

SCR 1889/OP 17: Progress Report

Note: It is important to underline that this is a preliminary working draft of the 1325 indicators Report. This can be considered a progress paper that provides a snapshot of where we are in the process. On the basis of further consultations and guidance, the Secretary General's Report will be prepared based on input provided by the Technical Working Group on Global Indicators (TWGGI) for SCR 1325.

1. Introduction

a. Background

The year 2010 marks the tenth anniversary of the passage of UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), the first resolution acknowledging women's contribution to international peace and security, and requiring women's participation in all aspects of peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. SCR 1325 calls on UN agencies and member states to undertake a range of actions to increase the representation and participation of women in preventing, managing and resolving conflict, to ensure respect for and protection of women's rights, and to ensure women's security and wider needs are met in conflict-affected contexts. In addition, SCR 1325 also addresses the means to achieve these objectives, such as increased financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts and the production of guidance and materials.

Three other resolutions have strengthened the normative architecture for protection of women's rights during and after conflict and for addressing their needs in the recovery and peace building period. Security Council resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) address the issue of widespread and systematic sexual violence as a tactic of warfare. Security Council resolution 1889 (2009) seeks to strengthen the UN's commitment to engaging women in peace negotiations, in the governance and financing of post conflict recovery, and in peacebuilding initiatives.

While these thematic resolutions represent a paradigm shift in how the UN (and regional and international security institutions) approaches the issue of peace and security from gender perspectives, the implementation of SCR 1325 has remained slow.

b. Mandate of SCR 1889

SCR 1889, the fourth, and most recent, Security Council Resolution addressing issues related to Women, Peace and Security directly requests the Secretary General to propose a set of indicators to track the implementation of SCR 1325:

SCR 1889/OP17: Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council within 6 months, 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;

c. The Need for Indicators

Indicators are signposts of change along the path to development. They help us to understand where we are, where we are going and how far we are from the goal. They indicate trends and allow us to track progress towards intended results or targets (at output, outcome and impact level¹), as well as risk factors or phenomena, which might prevent attainment of results. Good performance indicators are critical for effective monitoring and evaluation, and 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

In the case of SCR 1325, the production of a comprehensive set of indicators will be a key step towards fostering more concerted and coordinated action to implement the resolution, measuring the progress of current and future initiatives related to women, peace and security, and ensuring the accountability of the UN, member states and other international and regional organizations.

¹ Please Refer to Annex C for definition of terms

d. Guiding principles for developing Global Indicators for SCR 1325

The Technical Working Group on Global Indicators for SCR 1325 (TWGGI 1325), constituted by the United Nations Task Force on Women Peace and Security, coordinated by OSAGI, has been mandated to systematically review and prioritize all existing indicators being used to track SCR 1325 and to produce a shortlist of indicators, developing new indicators to monitor untracked areas if necessary. TWGGI 1325 also agreed on a set of fundamental principles to underpin the development of indicators, including²:

- ensuring a consultative process that will include the commissioning of a mapping exercise to use existing indicators and data sources;
- delivering a list of gender-sensitive qualitative and quantitative indicators that are SMART, clearly stated, and that track changes at the local, national, regional and international level and through time;
- suggesting responsibilities for UN Entities and Member States for data collection and reporting
- producing a list of indicators aimed at comprehensively monitoring progress in the implementation of SCR 1325 and women, peace and security issues, with a clear understanding that these will measure change that is beyond the scope of any one organization or government, and therefore improving or delivering change on any particular indicator may not be the responsibility of those in charge of data collection and reporting;

e. Global mapping of indicators related to SCR 1325

TWGGI 1325 commissioned a mapping of existing indicators in use by UN entities, national governments and other organisations to track progress on women, peace and security. This mapping has entailed four stages:

- the development of a conceptual framework for the mapping and analysis of indicators (presented in the following section)
- a consultation process within the UN system held between 21 December 2009 and 15 January 2010, with contribution of 22 UN Entities that submitted over 1,200 indicators
- a desk review of existing relevant documentation³
- the compilation and analysis of over 2,500 indicators that were identified, which were collated and organized in 400 indicators, that were further categorized by pillar, sector and level of the results chain (activity, output, outcome, impact). The list of indicators was then mapped onto the results framework.

Box 1: UN Entities that participated in the consultation process

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DESA/DAW • DPA: HQ- PMD, EAD, MEWAD, AD and DPA-led political missions: UNIPSIL (Sierra Leone) & UN Sierra Leone (Coordinated), UNIOGBIS (Guinea Bissau), UNMIN (Nepal), UNOWA/ ECOWAS (West Africa), UNAMI (Iraq), UNSCO (Jerusalem), UNRRCA (Central Asia), UNFICYP (Cyprus), UNSCOL (Lebanon) • DPKO • FAO: Emergency Operations & Rehabilitation Div (TCE) • ICTY: Office of the Prosecutor; Chambers; Victims & Witness Section and Conference and Language Services Section, Outreach Section, focal point for women & Staff Welfare Office (SWO) • INSTRAW • OHCHR (Consolidated input) • ONUCI (UN mission in Côte d'Ivoire) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSAGI • PBSO • UN ESCWA Centre for Women • UNDP: Bangladesh, Kosovo, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Regional Centre for Asia Pacific, Serbia UNECE • UNFPA: Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia among 30 other Country Offices • UNHCR: Consolidated input • UNICEF: Burundi, CAR, Côte d'Ivoire, Iraq, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Nepal, Nigeria, OPT, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, Zimbabwe • UNIFEM: Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Kosovo, Nepal, OPT, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria • UNODA/RDB • UNODC: Consolidated input |
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² See Annex A for TWGGI membership and more details, including the complete twelve fundamental principals agreed upon for the development of indicators; see also annex C for a glossary of key terms used in this paper

³ The desk review extracted over 1,000 relevant indicators from existing documentation (policies, programme documents and action plans) and online databases related to women, peace and security. The primary sources of indicators mapped included: 2008-2009 UN System Wide Action Plan on the implementation of SCR 1325 (2000), which includes contributions from 32 UN entities; National Action Plans on 1325; Reports from other key agencies and organisations on monitoring progress on peace and security and gender issues e.g. OCED-DAC, World Bank, European Council, DFID, DCAF, GAPS; and Online datasources related to peace and security (e.g. Uppsala Conflict Data Program) and gender (e.g. World Bank Genderstats).

2. Shortlist of indicators

This section presents a preliminary short list of agreed and proposed indicators assembled through various consultations held by the TWGGI 1325 during the month February 2010⁴. It is important to highlight that these indicators are continuously being shaped and evaluated. Therefore, some of the indicators presented in this document may not be included in the final list. Similarly, the phrasing and nuances of some of the indicators presented may vary.

a. The Results Framework for implementation of SCR 1325

In consultation with the members of TWGGI 1325, a draft results framework has been developed to assess overall implementation of 1325, which serves as the basis for the mapping and analysis of existing indicators (see annex B on the rationale for using a framework based on the results chain). This framework establishes results at the impact and outcome levels and provides examples of how the different activities produce outputs that map onto each of these results. It establishes four impact statements as the overarching long-term goals of SCR 1325, organised around the key pillars currently used in the UN System-Wide Action Plan: prevention, participation, protection, and relief and recovery. The shortlist of indicators is presented organized using these pillars, indicating also the associated medium-term outcomes, as key steps towards the achievement of the longer-term impacts.⁵

Impact	Outcomes
PREVENTION Prevention of relapse into conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual & gender-based violence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Operational gender-responsive systems in place to monitor and report on violations of women's rights during conflict, ceasefires, peace negotiations and post-conflict 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.
PARTICIPATION Inclusion of women and women's interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increased representation and meaningful participation of women in UN and other international missions related to peace and security Increased representation and meaningful participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations and peacebuilding processes Increased representation and meaningful participation of women in national and local governance, as citizens, elected officials and decision-makers.
PROTECTION Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights respected	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Women and girls' political, economic social and cultural rights are protected and enforced by national laws in line with international standards Operational mechanisms and structures in place for strengthening physical security and safety for women and girls Women and girls at risk and SGBV victims have access to appropriate health, psycho-social and livelihood support services
RELIEF AND RECOVERY Women and girls' specific needs are met in conflict and post-conflict situations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The needs of women and girls, especially vulnerable groups (e.g. IDPs, SGBV victims, female ex-combatants, refugees and returnees) are addressed in relief, early recovery, and economic recovery programmes Processes of, national dialogue, transitional justice, reconciliation and post-conflict governance reforms are gender-responsive DDR and SSR programmes are gender-responsive

⁴ The TWGGI 1325 held an in-depth Workshop, on 5 February 2010, to discuss the mapping of indicators. The Workshop provided a platform for inter-Agency collaboration to produce a shortlist of indicators and provided the opportunity to suggest new indicators for areas of the results framework that were not adequately tracked. Consultations continued throughout the month of February and produced the preliminary list presented in this document.

⁵ These "outcome" statements aim to capture the depth and breadth of the intended medium-term results of the range of programmes and initiatives currently being undertaken in different thematic areas across the UN system, by national governments and other local and international actors. In addition, a range of different activities and outputs being implemented by UN agencies, national governments and others for the implementation of SCR 1325 have also been documented and is available upon request.

b. Participation

Indicators under this pillar give a broad picture of the level of female representation, as called by SCR 1325 in its articles 1 to 4, 8, 13 and 15. It includes various dimensions: the proportion of decision-making positions held by women in the United Nations System; the extent to which women's voices and gender issues are included during Security Council missions; women's representation in peace processes; the extent to which women's priorities are included in peace agreements; and the extent of female political participation both at the decision-making level (women parliamentarians and ministers) as well as female citizens exercising their rights to vote. Given the different levels of complexities that measuring each of these dimensions entail, all of the following indicators have been constructed as either indices or checklists, as presented below.

No	Type	Draft Indicators under Review
1	Outcome	Index of female representation in UN decision making in conflict-affected countries, to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. and % of UN women leadership appointed (female special and personal representatives, envoys, heads of mission, resident coordinators) • No. and % of female uniformed peacekeeping personnel in decision making positions • No. and % of female advisors (at P5 level and higher)
2	Output	No. and % of SC missions that include specific gender dimensions in their TOR, to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing SCRs 1325/1820/1888/1889 • Identification of specific issues and needs affecting women and girls • Substantive consultations with women's groups • Meetings with high representatives of women's machinery in the agenda • Meeting with UN senior advisors addressing gender issues in the agenda
3	Outcome	Index of female representation in formal peace negotiations, to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. and % of female mediators • No. and % of female negotiators • No. and % of female signatories • Proportion of negotiating period when women's civil society groups have formal observer status
4	Impact	No. and % of peace agreements with specific gender relevant provisions to improve security and status of women and girls in post-conflict situations, to include provisions addressing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights Guarantees • Physical Security • Legal Rights • Economic Security • Political Participation
5	Impact	Index of Women's Political Participation in conflict-affected countries, to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % eligible women who are registered to vote • % registered women to vote who actually vote • % women candidates and % women in parliaments • % women in ministerial positions

c. Prevention

The prevention of violence benefits all members of society, but special attention needs to be paid to particular types of protection women and girls require if violence occurs. As SCR 1325 identifies in its articles 5 to 11, this requires regular monitoring of the situation of women and girls, the development of specific guidelines and protocols for justice and security actors, as well as the development of systems for reporting abuses and ensuring accountability. It is important to note that, while sexual and gender based violence is an extremely important form of violence suffered by women and girls, it is not the only one and hence, attention must be paid to all violations of women and girl's human rights committed.

