmes address the specific security and other needs of female security actors, ex-combatants, and women and girls associated with armed groups | | |
| Output | Indicator 26: Number and percentage of female ex-combatants, women and girls associated with armed forces / groups that receive benefits from Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programmes | <p>Indicate percentage female recipients (out of total) disaggregated by different types of services, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Sexual and reproductive health Psychosocial care Vocational training Schooling Food Cash allowances | B |

⁹ Such as: protection of female witnesses in truth commissions hearings; reparations schemes that include conflict-related violations of women's and girls' human rights.

¹⁰ Such as: percentage of female victims receiving reparations and type of reparations receiving; percentage of female witnesses participating in truth commissions hearings.