



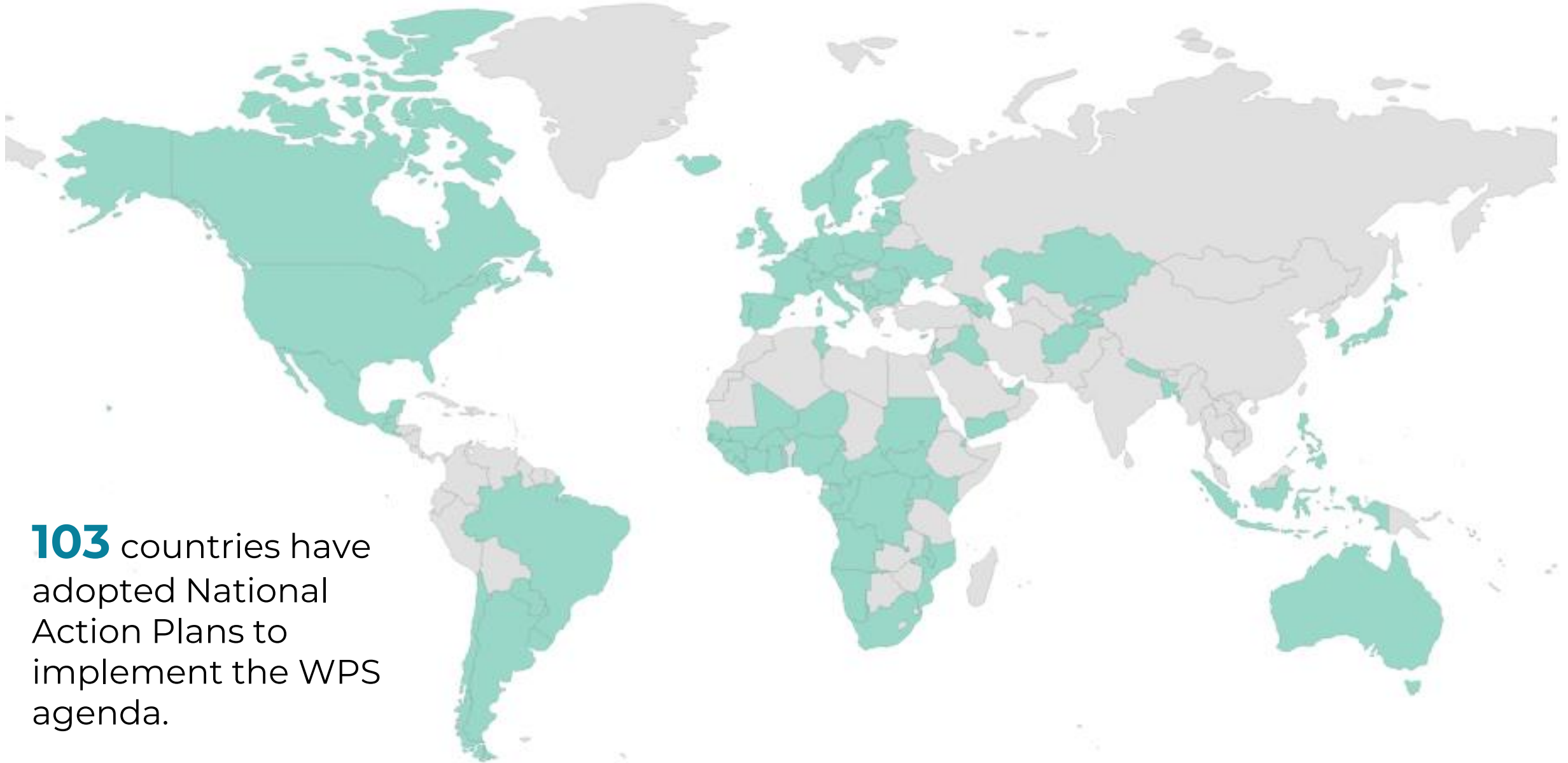
Towards more adaptive, flexible and intersectional NAPs

TECHNICAL LEARNING SERIES

WPS Focal Points Network

28/07/2022

NATIONAL ACTION PLANS



103 countries have adopted National Action Plans to implement the WPS agenda.

THE HIGH IMPACT FRAMEWORK



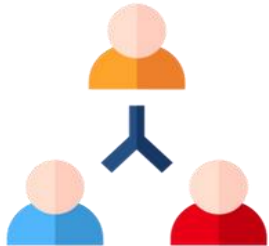
A strong and sustained political will.