No	Type	Draft Indicators under Review
6	Output	No. and type of actions taken by the Security Council related to 1325, including those that prevent and sanction SGBV in conflict-affected situations
7	Output	Independence and coverage of monitoring of violations of women and girl's human rights in conflict affected situations by Human Rights Bodies
8	Output	% Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions (SPM) that conduct and provide periodic Situational Reports or Country Reports that include SGBV
9	Output	No. and percentage of peacekeeper force commander's directives that address measures to protect women and girls, including from sexual violence No. and percentage of standing operating procedures and military manuals of national security forces that address measures to protect women and girls, including from sexual violence
10	Outcome	% SEA cases reported (perpetrated by peacekeepers and humanitarian workers) referred, investigated and disciplined
11	Impact	Incidence of sexual violence in conflict affected countries ⁶

Note: All of these indicators are also being reviewed in the SCR 1888/1820 indicators process, in so far as they relate specifically to sexual and gender based violence. The TWGGI 1325 looks to strengthen the tracking of SCR 1325 by integrating it with other tracking processes.

d. Protection

The protection of women and girls entails guaranteeing their physical security (including from sexual and gender based violence), which requires not only adequate capacity in terms of infrastructure, but also the physical presence of women in all justice and security sectors. However, female physical and economic securities, while distinct, are inexorably linked and one depends upon the other. For this reason, the indicators presented here are a mix of women's participation in justice and security sector, capacity of reporting from police stations, courts, and basic health services. Two complex indexes are also included, each addressing the different and complex dimensions of physical and economic security. Both indexes will require further technical development and primary data collection.

No	Type	Draft Indicators under Review
12	Outcome	Index of Women's Participation in the Justice & Security Sector in conflict-affected countries including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % women in military, disaggregated at all levels • % women in police, disaggregated at all levels • % women in judiciary, disaggregated at all levels
13	Output	No. and % of courts equipped with facilities, specially trained judges, training programmes for judges/legal professionals, protocols/guidelines for trying SGBV cases (to include: witness protection, provision of public defenders/legal aid for women etc.)
14*	Outcome	No. and % reported rape survivors receiving necessary medical treatments within 72 hours in conflict affected countries OR % health facilities with clinical management of rape survivors, emergency contraception and PEP available
15*	Outcome	% of SGBV cases investigated, referred, prosecuted and sentenced (out of total No. of SGBV cases reported)
16	Impact	Index of women and girls' physical security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels and types of crime against men, women, girls and boys • No. and type small and light weapons available per 10,000 population • No. and % police stations with well resourced operating special women's or family units • Proxies to measure fear, i.e. Do women walk alone at night?

⁶ Incidence measures the number of cases of sexual violence that have occurred in a specific time period (and in a specific population) relative to the total size of that population at risk. It 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 % of persons at risk in a particular population group who have been a victim of sexual violence in their lifetime).

17	Impact	Index of women and girls' economic security in conflict affected countries, to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of women having control over economic resources (including land and property) • % female workers benefitting from temporary employment schemes • Share of vulnerable employment (as defined in the MDGs) • Women's access to credit (as % of total)
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Note: Indicators marked with an * are also being reviewed in the SCR 1888/1820 indicators process, in so far as they relate specifically to sexual and gender based violence. The TWGGI 1325 looks to strengthen the tracking of SCR 1325 by integrating it with other tracking processes.

e. Relief and Recovery

Ensuring that women's specific needs and priorities are addressed during the relief and recovery phase, is of paramount importance as post-conflict phases usually set up the frameworks for political transition as well as social and economic recovery. For this reason, it is important not only to ensure mainstreaming of gender issues in all planning, funding and activities, but also that specific programmes and targets are put in place to address the particular needs of the female population after conflict. Among critical elements to consider are funding for civil society organizations and particularly women's groups, for example, which are continuously reduced in a dramatic fashion following conflict, breaking the social fabric that was being built. Similarly, the adequate design of DDR programmes will prevent or allow women and girls formerly associated with armed groups.

No	Type	Draft Indicators under Review
18	Output	Allocated and disbursed funding to CSOs, including women's groups, marked for gender issues in conflict affected countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregated by sector of intervention
19	Output	Allocated and disbursed relief, recovery, peace and security funding for gender issues in conflict-affected countries ⁷ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregated by sector of intervention
20	Output	No. and % of ad-hoc commissions called for by peace processes that include provisions to address the rights of women and girls' in their mandate ⁸
21	Output	Share of strategic planning frameworks that incorporate gender issues, in conflict-affected countries ⁹
22	Output	No. and % of women, and types of benefits received, through Reparation Programmes (as % of total persons receiving benefits and % of total benefits)
23	Output	No. of female ex-combatants, women and girls formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups that are eligible and receive benefits from DDR programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregated by types of benefits received
24	Outcome	Number and % of conflict affected population accessing essential services, measured through (disaggregated by sex and age): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Education Completion Rate and Secondary Education Enrollment Rate • Access to water, sanitation and hygiene • Access to health and nutrition • Access to protection • Access to shelter

⁷ All types of funds (to include Humanitarian Funds: CERF, CHF (country level MDTF type-voluntary contributions); Post-conflict funding: State and Peacebuilding Fund (World Bank), Peacebuilding Fund, UNDP/BCPR Trust Fund, Number of country-level MDTFs (World Bank or/and UNDP administered); To consider: EU Instrument for Stability) should have a gender marker – this would then enable tracking of % funding allocated to gender-sensitive or gender-responsive programming plus give the actual number of programmes; disaggregated by sector

⁸ Type of ad-hoc commissions include: Land, Human rights, Law Reforms, Truth and Reconciliation, Reparations; In addition to the marker, an estimation of the number of women receiving benefits (if any) from these commissions and the types of benefits received should be provided

⁹ Types of planning frameworks to be included: UN - PCNAs, CAPs, CCAs, UNDAFs, ISFs, IMPPs, Peace Building Frameworks; Member State - PRSPs, National Recovery Plans, National Action Plans, etc.

f. Towards a reporting system

Developing a set of measurable global indicators related to SCR 1325 is only the first step towards tracking its implementation. A plan to populate these indicators with data is a necessity to identify progress and threats in implementation of the resolution. In order to aid the development of such a plan, the list of indicators has been divided in two groups (though not mutually exclusive), according to whether the information can be estimated and provided by UN Entities (14 out of 24 indicators), or whether it will be the responsibility of Member States to collect the information (16 out of 24 indicators), with the technical support of UN Entities, as required.

In addition, the following list indicates the different types of data collection strategies that each of these indicators may require. Five groups have been identified.

- Group A refers to indicators where available information is collated through systematic analysis; the documents that need to be collated and analyzed are easily accessible. However, in some cases, a technical definition must be agreed upon, usually in the form of a “checklist” of issues. Some issues to be considered have been included with the indicators above.
A total of 9 of 24 suggested indicators fall under this category, and since most of them are qualitative in nature, 8 will require the development of a checklist for the systematization (marked in the table with “CH” under technical development required).
- Group B refers to indicators that should be available through existing programmes or processes that are regularly monitored. However, minor changes in the reporting system may need to be implemented in order to collate this information (6 of 24 indicators fall into category).
- Group C refers to indicators where available information is collated through systematic analysis, but the documents that need to be collated are not easily accessible or need to be collected. Three indicators fall under this category and 2 of them will require further development and technical guidance.
- Group D refers to indicators whose measurement will require system-wide changes to track the necessary information. These indicators are particularly important because, although the system change will take time, once in place, reporting is almost automatic. Indicators in this group (4 of 24) mostly track funding or number of cases. While complex conceptual definitions are not required, a program and timetable for implementing the system-wide change (including pilot phase) is required.
- Group E refers to complex indicators (3 of 24) that are key indicators to fully track implementation of 1325, but require specialized and careful technical and conceptual development (as well as careful implementation of data collection) to ensure ethical standards.

Summary table of indicators

	Indicator	Collection Responsibility		Reporting frequency, technical definitions and data collection		
		UN Entity	Member State	Frequency (in years)	Technical development	Type data collection
1	Index of female representation in UN decision making in conflict-affected countries	X		1		B
2	Number and percentage of SC missions that include specific gender dimensions	X		1	CH	A
3	Index of female representation in formal peace negotiations	X		1		B
4	No. and % of peace agreements with specific gender relevant provisions to improve security and status of women and girls in post-conflict situations	X		1	CH	A
5	Index of Women’s Political Participation in conflict-affected countries		X	1		B
6	No. and type of actions taken by the Security Council related to 1325, including those that prevent and sanction SGBV in conflict-affected situations	X		1	CH	A
7	Independence and coverage of monitoring of violations of women and girl’s human rights in conflict affected situations by Human Rights Bodies	X		2	DEV	C
8	% Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions (SPM) that conduct and provide periodic Situational Reports or Country Reports that include SGBV	X		1	CH	A

9	No. and share of peacekeeper force commander's directives that address measures to protect women and girls, including from sexual violence	X		1	CH	A
	No. and share of standing operating procedures and military manuals of national security forces that address measures to protect women and girls, including from sexual violence		X	1	CH	A
10	% SEA cases reported (perpetrated by peacekeepers and humanitarian workers) referred, investigated and disciplined	X	X	1		A
11	Prevalence of sexual violence in conflict affected countries		X	5	DEV	E
12	Index of Women's Participation in the Justice & Security Sector in conflict-affected countries		X	1		D
13	No. and % of courts equipped with facilities, trained judges, training programmes for judges/legal professionals, protocols/guidelines for trying SGBV cases		X	5	DEV	C
14	No. and % reported rape survivors receiving necessary medical treatments within 72 hours in conflict affected countries		X	2		C
	OR % health facilities with clinical management of rape survivors, emergency contraception and PEP available					
15	% of SGBV cases investigated, referred, prosecuted and penalized		X	1		D
16	Index of women and girls' physical security		X	5	DEV	E
17	Index of women and girls' economic security in conflict affected countries		X	5	DEV	E
18	Allocated and disbursed funding to CSOs, including women's groups, marked for gender issues in conflict affected countries	X	X	1		D
19	Allocated and disbursed relief, recovery, peace and security funding for gender issues in conflict-affected countries	X	X	1		D
20	No. and % of ad-hoc commissions called for by peace processes that include provisions to address the rights of women and girls' in their mandate		X	1	CH	A
21	Share of strategic planning frameworks that incorporate gender issues, in conflict-affected countries	X	X	1	CH	A
22	No. and % of women, and types of benefits received, through Reparation Programmes	X		1		B
23	No. of female ex-combatants, women and girls formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups that are eligible and receive benefits from DDR programmes	X	X	1		B
24	Number and % of conflict affected population (disaggregated by sex and age) accessing essential services		X			B

Finally, it is worth noting that, it is expected that most indicators (18 of 24) will be reported annually, although those requiring system-wide changes (group D) may take two or three years before data is reported. The rest of the indicators (6 of 24, and specifically those grouped under C and E) will not be expected on an annual basis, but rather every 2 or 5 years, depending on the difficulty involved in data collection.

