



# **Finding greater synergy between externally and internally facing National Action Plans**

**TECHNICAL LEARNING SERIES**

*WPS Focal Points Network*

08/07/22

# OVERVIEW

1. National action plans and the impact-driven framework
2. Overview of the different NAP models
3. Opportunities for cross-learning between inward and outward approach
4. Small groups discussions on these topics
5. Sharing key recommendations

# **1. NATIONAL ACTION PLANS AND THE IMPACT-DRIVEN FRAMEWORK**

# WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA BEYOND CONFLICT



## *UN Sustainable Development Goals*

***SDG 5:** Achieve  
Gender Equality*

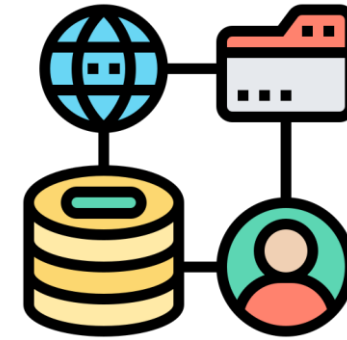
***SDG 16:** Peaceful,  
Just, and Inclusive  
Societies*



## *International Commitments*

***CEDAW General  
Rec #30***

*Regional treaties on  
gender and security*



## *Evolving complexities of Security*

***UNSCR 2242***

***11 UNSCR on WPS,**  
latest adopted in  
2020*

# UNSCR 2242

*“Noting the changing global context of peace and security, in particular relating to rising **violent extremism**, which can be conducive to terrorism, the increased numbers of **refugees and internally displaced persons**, the impacts of **climate change** and **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”*

# CEDAW General Rec #30

## Article 27- Integrated Approach

“ Given that all the areas of concern addressed in those resolutions find expression in the substantive provisions of the Convention, their implementation must be premised **on a model of substantive equality and cover all the rights enshrined in the Convention.** The Committee reiterates the need for a concerted and integrated approach that places **the implementation of the Security Council agenda on women, peace and security into the broader framework** of the implementation of the Convention and its Optional Protocol. “

## Article 26 – Reporting

“The Convention contains a reporting procedure, under article 18, by which States parties are required to report on measures that they have adopted to implement the provisions of the Convention, including in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations. **The inclusion in the reporting procedure** of information on the implementation of Security Council commitments can **make it possible to consolidate the Convention and the agenda** of the Council and **therefore broaden, strengthen and operationalize gender equality.**”

# WOMEN, PEACE & SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION COMPACT

- **Adopt specific financial commitments** to increasing women's leadership across peace, security, and humanitarian sectors, including inter alia Local and National Action Plans on WPS, national DRR/resilience strategies, and support legislation that codifies these financial commitments.
- **Adopt strategies**, e.g. through national action plans, policies, and/or legislation - including for example temporary special measures such as quotas, and programmes that address institutional barriers - that include targets for women's representation at leadership levels in the security sector.



Become a Compact Signatory: [www.wpshacompact.org](http://www.wpshacompact.org)

# NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

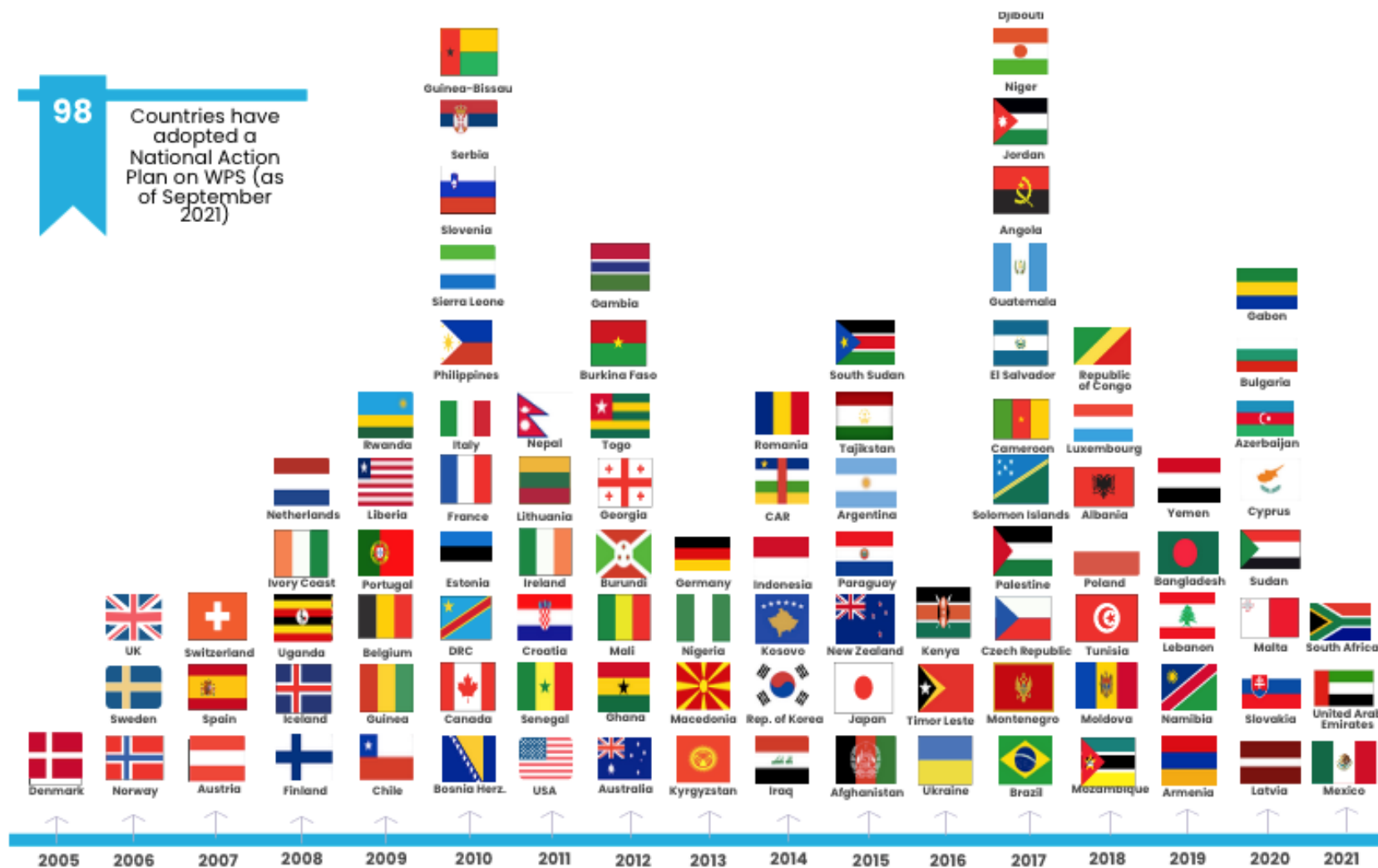
98 Countries have adopted a National Action Plan on WPS (as of September 2021)

103 States have adopted National Action Plans (NAPs).

**They are a tool to institutionalize the WPS agenda.**

Graphic from WILPF:  
<http://1325naps.peacewomen.org/>

Access current NAPs:  
<https://wpsfocalpointsnetwork.org/resources/>





# THE IMPACT-DRIVEN FRAMEWORK



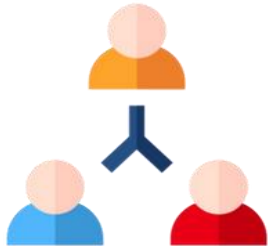
A strong and sustained political will.



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.