Inclusive design process.



A results-based monitoring and evaluation plan with a properly resourced M&E system.



Established coordination system.

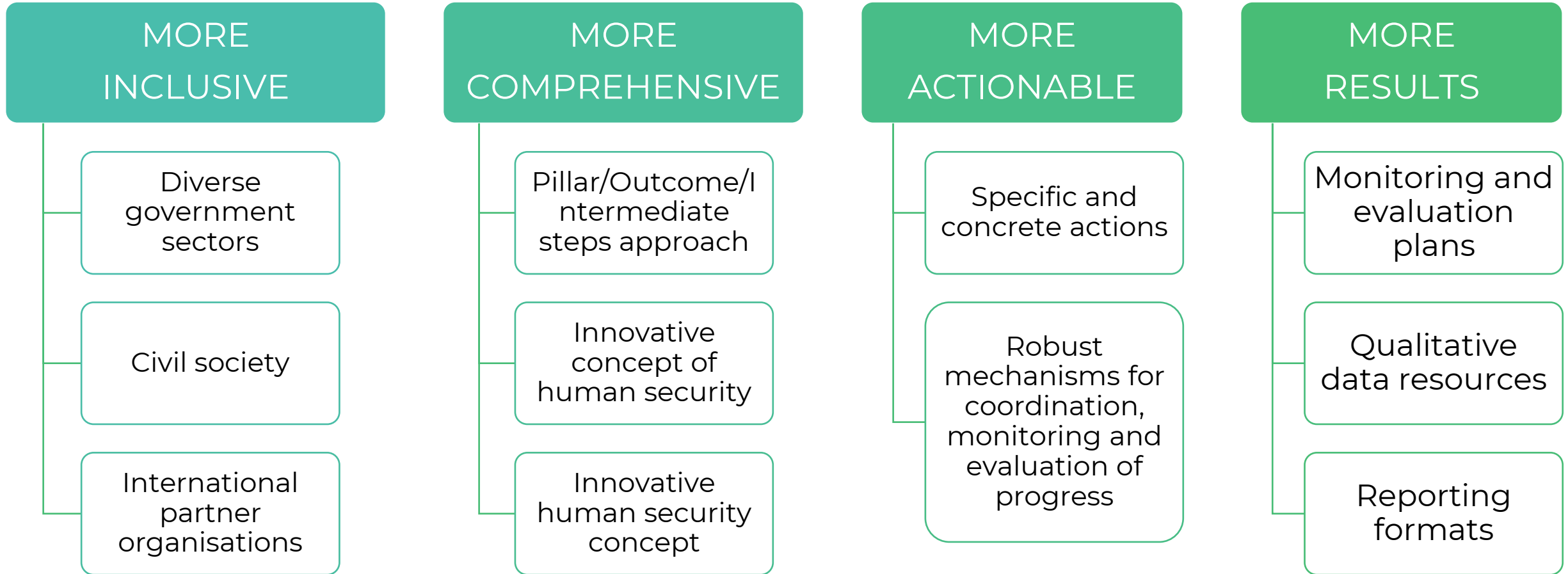


A defined and inclusive role for civil society participation and contribution.



Identified and allocated implementation resources.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN NAPS