3. Next steps

TWGGI will continue to develop the draft shortlist of indicators through input received through four upcoming consultations:

- 23 Feb 2010: UN Entities Consultation (IANWGE)
- 12 Mar 2010: CSO Consultation
- 15 Mar 2010: Independent Expert Consultation
- 16 Mar 2010: UN Principal & Member States Consultation

This final draft of short listed indicators will be presented to the Task Force for consideration, and will form the basis for the SG Report on Global Indicators for SCR 1325. This report is also expected to include some technical aspects associated with the set of indicators, such as a timeline for reporting on baseline information, frequency of data collection, as well as include a discussion on the role of UN Entities, UN Member States and other international and regional organizations in data collection, tracking and reporting on these indicators.

Annex A: The Technical Working Group on Global Indicators for SCR 1325

The TWGGI 1325 systematically reviewed all existing indicators being used to track SCR 1325. The Technical Working Group agreed that the set of indicators as a whole should fully track the implementation of SCR 1325. It should include global indicators to be tracked at both the global and national levels across the four key pillars currently used in the UN system-wide action plan: prevention, participation, protection, relief and recovery. It should include both process and impact indicators in order to measure both interim progress and results and longer-term changes in the security and wellbeing of women and their communities. The TWGGI 1325 is in the process of finalizing the set of indicators to track SCR 1325.

The TWGGI 1325 will support and guide the Secretary General's Report on 1889/OP 17. The Report will also address the call in OP 18 of SCR 1889 to generate ideas for how the UN Security Council could better receive, analyze, and act upon information about the implementation of SCR 1325.

Outline of TWGGI process

An inter-agency Technical Working Group on Global Indicators for SCR 1325 (TWGGI 1325) was established and agreed the following process to generate a set of indicators to track implementation of SCR 1325

- Stage 1:* Development of a conceptual framework and agreement of Principles, Guidelines and Criteria for developing a set of indicators
- Stage 2:* Coordinating and receiving input from UN Agencies and Country Offices on existing indicators used to track work on women, peace and security
- Stage 3:* Mapping existing indicators, identifying gaps and producing a longlist of indicators
- Stage 4:* TWGGI workshop to agree on a shortlist of indicators
- Stage 5:* Consultation with the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE)
- Stage 6:* Expert Group Meeting: Consultation with CSOs, Principals UN Agencies, and Member States
- Stage 7:* Finalization of SG report

Guiding principles for developing Global Indicators for SCR 1325

TWGGI 1325 agreed that the process of developing and prioritizing indicators to track the implementation of SCR 1325 should be underpinned by the following twelve fundamental principles.

1. **All indicators should be clearly stated, easily understood by non-technical audiences** and able to be measured and interpreted accurately.
2. **The set of indicators, as a whole, must comprehensively track the implementation of SCR 1325 and recognize the interdependence of its components.** The indicators should be able to capture the spirit of SCR 1325 and related resolutions (i.e. 1820, 1888, 1889). They should also track the relationship between gender equality, human rights protection and achieving sustainable peace and security.
3. **The set of indicators will include both indicators to be tracked at the global level by UN entities** and other international organisations **and indicators to be tracked at the national level by UN member states** and/or the country offices of the UN and other agencies. Given the wide variation in country contexts to which SCR 1325 applies (e.g. emergency, open conflict, early recovery, peacebuilding, post-conflict), there needs to be a degree of flexibility to allow selection of the most appropriate indicators to fit the specific country context.
4. To the extent possible, **there should be clarity about responsibility for collecting data, tracking and reporting progress against each indicator**, identifying relevant organizations as appropriate, such as UN entities, UN Member States, and other international and regional organizations. Since many of the indicators will measure change that is beyond the scope of any one organization or government, monitoring responsibilities are not necessarily linked with delivering change on any particular indicator.
5. **The set of indicators will be selected and developed through a consultative inter-agency process**, and will include a wider process of consultation with other key stakeholders i.e. civil society organizations, member states, other key international organizations.

6. Where possible, **existing indicators, data sources, monitoring and reporting mechanisms will be used; but new indicators will be developed for critical areas where gaps in monitoring and data collection are identified.**
7. **A mix of quantitative and qualitative indicators** should be selected, as this is likely to be more effective in tracking all the relevant dimensions of change towards the end results. It allows the balancing of more objective measures (e.g. incidence of SGBV) with subjective measures (e.g. perceptions of insecurity), cross-checking whether observations correspond to perceptions, and ensuring that the perspectives of beneficiaries on the degree and impacts of change are included.
8. **Indicators should be “gender-sensitive”** in one of the ways stipulated by UNDP guidelines i.e. (a) disaggregated by sex; (b) gender-specific, usually referring to ratios or relations; or (c) implicitly gendered, addressing issues that affect women specifically, such as the number of reported rape cases.
9. Where relevant and possible, **the set of indicators should track changes at local, national, regional and international level and through time** (short-term outputs, medium-term outcomes, long-term impacts). **Indicators should be further disaggregated** to ensure the specific situation of marginalized groups is monitored (i.e. sex, age, region and ethnicity).
10. **The data collected must be as comprehensive, valid, reliable and comparable over time** i.e. data should be available for as many countries as possible; data should be available over time and regularly updated; data sources should consistently apply the same methodology. Overall, **a diverse range of sources should be used** to track indicators in order to reduce potential biases and provide cross-checking (e.g. expert/narrative reports, events/numbers, surveys, media analysis, government reporting, civil society reporting).
11. The monitoring of all indicators must follow **ethical data collection techniques** in line with current UN agency guidance.
12. As far as possible, **indicators should be SMART** (see box 1) and provide direction and magnitude. It is important to stress, however, that at this stage the results and indicators under development are currently expressed in generic terms. When these indicators are used in the future, UN member states, UN entities and other international and national organisations will need to establish specific baselines and targets against each indicator in order to design, implement, monitor and evaluate interventions at different levels.

Box 1: Formulating SMART results and indicators

		Results (Impacts, outcomes, outputs)	Indicators
S	Specific	Results must use change language – they must describe a specific future condition	Is the indicator specific enough to measure progress towards the results?
M	Measurable	Results whether quantitative or qualitative must have measurable indicators making it possible to assess whether they were achieved or not	Is the indicator a reliable and clear measure of results?
A	Achievable	Results must be within the capacity of partners to achieve	Are the results against which the indicator seeks to chart progress realistic
R	Relevant	Results must make a contribution to selected priorities of the national or local development framework	Is the indicator relevant to the intended outputs and outcomes?
T	Time-bound	There should be an expected date of accomplishment.	Are data available at reasonable costs and effort?

Sources: UNDP (2009) *Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results*, New York: UNDP; DFID (2009) *Guidance on using the revised Logical Framework*, London: DFID.

Members of the TWGGI 1325

	Organization	Name		Organization	Name
1	DPA	Lone Jessen Elisabeth Scheper	9	PBSO	Willemijn van Lelyveld
2	DPKO	Clare Hutchinson Alejandro Alvarez	10	UNDP	Blerta Cela
3	FAO	Sharon Brennen-Haylock	11	UNFPA	Upala Devi
4	NGO WG WPS	Sarah Taylor	12	UNICEF	Silvia De Giuli Maria Agnese Giordano Mendy Marsh Galit Wolfensohn
5	OCHA	Kate Burns Stian Bergeland	13	UNIFEM	Anne Marie Goetz Hanny Cueva Beteta Malika Bhandarkar Limon Rodriguez Pablo Castillo Diaz
6	OECD	Patti O'Neill	14	UNINSTRAW	Corey Barr
7	OSAGI	Natalia Zakharova Tilde Berggren	15	World Bank	Nadia Piffaretti
8	OHCHR	Gaynel Curry Laila Bourhil Aude Coquatrix			

Annex B: The Results Chain

The elements of SCR 1325 correspond to different parts of the “results chain”, a tool increasingly used by development agencies to map how development interventions are intended to result in the required change or impact.

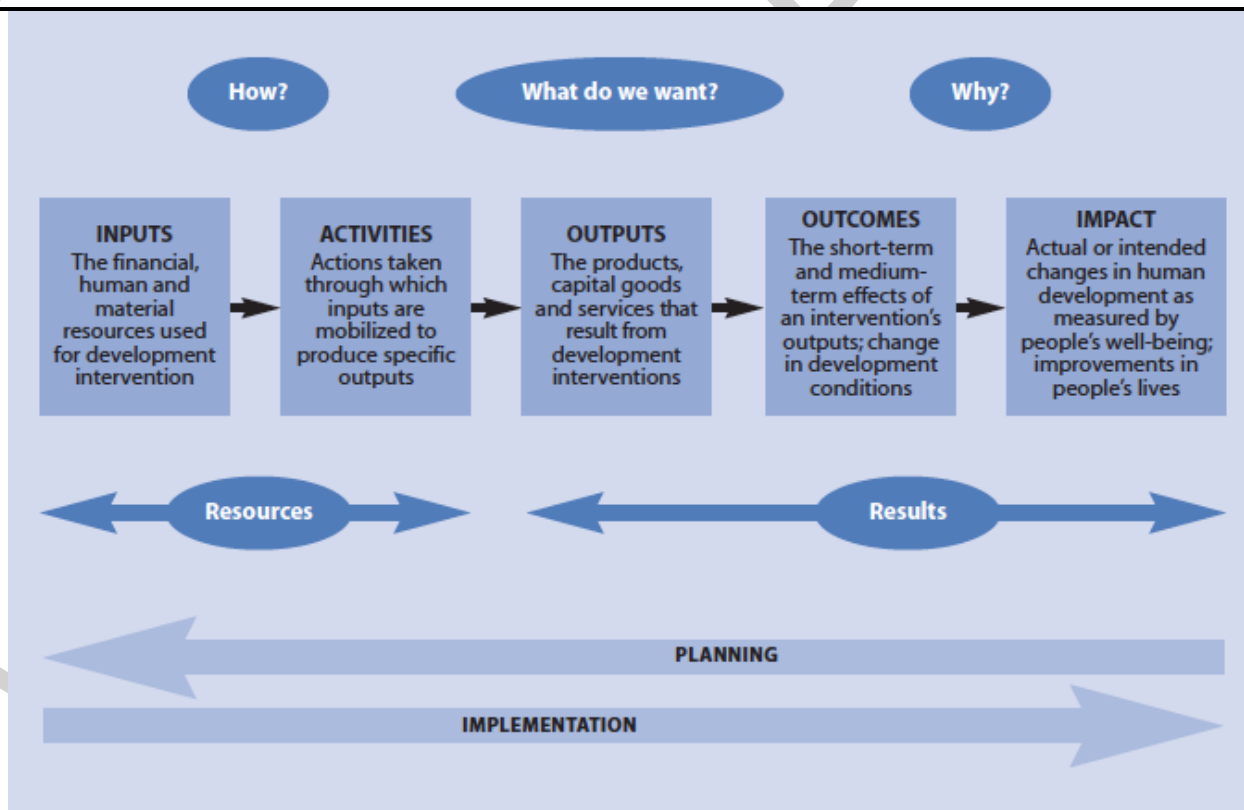
A “result” is a describable or measurable change resulting from a cause-and-effect relationship and different levels of results capture different development changes. In a Results-Based Management approach, these results are linked together as a results chain. This tells us what stakeholders want to achieve, why they want to achieve it and how they will go about it. The five basic elements of the results chain are inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes and impact.

For each element in the results chain, there is a desired result and we can produce an indicator(s) to show whether or not this is being achieved. The results chain forces us to ask the following questions:

- ✓ What change are we trying to achieve?
- ✓ Which indicators can we use/develop to measure that changes?
- ✓ What types of data will these indicators require?

The results chain is therefore extremely helpful in clarifying how the various actions called for in SCR 1325 combine to produce the desired results. It also provides an excellent framework for mapping and generating indicators to track implementation of 1325. Given that (long-term) impact and even outcomes will often not be evidenced for many years, the results chain also encourages us to develop indicators, which can measure interim progress along this results chain i.e. at activity, output and outcome level. For this reason, the TWGGI 1325 agreed to use a results framework to map existing indicators and generate new indicators to track implementation of 1325.

Figure 1: The Results Chain



Source: UNDP (2009) *Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation* (p55)

Annex C: Glossary of Terms

Pillars of 1325¹⁰

“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.

“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.

“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

“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 and recovery efforts.

The results chain

Inputs = The financial, human and material resources used for development interventions

Activities = Actions taken through which inputs are mobilised to produce specific outputs

Outputs = The products, capital goods and services that results from development interventions

Outcomes = The short-term and medium-term effects of an interventions’ outputs; change in development conditions

Impact = Actual or intended changes in human development as measured by people’s well-being; improvements in people’s lives

Level of indicators (Input, activity, output, outcome and impact)

Input indicators measure the level and quality of resources (e.g. financial, human, technical) used to implement a development intervention.

Activity indicators measure progress with implementing activities (e.g. training, capacity building, constructing shelters, distributing resources). They might measure the level of activity (e.g. numbers trained) and the quality of activity (e.g. level of satisfaction with training).

Output indicators measure progress against specified outputs (products, results and services that result directly from development interventions). Since outputs are tangible and deliverable, indicators at this level are often easier to specify. In some cases, the output itself is measurable and can serve as its own indication of whether or not it has been produced.

Outcome indicators assess progress against specified outcomes (the short and medium-term effects of a development intervention’s outputs). They help to verify that the intended positive change in the (development) situation has actually taken place.

Impact indicators describe the changes in people’s lives and development conditions at global, regional, national or community level. They provide a broad picture of whether the development changes that matter to stakeholders are actually occurring. In the context of logframes, impact indicators as usually tied to the goal level.

¹⁰ Definitions taken from those used in the current UN System Wide Action Plan on 1325

Other types of indicators

Quantitative vs Qualitative Indicators

- **Quantitative** indicators are statistical measures, which measure indicators in terms of: number, percentage, rate (e.g. births per 1000), ratio (e.g. sex ratio)
- **Qualitative** indicators reflect people's judgements, opinions, perceptions and attitudes towards a given situation or subject. They can include changes in sensitivity, satisfaction, influence, awareness, attitudes, quality, perception, behaviour, sense of wellbeing etc. They measure results in terms of: compliance with..., quality of..., extent of..., level of....

Direct and Indirect Indicators

- **Direct** Indicators are used for objectives that relate to directly observable change. This is usually at output and activity level in the logframe or results chain. A direct indicator is simply a more precise, comprehensive and operational restatement of the respective objective.
- **Indirect or Proxy** Indicators may be used instead of, or in addition to direct indicators. They may be used if the achievement of objectives:
 - Is not directly observable e.g. quality of life, organisational development, institutional capacity;
 - Is directly measurable only at high cost that is not justified;
 - Is measurable only after long periods of time beyond the life span of the activity.

Product vs process indicators

It is important to measure not just what is done but how it is done; not just the products of an activity, but also the processes. This is particularly important where a task is process-led task and it may be very difficult, and undesirable, to state precise outputs. Instead, outputs and activities may be devised for the first stage or year; then later outputs and activities are defined on the basis of lesson-learning.

- **Product** indicators may measure the technologies adopted, the training manual in print and disseminated, or the increase in income generated.
- **Process** indicators are usually entirely qualitative and will assess how technologies were developed and adopted, how income was generated, and who was involved. At least some of these indicators will be subjective. End-users and participants may be asked to verify them, but the means of verification may still be less than fully objective.

Baselines and Targets

- **Baseline data** establishes a foundation from which to measure change. Without baseline data, it is very difficult to measure change over time or to monitor and evaluate. With baseline data, progress can be measured against the situation that prevailed before an intervention.
- **Targets** define the expected level of change to be achieved by an intervention and will depend on the programme period and the duration of the activities. At an impact level, targets might be set for 10 years or more, but most important are the targets at an outcome level (which measure progress over the short to medium term) and output level (which may be for a shorter period).

The baseline and target should be aligned with the indicator, using the same unit of measurement.

Annex D: Security Council Actions

United Nations Charter (Chapter VI; VII). There's no definitive list of targeted/enforcement/corrective measures the Council can and has taken, and practice in this regard has evolved significantly since 1945. Basically, the Council makes recommendations for the peaceful settlement of disputes and takes enforcement action to deal with threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression. Enforcement action takes two forms: either non-military enforcement (Art. 41) or military enforcement action (Art. 42). Below are a few concrete actions, following the Charter structure:¹¹

Non-military:

- i. Issue outcome documents – PRSTs/Press Statements/Resolutions (political advocacy function/ mobilizing world public opinion);
- ii. Host Arria Formula meetings – giving NGOs a direct line to Council members;
- iii. Targeted measures (sanctions) – asset bans, travel freeze, arms embargo – also includes 'luxury goods' embargoes used to great effect on the N. Korean elite apparently;
- iv. Investigate disputes or situations potentially leading to international friction and make recommendations;
- v. Interruption of economic and diplomatic relations;
- vi. Suspend weapons development programmes (behavioral-change)/regulate armaments;
- vii. Establish *ad hoc* war crimes tribunals/call for special courts;
- viii. Endorse the recommendations of COIs;
- ix. Refer cases of alleged war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and (potentially) acts of aggression to the ICC OTP;
- x. SC field visits/fact-finding missions to meet with a range of interlocutors (Government, military, civil society, UN, non-State actors, etc);
- xi. Pass ceasefire resolutions;
- xii. Mandate S-G's reports calling for data, lists of perpetrators, etc.

Military:

- xiii. Authorize a MS to use force in circumstances where the use of force would not normally be legal (military action against an aggressor);
- xiv. Mandate PK operations; mandate renewals/phased withdrawals (though Peacekeeping was not foreseen in the Charter);
- xv. Authorize a regional body (or sub-regional such as ECOWAS) to use force to restore IPS (EU, AU, NATO – including hybrid operations such as UNAMID).

¹¹ Input from Letitia Anderson, UN Action Against Sexual Violence

Annex E: Technical Definitions of Draft 1325 Indicators

Participation

1 PART	Outcome
Indicator [G29, G30, G31, N42, N43] Index of female representation in UN decision making in conflict-affected countries, to include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and % of UN women leadership appointed (female special and personal representatives, envoys, heads of mission, resident coordinators) • Number and % of female uniformed peacekeeping personnel in decision making positions • Number and % of female advisors (at P5 level and higher) 	
Notes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational definition of the index to be agreed. • Data must be reported against each of the three indicators in the Index. • Please see individual indicators for further technical information. • This outcome-level index combines three components, which give a broad picture of the level of female representation in senior decision-making positions in UN missions and country offices in conflict-affected countries and responds directly to calls in SCR 1325 (articles 2,3 and 4). It is proposed that the three components of the index be measured and reported on separately as well as be combined (equal weighting) to produce an index between 0 and 1, which can provide a quick reference to year on year progress. Data is already collected for components (i) and (ii) and could be relatively easily collated for component (iii). It is proposed that each UN Entity provide annual data for component (iii) and that this is collated by a single agency. It is proposed that a baseline be established for 2010 and data reported on an annual basis. 	