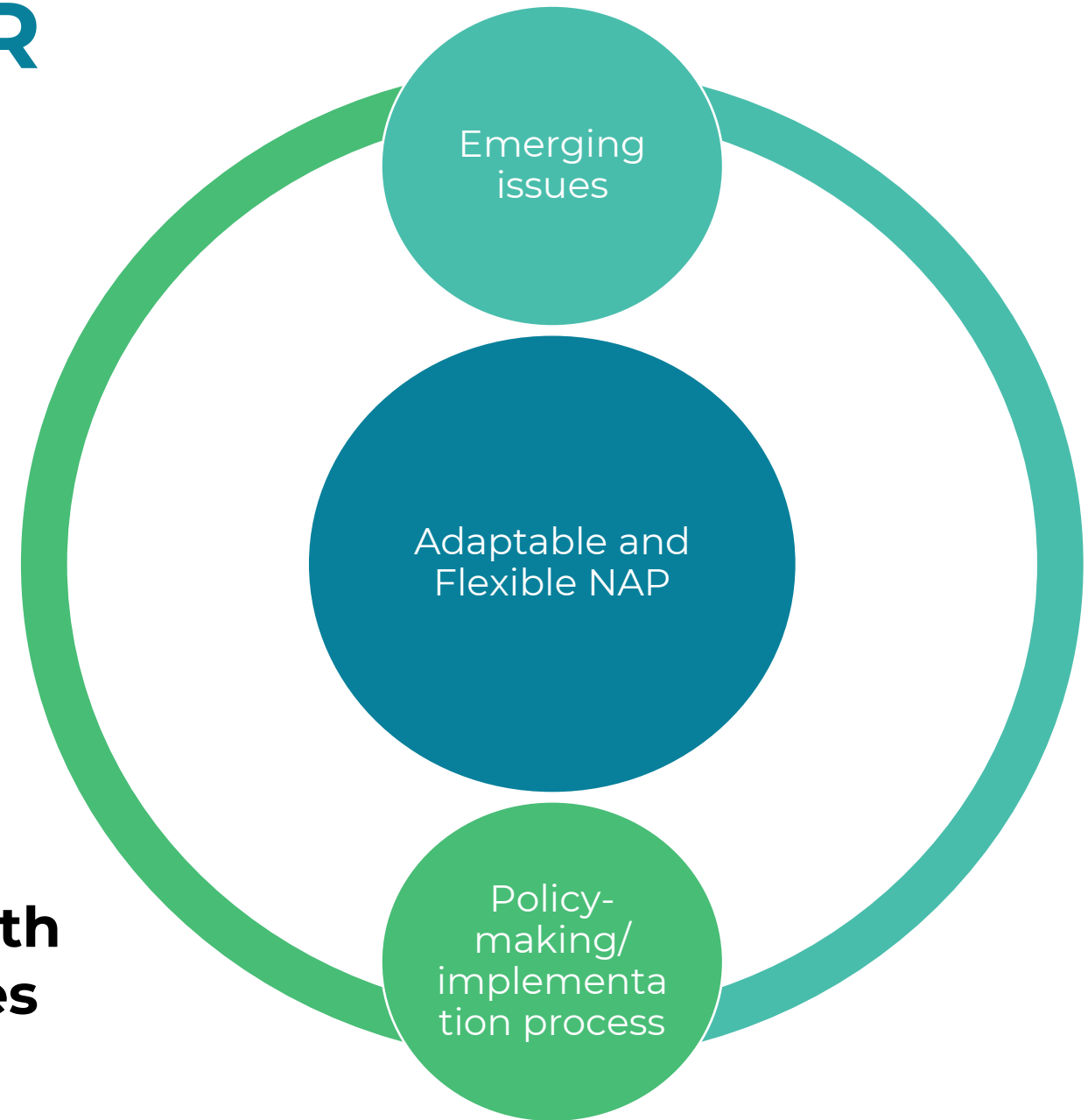


THE NEW FRONTIER

It is crucial that NAPs remains a living space that both:

1. Address emerging security threats
SUBSTANCE REQUIREMENTS
2. Be adaptive to an ever- changing and uncertain context.
PROCESS NEEDS

In both case, these dynamic processes are very much at odds with how governments normally operates and represent a new frontier.



ADAPTABILITY TO ISSUES/ CHANGING CONTEXTS

Towards a more holistic approach to the WPS agenda

EMERGENT THEME INTERSECTIONALITY

RECOMMENDATION

The importance of addressing intersectionality has become a common message in policy discussion, yet practical application of the concept in practice remains very limited.

NAP policies should work to address structural discrimination based on gender, race, socioeconomic status, and other identity factors.

“CANADA’S OWN CHALLENGES: LEARNING FROM OUR EXPERIENCE

Although Canada is not a fragile or conflict-affected state, women in Canada face a variety of challenges including gender-based violence. Indigenous women and girls in particular face intersecting discrimination and violence based on gender, race, socioeconomic status and other identity factors, as well as underlying historic causes—in particular the legacy of colonialism and the devastation caused by the residential school system. While Indigenous women make up 4% of Canada’s total number of women, 16% of all women murdered in Canada between 1980 and 2012 were Indigenous.”

CANADA NAP 2017-2022

EMERGENT THEME: PANDEMIC

RECOMENDATION:

There remains an urgent need for enhanced political engagement and coordination to address the impact and aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.

NAPs could provide a useful gender-sensitive framework to inform national COVID-19 responses.

“Noting the changing global context of peace and security, “..” the global nature of health pandemics, and in this regard reiterating its intention to increase attention to women, peace and security as a cross-cutting subject in all relevant thematic areas of work on its agenda, including threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,”

RESOLUTION 2242

EMERGENT THEME: CLIMATE CHANGE

RECOMMENDATION

The WPS Agenda is beginning to recognize climate change as a WPS challenge. However, progress in responding to its impact has thus far been limited in NAPs.