1 PART 1.1	Outcome								
Indicator [G29, G30] % female special and personal representatives, envoys, heads of mission, resident coordinators appointed in conflict affected countries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Data reporting</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Entity</td> <td>4 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> UN Member States</td> <td>2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 year</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Data reporting	Frequency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Entity	4 years	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Member States	2 years	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 year
Data reporting	Frequency								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Entity	4 years								
<input type="checkbox"/> UN Member States	2 years								
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 year								
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Female A} + \text{Female B} + \text{Female C} + \text{Female D}}{\text{Total A} + \text{Total B} + \text{Total C} + \text{Total D}}$	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Special and personal representative (SR) appointed in conflict affected countries • B = Envoys/Special Envoys appointed in conflict affected countries • C = Head of mission (HM) appointed in conflict affected countries • D = Resident Coordinator (RC) appointed in conflict affected countries 								
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A: Total appointments, Female appointments • B: Total appointments, Female appointments • C: Total appointments, Female appointments • D: Total appointments, Female appointments 	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial data available • DPKO Website/ overview of special and personal reps and envoys of the SG: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/srsg/ • DOCO has a list of RCs: http://www.undg.org/unct.cfm?module=CountryTeams&page=RcEmailReport • Means of verification: Human Resources Records? 								
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregation levels: Regionally, and ? • Checklist information 									
Pending Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May need to identify and verify other data sources 									

1 PART 1.2		Outcome	
Indicator [G30] • % female uniformed peacekeeping personnel in decision-making positions, disaggregated at all levels	Data reporting		Frequency
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UN Entity [REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 years
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UN Member States	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 years
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 year
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Female A}}{\text{Total A}}$	Definitions • A = Uniformed peacekeeping personnel in decision-making positions, disaggregated at all levels		
Data points to be tracked • A: Total personnel, Female personnel	Data availability • Partial data available [troops, military observers and police data from DPKO, monthly] • Means of verification: Human Resources Records		
Notes • Advise on level of ranking • Disaggregation levels • Checklist information			
Pending Action •			

1 PART 1.3		Outcome	
Indicator [N42, N43] • % female advisors (out of total advisors)	Data reporting		Frequency
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UN Entity [REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 years
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UN Member States	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 years
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 year
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Female B}}{\text{Total B}}$	Definitions • B = Advisors (at P5 level and above)		
Data points to be tracked • B: Total personnel, Female personnel	Data availability • Partial data available • Means of verification: Human Resources Records		
Notes • Disaggregation levels			
Pending Action •			

2 PART/2. 1		Outcome	
Indicator [G38, G16] No. and % of SC missions that include specific gender dimensions in their TOR, to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing SCRs 1325/1820/1888/1889 • Identification of specific issues and needs affecting women • Substantive consultations with women's groups • Meetings with high representatives of women's machinery in the agenda • Meeting with UN senior advisors addressing gender issues in the agenda 	Data reporting		Frequency
	x	UN Entity [REDACTED]	4 years
		UN Member States	2 years
	Other _____	x	1 year
Operational definition <i>Gender Dimension included in A</i> = $\frac{\text{Total A}}$	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Security Council (SC) mission TORs 		
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A: Total No. of SC missions TORs, No of SC missions TORs that include an adequate gender dimension 	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial data available • Means of verification: SC mission agenda 		
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues to consider in the TOR include: (i) planning of consultations with women's groups (and whether they are included in the calendar); (ii) meeting with high representatives of women's machinery (if any); (iii) meeting with UN senior advisors addressing gender issues; (iv) recognition / discussion of specific issues / needs affecting women (i.e. security, etc.) that the council will review; (v) mention to SCR 1325/1820/1888/1889 • This output-level indicator is an important measure of the extent to which gender issues are integrated in the work of the Security Council with regard to the prevention and management of conflict. It relates directly to the implementation of article 15 of SCR 1325 and also helps measure progress in obtaining the necessary information to implement SCR 1820 (articles 1 and 5) effectively. • For each Security Council mission, a checklist will be completed to assess which gender-related elements have been included in that mission and to provide annotated comments. This will then allow reporting on individual elements (e.g. % SC mission TORs that identify specific issues relating to women's needs and issues, % of SC missions that meet with women's groups) as well as providing useful commentary to aid comprehension of these figures. Although this data is not explicitly tracked at the moment, it is relatively easy to track and collate and therefore, a baseline can be established in 2010 and data reported annually. 			
Pending action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify data availability 			

3 PART	Outcome
Indicator [G32, G33, G34]	
Index of female representation in formal peace negotiations, to include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. and % of female mediators • No. and % of female negotiators • No. and % of female signatories • Proportion of negotiating period when women's civil society groups have formal observer status 	
Notes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational definition of total percentage to be agreed (i.e. simple or weighted). • Data must be reported against each of these three indicators. There are a total of 6 data points. • Please see individual indicators for further technical information. • This outcome-level index combines four components, which give a broad picture of the level of female representation in formal peace negotiations and measures progress against article 2 of SCR 1325. It is proposed that the four components of the index be measured and reported on separately as well as be combined (equal weighting) to produce an index between 0 and 1, which can provide a quick reference to year on year progress and enable the comparison of different peace negotiations. Whilst some of this data is available, it is not currently collected in a systematic manner for each peace agreement. It is therefore proposed that a data collection system be established and a baseline then produced for 2011, with data reported in an annual basis by. 	

3 PART 2.1		
Indicator [G32]	Data reporting	Frequency
• % female mediators	x UN Entity 	4 years
	x UN Member States	2 years
	Other _____	x 1 year
Operational definition	Definitions	
$\frac{\text{Female A}}{\text{Total A}}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Mediators 	
Data points to be tracked	Data availability	
• A: Total mediators, Female mediators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial data available • Means of verification: Peace negotiations data 	
Notes		
Pending Action		
• Ensure that sex-disaggregated data exist.		

3 PART 2.2		
Indicator [G33]	Data reporting	Frequency
• % female negotiators	x UN Entity 	4 years
	x UN Member States	2 years
	Other _____	x 1 year
Operational definition	Definitions	
$\frac{\text{Female B}}{\text{Total B}}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B = Negotiators 	
Data points to be tracked	Data availability	
• B: Total negotiators, Female negotiators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial data available • Means of verification: Peace negotiations data 	
Notes		
Pending Action		
• Ensure that sex-disaggregated data exist		

3 PART 2.3			
Indicator X.3 • % female signatories	Data reporting		Frequency
	x	UN Entity [redacted]	4 years
	x	UN Member States	2 years
		Other _____	x 1 year
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Female C}}{\text{Total C}}$		Definitions • C = Signatories	
Data points to be tracked • C: Total signatories, Female signatories		Data availability • Partial data available • Means of verification: Peace negotiations data	
Notes			
Pending Action • Ensure that sex-disaggregated data exist			

3 PART 2.4			
Indicator X.4 • Women's civil society groups have formal observer status	Data reporting		Frequency
	x	UN Entity [redacted]	4 years
	x	UN Member States	2 years
		Other _____	x 1 year
Operational definition =		Definitions • D= • Weight	
Data points to be tracked •		Data availability •	
Notes			
Pending Action •			

4 PART			Impact	
Indicator [G47] No. and % of peace agreements with specific gender relevant provisions to improve security and status of women in post-conflict situations, to include provisions addressing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights Guarantees • Physical Security • Legal Security • Economic Security • Political Participation 	Data reporting		Frequency	
	x	UN Entity _____		4 years
		UN Member States		2 years
	Other _____	x	1 year	
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Gender Relevant Provisions A}}{\text{Total A}}$	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Number of peace agreements 			
Data points to be tracked A: Total peace agreements, Peace agreements which include to improve security and status of women in post-conflict situations	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of verification: Peace agreements • Resource to guide the definition: USIP database of peace agreements: http://www.usip.org/resources-tools/latest?filter1=**ALL**&filter0=**ALL**&filter2=2223&filter3=**ALL**&filter4 			
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of peace agreement <p>Peace agreement: This Peace Agreement Database lists over 640 documents in over 85 jurisdictions which can be termed 'peace agreements'. It provides information on some of the key issues addressed by the agreements, for example, 'amnesty' and 'women', and a search mechanism for searching which agreements have dealt with these issues.</p> <p>The collection includes: proposed agreements not accepted by all relevant parties (but setting a framework); agreements between some but not all parties to conflicts; agreements essentially imposed after a military victory; joint declarations largely rhetorical in nature; agreed accounts of meetings between parties even where these do not create substantive obligations.</p> <p>Source: http://www.peaceagreements.ulster.ac.uk/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checklist information to include "desirable" specific provisions is developed, such as: (i) temporary measures for women's participation in politics (i.e. quota), (ii) reparations systems include women, (iii) discussion on ex-combatants include the issue of female ex-combatants; (iv) special courts / judges are assigned for dealing with SGBV; etc. • USIP: Core elements of peace agreement include preamble, security and demobilization, human rights, refugee return and internally displaced persons, economic reconstruction, elections, borders, transitional governments, implementation of peace agreements http://www.usip.org/managing-mediation-process/introduction • Given that peace agreements usually set up the framework for political transition, social and economic recovery and security sector reform, define rights and recognize the specific needs of various conflict-affected populations, this output-level indicator is an important measure of the extent to which recovery, reconciliation and reconstruction mechanisms are likely to be responsive to women's needs and interests. Unless gender-relevant provisions are included in peace agreements, it is difficult to implement gender-responsive programmes and policies in the post-conflict period. This is a mixed quantitative and qualitative indicator that assesses which of a specific checklist of gender-relevant provisions are included in the peace agreement text and allows for annotated comments. This will then allow reporting on individual elements (e.g. % peace agreements that include redress for SGBV, % peace agreements that include provisions for equal pay between men and women) as well as providing useful commentary to aid comprehension of these figures. The checklist above gives broad categories of provisions, but this will be developed into a longer checklist of specific provision based on existing work conducted by UNIFEM and DAW. Whilst the text of peace agreements are available (e.g. USIP database of peace agreements), and UNIFEM has conducted a preliminary analysis, a period of up to 12 months will be required to define the checklist and establish a suitable data collection system. It is therefore proposed a baseline be established in 2011, with data reported in an annual basis by. 				
Pending action				

5 PART/2.3	Outcome
Indicator [N37, N38, N39] Index of Women's Political Participation in conflict-affected countries to include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % eligible women who are registered to vote • % registered women to vote who actually vote • % women candidates and % women in parliaments • % women in ministerial positions 	
Notes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational definition of the index to be agreed. • Data must be reported against each of the 5 indicators in the index • Please see individual indicators for further technical information. • This outcome-level index combines four components, which give a broad picture of women's political participation as citizens, elected officials and decision-makers and measures progress against article 1 of SCR 1325. It is proposed that the four components of the index be measured and reported on separately as well as be combined (equal weighting) to produce an index between 0 and 1, which can provide a quick reference to year on year progress and enable comparison between different countries. This data is available for the majority of countries and it should therefore be relatively straightforward for member states to report this data on an annual basis. It should also be possible to establish a baseline for 2010. 	

Indicator 5.1 • % eligible women who are registered to vote	Data reporting		Frequency	
		UN Entity _____		4 years
	x	UN Member States		2 years
		Other _____	x	1 year
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Registered to Vote A}}{\text{Total A}}$	Definitions			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Eligible women <p>Characteristics of Eligible Voters: The factors that require more detailed specification under this statement of eligibility are the age, citizenship, and residency requirements... The precise definition of adult varies from one country to another, but the range of differences generally is quite small, from about eighteen years of age to twenty-one in most contexts.</p> <p>Source: http://aceproject.org/main/english/vr/vra06a.htm</p>			
Data points to be tracked • C: Total eligible women, Eligible women registered to vote	Data availability			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of verification: National Statistics Office, World Bank Gender Stats, World Bank Governance Indicators 			
Notes				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of eligible women 				
Pending Action				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide on the weights for the three percentages. • Ensure sex-disaggregated data 				

Indicator 5.2 • % registered women to vote who actually vote	Data reporting		Frequency	
		UN Entity _____		4 years
	x	UN Member States		2 years
		Other _____	x	1 year
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Actually Vote B}}{\text{Total B}}$	Definitions			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B = Total registered women 			
Data points to be tracked • A: Total registered women, registered women who actually vote	Data availability			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of verification: National Statistics Office, World Bank Gender Stats, World Bank Governance Indicators 			
Notes				
Pending Action				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide on the weights for the four percentages. • Ensure sex-disaggregated data 				

Indicator 5.3 % women candidates and % women in parliaments	Data reporting		Frequency	
		UN Entity _____		4 years
	x	UN Member States		2 years
	Other _____	x	1 year	
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Female } C}{\text{Total } C} + \frac{\text{Female } D}{\text{Total } D}$	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C = Parliamentarians • D = Candidates 			
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A: Total parliamentarians, Female parliamentarians 	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of verification: National Statistics Office, World Bank Gender Stats, World Bank Governance Indicators, IPU 			
Notes				
Pending Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide on the weights for the three percentages. • Ensure sex-disaggregated data 				

Indicator 5.4 % women in ministerial positions	Data reporting		Frequency	
		UN Entity _____		4 years
	x	UN Member States		2 years
	Other _____	x	1 year	
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Female } E}{\text{Total } E}$	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E = Individuals in ministerial positions 			
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D: Total individuals, Female individuals 	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of verification: National Statistics Office, World Bank Gender Stats, World Bank Governance Indicators, IPU 			
Notes				
Pending Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide on the weights for the three percentages. • Ensure sex-disaggregated data 				

Prevention

6 PREV/1.1 ***12		Output	
Indicator [G17] No. and type of actions taken by the Security Council related to 1325, including those that prevent and sanction SGBV in conflict-affected situations	Data reporting		Frequency
	x	UN Entity _____	4 years
		UN Member States	2 years
	x	Other <u>Civil society</u>	x 1 year
Operational definition $= A + B$	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A = Number of actions taken by Security Council related to 1325, including those that prevent and sanction SGBV in conflict-affected situations B = Type of actions 		
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A = Actions taken by Security Council related to 1325, including those that prevent and sanction SGBV in conflict-affected situations B = Type of actions 	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Means of verification: SC actions 		
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of type of actions This cross-cutting output-level indicator measures the contribution of the Security Council to implementing SCR 1325 and related resolutions by measuring the number and type of actions taken by the SC related to women, peace and security. It is proposed to also include qualitative analysis of each action related to women, peace and security. Although currently not explicitly monitored, this would be relatively easy to measure given the documentation all SC actions. It is therefore proposed to establish a baseline in 2010 and report on this indicator annually. 			
Pending action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define SC actions. 			

7 PREV/1.1			
Indicator [N26] Independence and coverage of monitoring of violations of women and girl's human rights in conflict affected situations by Human Rights Bodies	Data reporting		Frequency
		UN Entity _____	4 years
	x	UN Member States	2 years
		Other _____	x 1 year
Operational definition Type equation here.	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Means of verification: Survey of national human rights bodies 		
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This output-level indicator is a qualitative measure of the quality of human rights monitoring in a country (by both international and national bodies), assessing dimensions such as independence, coverage, and documentation techniques, and enabling an assessment of the extent to which articles 9 and 11 of SCR 1325 are being implemented. This indicator will require further work to sharpen its technical definition, drawing on established best practice on human rights monitoring and reporting. For this reason a period of at least 12 months will be required to define this indicator with a view to establishing a baseline in 2012 and establishing an annual reporting cycle. 			
Pending action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define independence and coverage 			

¹² ***These indicators are also being reviewed in the SCR 1888/1820 indicators process. The TWGGI 1325 looks to strengthen the tracking of SCR 1325 by integrating it with processes.

8 PREV 1.2***		Output	
Indicator [G26, G27, G28] % Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions (SPM) that conduct and provide periodic Situational Reports or Country Reports that include SGBV	Data reporting		Frequency
	x	UN Entity 	4 years
		UN Member States	2 years
	Other _____	x	1 year
Operational definition <i>Periodic Situational Reports or Country Reports at include SGBV A</i> = $\frac{\text{Total A}}{\text{Total A}}$	Definitions • A = Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions (SPM)		
Data points to be tracked • A = Total number of peacekeeping and Special Political Missions (SPM), Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions (SPM) that conduct and provide periodic Situational Reports or Country Reports that include SGBV	Data availability • Means of verification: Human resources training records		
Notes • This output-level indicator is an important process indicator, which measures whether UN missions are including a comprehensive analysis of SGBV in their regular situational analysis and whether they are proposing and implementing measures to prevent and reduce SGBV. This indicator relates specifically to calls in SCR 1325 (articles 5 and 17) and SCR 1820 (article 15) and although this indicator is not currently tracked, it is relatively easy to set up a system to track it and a baseline can be in place in 2010.			
Pending action • Original indicators addresses activity level of reception of SV situation, proposed change to output level .Since missions report to SC, it may be worth examining the reports presented and whether they include SV (included in alternate wording)			

9 PREV 1.2***		Output	
Indicator [N33] No. and % of peacekeeper force commander's directives that address measures to protect women and girls, including from sexual violence No. and % of standing operating procedures and military manuals of national security forces that address measures to protect women and girls, including from sexual violence	Data reporting		Frequency
	x	UN Entity 	4 years
	x	UN Member States	2 years
	Other _____	x	1 year
Operational definition <i>Measures to Protect Women and Girls A</i> = $\frac{\text{Measures to Protect Women and Girls A}}{\text{Total A}}$ <i>Measures to Protect Women and Girls B</i> $\frac{\text{Measures to Protect Women and Girls B}}{\text{Total B}}$	Definitions • A = Number of peacekeeper force commander's directives • B = Number of standing operating procedures and military manuals of national security forces		
Data points to be tracked • A = Total number of peacekeeper force commander's directives, Number of peacekeeper force commander's directives that address measures to protect women and girls, including from sexual violence • B = Total number of standing operating procedures and military manuals of national security forces, Number of standing operating procedures and military manuals of national security forces that address measures to protect women and girls, including from sexual violence	Data availability • Partially available data • Means of verification: Programme statistics, partner reports		
Notes •			
Pending action •			

10 PREV/ 1.2***		Outcome	
Indicator [G14, G13] % SEA cases reported (perpetrated by peacekeepers and humanitarian workers) referred, investigated and disciplined	Data reporting		Frequency
	x	UN Entity [REDACTED]	4 years
	x	UN Member States	2 years
		Other _____	x 1 year
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Total A} + \text{Total B} + \text{Total C}}{\text{Total D}}$	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Number of SEA cases perpetrated by peacekeepers referred • B = Number of SEA cases perpetrated by peacekeepers investigated • C = Number of SEA cases perpetrated by peacekeepers disciplined • D = Number of SEA cases perpetrated by peacekeepers reported 		
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Number of SEA cases perpetrated by peacekeepers referred • B = Number of SEA cases perpetrated by peacekeepers investigated • C = Number of SEA cases perpetrated by peacekeepers disciplined • D = Number of SEA cases perpetrated by peacekeepers reported 	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of verification: Human Resources records 		
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This outcome-level indicator is an important measure of the accountability of UN-appointed (or other international) peacekeeping staff for any violations of women's rights and responds directly to SCR 1820 (articles 7 and 8). It measures the proportion of alleged (and reported) cases of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) that are then investigated, disciplined and prosecuted. This indicator is relatively easy to track as data for elements one and two is already collected by DPA/DPKO for each UN in-country mission. A baseline can therefore be established immediately (2010) and data reported against this indicator on an annual basis. 			
Pending action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			

11 PREV/1.0 ***		Impact	
Indicator [N15] Incidence of sexual violence in conflict affected countries	Data reporting		Frequency
		UN Entity _____	x 5 years
	x	UN Member States	2 years
		Other _____	1 year
Operational definition	Definitions		
Data points to be tracked	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial data available • Means of verification: National or local prevalence surveys (e.g., DHS module) 		
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of incidence, sexual violence (FGM, rape) • Data would be disaggregated by: _____ • This impact-level indicator is a critical measure of whether SCR 1325 (articles 9 and 10) and SCR 1820 (articles 2 and 3) are being implemented and whether this results in the long-term reduction of violence against women, girls and boys. • Incidence measures the number of cases of sexual violence that have occurred in a specific time period (and in a specific population) relative to the total size of that population at risk. It 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 % of persons at risk in a particular population group who have been a victim of sexual violence in their lifetime). • Sexual violence: For sexual violence we considered rape, defined as to be forced into sexual intercourse by being threatening, holding down, or hurting in some way, or forced into other types of sexual intercourse, for example anal sex also using hands or objects, or oral sex, that is using mouth; attempted rape; to be forced into sexual activity with someone else, including being forced to have sex for money or in exchange for goods, to be sexually abused in other way not already mentioned. Source: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/vaw/docs/Paper3.pdf • This indicator therefore provides a longitudinal measure of whether the incidence of sexual violence increases or decreases over time in a particular geographic region (country or sub-national region) and allows comparison between countries/regions. The main challenge to measurement of this indicator is the limited data availability in many countries. This indicator is measured through a survey of a representative sample of the particular population – e.g. via a Crime Victimization Survey, a tailored module of a Demographic and Health Survey or a specific national Violence Against Women survey. • It therefore requires an appropriate (technically sound and ethical) survey to be conducted at regular intervals (realistically every 5 years). UN entities and other international donors are currently supporting many national governments to develop and implement such surveys to measure the incidence of violence against women, but there is further work to be done. For this reason, an estimated period of 5 years is needed to refine survey methodologies and build capacity in individual countries (or sub-national regions) before a baseline can be established. 			
Pending action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			

13 PROT 3.1			Output	
Indicator [N68] No. and % of courts equipped with facilities, specially trained judges, training programmes for judges/legal professionals, protocols/guidelines for trying SGBV cases (to include: witness protection, provision of public defenders/legal aid for women etc.)	Data reporting		Frequency	
	x	UN Entity _____	x	5 years
	x	UN Member States		2 years
		Other _____		1 year
Operational definition =	Definitions •			
Data points to be tracked •	Data availability • Means of verification: Data on courts			
Notes • This measures capacity of the justice system. Effectively would include – processing of cases in a timely manner, in line with international standards of fair trial, due process, etc.				
Pending action • Check List to be developed • Stronger wording?				