NAPs should address the relationship between gender, climate change and security.

“In addition, within the country there is significant internal displacement as well as cross-border migration caused by the impacts of climate change, such as severe cyclones, floods, riverbank erosion, and changes in farmland viability. Men often move to towns and cities in search of livelihoods, which leaves women burdened with the responsibility of carrying out both productive and reproductive roles in the household.”

Bangladesh NAP

EMERGENT THEME: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

RECOMMENDATION

NAP should work to tackle power imbalances between national and local actors, sexual- and gender-based violence and patriarchal structures across development, peace and humanitarian actions.

Output 3.4.1 Essential humanitarian services (legal, psychosocial and medical) are tailored to the needs and priorities of women, including women with disabilities

Output 3.4.2 Obstacles that prevent women's access to medical, psychosocial and legal support after having experienced GBV or CRSV are identified and tackled

Jordan NAP

Activities: Conduct research to inform humanitarian actors with regards to gender responsiveness; scale up scope and quality of targeted legal aid and medical assistance; create mobile application for Jordanians and refugee women in refugee camps and host communities; scale up necessary skills to empower refugee women

EMERGENT THEME: CYBER-THREATS

RECOMMENDATION

NAP should address the changing nature of conflicts and security threats such as cyber security.

1.2.2: - Advocacy and support for the whole of department gender analysis on peace and security issues, including in relation to conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and security policy and disarmament

Support bridging the gender gap in cybersecurity employment

Ireland NAP

Indicators: increased level of gender quality and perspectives in the field of cyber-security (low, médium, high)

OPERATIONAL ADAPTABILITY

Policy-making in an Uncertain World

NAP objectives:

- Are the previously set objectives still relevant? If not, what changes may be needed?

Current impacts of policy:

- Is the NAP as currently implemented having the intended impacts? Is it having unintended impacts?

Emerging factors affecting policy:

- Are there new factors that might affect the successful implementation of the NAP or could cause the NAP to have unintended impacts?

Overlap:

- Does the existing policy overlap with other policies?

Management and administrative issues:

- How could management and administration be improved?

Research:

- What additional data are needed to better inform the NAP and its implementation?

New policy design:

- Did the review process (incl. MTR) identified new instruments or mechanisms recommended that should be established to address implementation challenges?

OPERATIONS

ADAPTATIVE POLICY MAKING

- Siloed approach & lack of transparency
- Difficulties to translate the NAP into departmental mandates
- Duplication & overlap with other policies
- Lack of adequate resources for implementation

CHALLENGES

- Transparent decision-making & multi-stakeholder deliberations
- Inclusive and accessible consultation, incl. with marginalized groups
- NAP focused on actions
- Explore synergies with other policies
- Perform cost-benefit analyses

STAFF CAPACITY & TRAINING

- Resource constraints
- High turnover of staff
- Lack of expertise in WPS
- Capacity challenges and competing priorities

CHALLENGES

ADAPTATIVE POLICY

- Systems and tools in place to facilitate transfer of knowledge and expertise
- Training & technical tools are provided (WPS Helpdesk, guidance notes, etc)
- Institutional memory is facilitated (Handover notes, online platform, etc)
- Innovative capacity building such as mentoring or online support

MONITORING & EVALUATION

- Reporting is seen as a tick-box exercise
- M&E is not adequately resourced & commitments to learning are lacking
- lack capacities and operational skills for the use of RBM tools

CHALLENGES

ADAPTATIVE POLICY

- Focus on assessing impact
- Monitor changes and assess when policy adjustments are needed,
- Facilitate copying of successes through the promotion of best practices and lessons learned

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. What are some innovative ways to mitigate operational obstacles to continuity related to government bureaucracy (such as high turnover, lack of human resources, etc.)? What are the persistent challenges?
2. What actions can we recommend to ensure that NAPs remain 'living' instruments that incorporate lessons learned and can promptly respond to changing needs and requirements?
3. What are some successful examples of integrating emerging security threats and new issues in NAPs? What worked, what did not work and why?
4. What lessons can we draw from recent practices at the local, national and regional levels to harmonize approaches to WPS and other agendas (i.e. on SALW or Youth, Peace, and Security), especially in national and regional action plans?

THANK YOU

GENDER ASSOCIATIONS | PROFESSIONALIZING PEACE & SECURITY



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