14 PROT/3.3***			Outcome	
Indicator [N61] No. and % reported rape survivors receiving necessary medical treatments within 72 hours in conflict affected countries OR % health facilities with clinical management of rape survivors, emergency contraception and PEP available	Data reporting		Frequency	
	x	UN Entity _____		4 years
	x	UN Member States	x	2 years
		Other _____		1 year
Operational definition = $\frac{\text{Within 72 Hours A}}{\text{Total A}}$	Definitions • A = Number of reported rape survivors receiving necessary medical treatments in conflict affected countries			
Data points to be tracked • A = Total number of reported rape survivors receiving necessary medical treatments, Number of reported rape survivors receiving necessary medical treatments within 72 hours	Data availability • Means of verification: Statistics on SGBV cases			
Notes • Ensure that the definition of necessary medical treatments is in line with HERAMS – clinical and psychosocial support • This outcome-level indicator measures the level of access of victims of sexual violence to appropriate medical and psychosocial support services as called for in article 13 of SCR 1820. For each reported rape case / victim, this indicator will track which of the necessary services were supplied within the necessary timeframe. It will then allow individual statistics to be reported e.g. % rape victims that received emergency contraception within 72 hours. At present, data collection is patchy across conflict-affected countries, but this is becoming more feasible as countries establish harmonized SGBV data collection systems, which allow the documentation of individual SGBV cases as they pass through the referral system (medical, police, legal etc). It is therefore proposed that UN entities and other donors work with national governments to support them in establishing these systems with a view to establishing a baseline in 2012 and reporting annually thereafter.				
Pending action •				

15 PROT/3.2***		Outcome	
Indicator [N21, N20] % of SGBV cases investigated, referred, prosecuted and sentenced (out of total number of SGBV cases reported)	Data reporting		Frequency
		UN Entity _____	4 years
	x	UN Member States	2 years
		Other _____	x 1 year
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Total A} + \text{Total B} + \text{Total C} + \text{Total D}}{\text{Total E}}$	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Number of SGBV cases investigated • B = Number of SGBV cases referred • C = Number of SGBV cases prosecuted • D = Number of SGBV cases sentenced • E = Number of SGBV cases reported 		
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Number of SGBV cases investigated • B = Number of SGBV cases referred • C = Number of SGBV cases prosecuted • D = Number of SGBV cases sentenced • E = Number of SGBV cases reported 	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial data available • Means of verification: Police records, SGBV database 		
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caveat: Increased reporting of SGBV cases can show that there is greater trust in the system as women are willing to speak up. • This is a very important indicator, but if there is no agreement on whether the trend marked by the number of cases reported implies more or less cases, then it should be reported in %. • This outcome-level indicator responds directly to articles 9 and 11 of SCR 1325 and article 4 of SCR 1820 and is an important measure of both access to justice for SGBV victims and holding perpetrators to account for their crimes in line with national and international law. At present, data collection is patchy across conflict-affected countries, but this is becoming more feasible as countries establish harmonized SGBV data collection systems, which allow the documentation of individual SGBV cases as they pass through the referral system (medical, police, legal etc). It is therefore proposed that UN entities and other donors work with national governments to support them in establishing these systems with a view to establishing a baseline in 2012 and reporting annually thereafter. 			
Pending action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align with 1888 language 			

16 PROT/1.0	Impact
Indicator [N58, N66] Index of women and girls' physical security	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels and types of crime against men, women, girls and boys • No. and type small and light weapons available per 10,000 population • No. and % police stations with well resourced operating special women's or family units • Proxies to measure fear, i.e. Do women walk alone at night? 	
Notes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of index/ A checklist of different measures typically used will be provided as an example. • This impact-level indicator is a critical measure of whether SCR 1325 and SCR 1820 are being implemented and whether this results in the enhanced physical security of women and girls. Research shows that perceptions of security/insecurity are extremely important in terms of determining whether women feel safe enough to participate socially, politically and economically in their societies. This index will therefore combine objective (e.g. levels of crime against women) and subjective (e.g. women's fear of crime) measures of women's physical security. There is already a range of survey methodologies already used to measure these factors and these will be reviewed every 5 years with a view to determining the precise technical composition of this index and developing a technically viable and ethical methodology to track it. It is therefore estimated that a baseline can be in place in 2012 and that this index can be measured every 3 years. 	
Pending action	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a very difficult technical indicator to measure, but it is important as it is one of the few qualitative indicators. If it is included in the final list, time should be allowed to agree on definitions. • If a lot of the data is assumed to come from CSO, how can we assure having CSO standardized data collection? • Looking for ideas to strengthen Index 	

Indicator 16.1 (PROT 1.1)		Impact	
Indicator [N58, N66] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels and types of crime against men and women • No. and type small and light weapons available per 10,000 population 	Data reporting		Frequency
	X	UN Entity _____	4 years
	X	UN Member States	2 years
		Other _____	x 1 year
Operational definition = A = B	Definitions		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Levels and types of crime against men and women • B = No. and type small and light weapons available per 10,000 population 		
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Levels and types of crime against men and women • B = No. and type small and light weapons available per 10,000 population 	Data availability		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of verification: International Crime Statistics • UNODC • Check: Small Arms Survey Initiative for baseline 		
Notes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			
Pending action			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			

Indicator 16.2 (PROT 1.2)		Output	
Indicator [N67] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. and % police stations with well resourced operating special women's or family units 	Data reporting		Frequency
		UN Entity _____	4 years
	x	UN Member States	2 years
		Other _____	x 1 year
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Well – resourced operating special women's or family units } A}{\text{Total } A}$	Definitions		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Number of police stations 		
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Total police stations, Number with well-resourced operating special women's or family units 	Data availability		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially available data • Means of verification: Ministry of Interior 		
Notes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of operational (transport to access communities, cases) 			
Pending action			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			

Indicator 16.3 PROT 1.3		Output	
Indicator [] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proxies to measure fear, i.e. Do women walk alone at night? 	Data reporting		Frequency
		UN Entity _____	4 years
	x	UN Member States	x 2 years
	x	Other Civil Society _____	1 year
Operational definition	Definitions		
=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
Data points to be tracked	Data availability		
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Means of verification: Survey 		
Notes	•		
Pending action	•		

WORKING DRAFT

17 PROT 3.0		Outcome
Indicator [N64] Index of women and girls' economic security in conflict affected countries, to include:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of women having control over economic resources (including land and property) • % female workers benefitting from temporary employment schemes • Share of vulnerable employment (as defined in the MDGs) • Women's access to credit (as % of total) 		
Notes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important to have indicator on economic empowerment/livelihood security • This impact-level indicator is an important measure of whether SCR 1325 is being implemented and whether this results in the economic empowerment of women and girls, which research shows is also an important factor in their physical security. This index will therefore combine a number of measures of women's economic security including their access to assets and credit and employment status. Data is already available on many of these factors and this will be reviewed every 5 years with a view to determining the precise technical composition of this index and developing a technically viable and ethical methodology to track it. It is therefore estimated that a baseline can be in place in 2011 and that this index can be measured annually. 		
Pending action		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will this be measured as most Conflict-affected countries do not have a functioning system of records? Should it instead be rephrased to include to target laws on women and their rights to own property and other rights that need to be protected? [- that would be one of the output levels that precedes this outcome level] 		

17 PROT 3.1		Outcome
Indicator [N64] % of women having control over economic resources (including land and property)	Data reporting	
	X	UN Entity [REDACTED]
	X	UN Member States
		Other _____
		Frequency
	x	5 years
		2 years
		1 year
Operational definition		Definitions
$= \frac{\text{Women } A}{\text{Total } A}$		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Number of population who have control over economic resources (including land)
Data points to be tracked		Data availability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Number of population who have control over economic resources; Total of population who have control over economic resources 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of verification: FAO Statistics
Notes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		
Pending action		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		

17 PROT 3.2		Outcome
Indicator [] % female workers benefitting from temporary employment schemes	Data reporting	
	X	UN Entity [REDACTED]
	X	UN Member States
		Other _____
		Frequency
		4 years
	x	2 years
		1 year
Operational definition		Definitions
$= \frac{\text{Women } B}{\text{Total } B}$		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B = Number of workers benefitting from temporary employment schemes
Data points to be tracked		Data availability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A = Total number of workers benefitting from temporary employment schemes, Number of female workers benefitting from temporary employment schemes 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of verification: ?
Notes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		
Pending action		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		

17 PROT 3.3		Outcome	
Indicator [] Share of vulnerable employment (as defined in the MDGs)	Data reporting		Frequency
	X	UN Entity _____	4 years
	X	UN Member States	2 years
		Other _____	x 1 year
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Women } C}{\text{Total } C}$	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C = Total number of individuals who are vulnerably employed 		
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C = Total number of individuals who are vulnerably employed, Number of female individuals who are vulnerably employed 	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Means of verification: ? 		
Notes •			
Pending action •			

17 PROT 3.4		Outcome	
Indicator [] Women's access to credit (as % of total)	Data reporting		Frequency
	X	UN Entity _____	4 years
	X	UN Member States	2 years
		Other _____	x 1 year
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Women } D}{\text{Total } D}$	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> D = Number of individuals who have access to credit 		
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> D = Total number of individuals who have access to credit, Number of female individuals who have access to credit 	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Means of verification: ? 		
Notes •			
Pending action •			

Early Relief & Recovery

18 PART/2.3			Activity	
Indicator [N53, N46] Allocated and disbursed funding to CSOs, including women's groups, marked for gender issues in conflict affected countries Disaggregated by sector of intervention)	Data reporting		Frequency	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UN Entity _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 years
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UN Member States	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 years
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 year
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Gender Issues A}}{\text{Total A}}$	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A = Allocated and disbursed funding to CSOs, disaggregated by sector of intervention 			
Data points to be tracked A: Total allocated and disbursed funding to CSOs, Allocated and disbursed funding to CSOs, including women's groups, marked for gender issues in conflict affected countries, disaggregated by sector of intervention	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Means of verification: Programme statistics and partner reports 			
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Checklist information to clarify what gender activities of CSOs are being funded and by whom What is being measured: Total funding provided to CSOs. This is an important output-level indicator, which measures the level of funding that is channeled to civil society organizations in conflict-affected countries to implement projects and programs related to gender, women's rights and security in support of article 8 of SCR 1325 and article 13 of SCR 1820. All OECD donors already have project markers with gender markers, which also allow them to categorise funding by recipient and sector. Most UN entities are now piloting or developing a gender marker. It should therefore be relatively straightforward to track this indicator and a baseline could be in place by 2011 with data reported annually. 				
Pending action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a checklist of what qualifies as 1325-related activities (to include advocacy activities) 				

19 R&R/4.1		Output	
Indicator [G48, G49, G8] Allocated and disbursed relief, recovery, peace and security funding for gender issues in conflict-affected countries (Disaggregated by sector of intervention)	Data reporting		Frequency
	x	UN Entity	4 years
	x	UN Member States	2 years
		Other	x 1 year
Operational definition $= A + B$	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A = Allocated relief, recovery, peace and security funding for gender issues in conflict-affected countries, disaggregated by sector of intervention B = Disbursed relief, recovery, peace and security funding for gender issues in conflict-affected countries, disaggregated by sector of intervention 		
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A = Allocated relief, recovery, peace and security funding for gender issues in conflict-affected countries, disaggregated by sector of intervention B = Disbursed relief, recovery, peace and security funding for gender issues in conflict-affected countries, disaggregated by sector of intervention 	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial data available Means of verification: MDTF, World Bank State and Peacebuilding Fund, UN Peacebuilding Fund but also INGO funding, 		
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All types of funds (to include Humanitarian Funds: <i>CERF</i>, <i>CHF</i> (country level MDTF type-voluntary contributions); Post-conflict funding: State and Peacebuilding Fund (World Bank), Peacebuilding Fund, UNDP/BCPR Trust Fund, Number of country-level MDTFs (World Bank or/and UNDP administered); To consider: EU Instrument for Stability) should have a gender marker – this would then enable tracking of % funding allocated to gender-sensitive or gender-responsive programming plus give the actual number of programmes; disaggregated by sector Funds should have a gender marker – this would then enable tracking of % funding allocated to gender-sensitive or gender-responsive programming plus give the actual number of programmes. That would be requirement for all funds (MDTFs, World Bank etc) to track this indicator This is an important output-level indicator, which measures the proportion of total funding for activities related to relief, recovery, peace and security allocated to gender-related activities by UN entities, national governments and other international organisations in support of article 8 of SCR 1325 and article 13 of SCR 1820. All OECD donors already have project marking systems with gender markers, which also allow them to categorise funding by sector. Most UN entities are now piloting or developing a gender marker. It should therefore be relatively straightforward to track this indicator and a baseline could be in place by 2011 with data reported annually. 			
Pending action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all types of funds have gender marker and actual number of programmes be provided Ensure data are disaggregated by sector Might encounter the same problems as with funding for gender mainstreaming. Would it be possible to expand this to include national government allocations where possible? Important - % of government budget allocated to promote gender equity- however will be quite impossible to measure How will the indicator be communicated? One indicator per country or for all countries affected by conflict? 			

20 R&R/4.2***		Outcome	
Indicator [N40] No. and % of ad-hoc commissions called for by peace processes that include provisions to address women and girls' rights in their mandate ¹³	Data reporting		Frequency
		UN Entity _____	4 years
	x	UN Member States	2 years
		Other _____	x 1 year
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Address women and girls' rights } A}{\text{Total } A}$	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A = Number of ad-hoc commissions called for by peace processes 		
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A = Total number of ad-hoc commissions called for by peace processes, Number of ad-hoc commissions called for by peace processes that include provisions to address women's rights in their mandate 	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial data available Means of verification: Government documents 		
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of ad-hoc commissions include: Land, Human rights, Law Reforms, Truth and Reconciliation, Reparations; In addition to the marker, an estimation of the number of women receiving benefits (if any) from these commissions and the types of benefits received should be provided This output-level indicator is an important measure of the extent to which various commissions and mechanisms related to recovery, reconciliation and reconstruction are likely to be responsive to women's needs and interests. This is a mixed quantitative and qualitative indicator that assesses which of a specific checklist of gender-relevant provisions are included in the mandate of each type of body. This will then allow reporting on individual elements (e.g. % of TRCs with protocols to protect female witnesses) as well as providing useful commentary to aid comprehension of these figures. The checklist above gives examples provisions, but this will need to be developed into a longer checklist of specific provisions. Given there is further technical work to conduct on this indicator, it is proposed that a baseline be established in 2011, with data reported to on an annual basis by UN member states. 			
Pending action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			

21 R&R		Output	
Indicator [G50] Share of strategic planning frameworks that incorporate gender issues, in conflict-affected countries	Data reporting		Frequency
	x	UN Entity _____	4 years
	x	UN Member States	2 years
		Other _____	x 1 year
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Gender Issues A}}{\text{Total A}}$	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A = Number of strategic planning frameworks in conflict-affected countries 		
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A: Total number of strategic planning frameworks, Strategic planning frameworks that incorporate gender issues 	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial data available Means of verification: Strategic planning framework documents 		
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of strategic planning frameworks Checklist information- To include a list of relevant policies and planning frameworks, along with definition – both international (e.g. PCNAs, CCAs, UNDAFs, ISF, IMPPS, Peacebuilding Frameworks (PBC) or bilateral country plans) and national level (e.g. PRSPs) Do not drop, even though 9 is a better measure of implementation. As although it is true that allocation of finances might logically follow these planning processes in some cases, it is nevertheless essential to explicitly mention inclusion of gender analysis in this stage and in these specific mechanisms This output-level indicator is a key process indicator, which measures the extent to which international (e.g. PCNAs, CAPs, UNDAFs) and national level (e.g. PRSPs) policies, plans and strategies mainstream gender issues and relates to articles 7, 17 and 18 of SCR 1325. This indicator recognizes that it is not sufficient simply to measure whether gender issues are mentioned in a strategic framework, but whether the analysis of gender issues is then followed through into specific outputs and targets related to gender issues. This data is not currently systematically tracked although UNIFEM have produced an initial analysis of PCNAs and CAPs. A period of up to 12 months will be needed to set up data collection system and assign an entity responsibility for collating data. 			
Pending action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a checklist to define quality (e.g., areas that need to be covered like women's participation, specific needs, SGBV) 			

22 PROT			
Indicator [NEW] No. and % of women, and types of benefits received, through Reparation Programmes (as % of total persons receiving benefits and % of total benefits)	Data reporting		Frequency
	x	UN Entity _____	4 years
		UN Member States	2 years
	x	Other <u>Civil society</u>	x 1 year
Operational definition $= \frac{\text{Female A}}{\text{Total A}}$ $= \frac{\text{Female B}}{\text{Total B}}$	Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A = Number of persons receiving benefits from reparation programs B = Benefits received 		
Data points to be tracked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A = Total Number of persons receiving benefits from reparation programs, Number of females receiving benefits from reparation programs, types of benefits received B = Total benefits received, Benefits received by women 	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Means of verification: 		
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			
Pending action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			

23 R&R/4.3		Outcome	
Indicator [N86, N94, N95, N96] No. of female ex-combatants, women and girls formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups that are eligible and receive benefits from DDR programmes (Disaggregated by types of benefits received)	Data reporting		Frequency
	x	UN Entity _____	4 years
	x	UN Member States	2 years
		Other _____	x 1 year
Operational definition = A	Definitions A = No. of female ex-combatants, women and girls formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups that are eligible and receive benefits from DDR programmes, disaggregated by types of benefits received		
Data points to be tracked A: Total number of female ex-combatants, women and girls formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups that are eligible and receive benefits from DDR programmes, disaggregated by types of benefits received	Data availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Means of verification: Programme documentation See Small Arms Survey baseline project for Sudan for instance but also see DDR monitoring handbook: for output level data, there is the UNDP DREAM database, for outcome level other data sources will need be consulted (hospital records etc)_ sample surveys (interviews, structured record interviews, structured observations) 		
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of female ex-combatants (armed women, drawn into conflict through abduction) Female Ex-Combatants: Female Armed Combatants = Fighters with weapons (formerly). <i>Source:</i> www.unddr.org/training/510Women_Gender_and_DDR.ppt Many women ex-combatants and women associated with the armed forces become 'invisible' after a conflict ends, making it difficult for DDR programming to reach them. In addition, women who perform roles in support of male combatants have also been intentionally excluded from DDR programming because of presumptions that these women are not entitled to the same benefits as their male counterparts, rendering many ineligible to access the services and benefit packages they need. <i>Source:</i> http://www.womenwarpeace.org/node/4 This seems like a critical indicator for assessing DDR programmes, but does require types of benefits received disaggregated (especially, differentiating between training, health, education, temporary employment, etc.). This could be an indicator where both UN & MS report. Essential to broaden this category to also include 'women formerly associated with armed groups' which also include cooks, sex slaves etc. This output-level indicator is an important measure of whether or not DDR programs are targeting female ex-combatants as well as other women and girls who have been associated with armed group and whether they are providing benefits and services to meet the needs of those women. It relates directly to article 13 of SCR 1325 as well as article 10 of SCR 1820. It is intended both to measure the overall proportion of female ex-combatants and women and girls associated with armed groups who are included in DDR programs as well as the proportion receiving specific benefits identified as important to meet their needs and interests. Data on DDR programs and beneficiaries is available and therefore this indicator is not technically difficult to measure. An agreed data collection protocol firstly needs to be established and then baseline data can be collected from 2011 by different program implementers and collated by one entity. 			
Pending action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a checklist of services (e.g., health, education, employment, GBV services) Young female fighters have sometimes been denied access to official DDR processes because the international community does not recognize them as 'real' fighters and female fighters may not disarm due to social reasons: they may fear being socially stigmatized or ostracized. If participation in DDR implies that women and girls are identified as ex-fighters in public, this may harm their reintegration into society. 			

24 R&R/4.1		Outcome	
Number and % of conflict affected population accessing essential services, measured through (disaggregated by sex and age): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Education Completion Rate and Secondary Education Enrollment Rate • Access to water, sanitation and hygiene • Access to health and nutrition • Access to protection • Access to shelter 	Data reporting		Frequency
		UN Entity _____	4 years
	x	UN Member States	2 years
	Other _____	x	1 year
Operational definition <i>A</i> = $\frac{\text{Accessing Essential Services } A}{\text{Total } A}$	Definitions A = Number of conflict affected population		
Data points to be tracked • A = Total number of conflict affected population, Number of conflict affected population accessing essential services measured through (disaggregated by sex and age): Primary Education Completion Rate and Secondary Education Enrollment Rate; Access to water & sanitation; Access to health services	Data availability • Means of verification: Refugee, IDP statistics		
Notes • The education indicator (enrolment in primary and secondary, reported separately and by sex) gives information on (i) basic recovery of provision of services; and (ii) it is an indicator of country recovery, but it allows to monitor if the process is (or not) affecting women and/or girls in a different way • This outcome-level indicator measures the level of access of conflict-affected populations to a range of essential basic services (education, health, water and sanitation, shelter) and responds to article 8 of SCR 1325. Further technical work is required to define “conflict-affected populations” and to identify data sources and data collection mechanisms for the different components. It is therefore proposed that UN entities and other donors work with national governments to develop this indicator with a view to establishing a baseline in 2011 and reporting annually thereafter.			
Pending action •			