# PROCESS

Ensures inclusion

Roots WPS agenda in national context

Promotes accountability

Strengthens international priorities related to WPS

Increases peace and security

Enhances operational effectiveness

Strengthens collaboration

# IMPACT

# GLOBAL NAP TRENDS

**Localization**

**Resourcing**

**Research**

**Regional-  
ization**

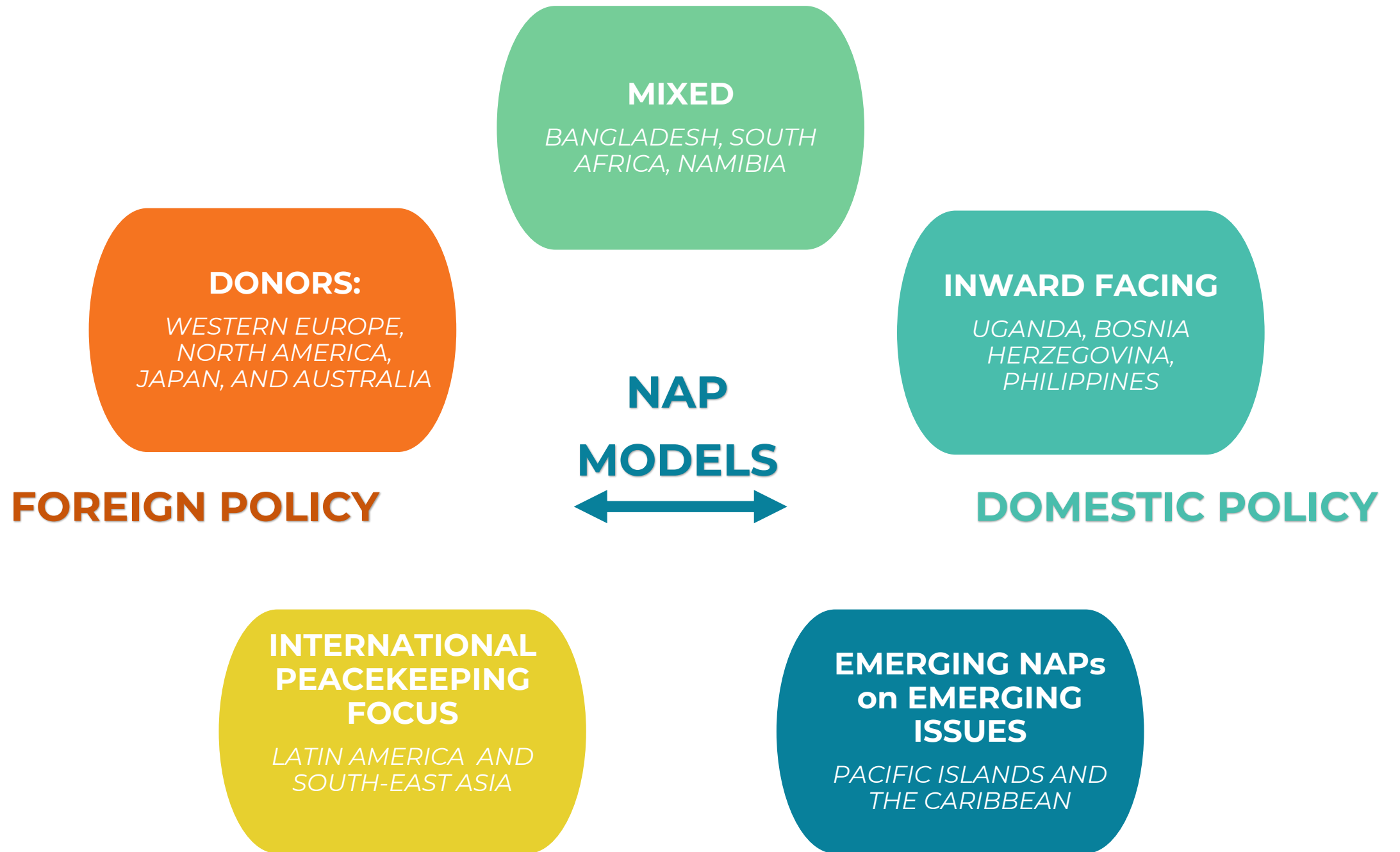
**Learning and  
Accountability**

**Technical  
Assistance**

**Youth**

**Emerging  
Issues**

**Engaging  
Men**



# LEAD AGENCY IN CURRENT NAPs

**The leading agency will determine its focus (domestic or foreign policy).**

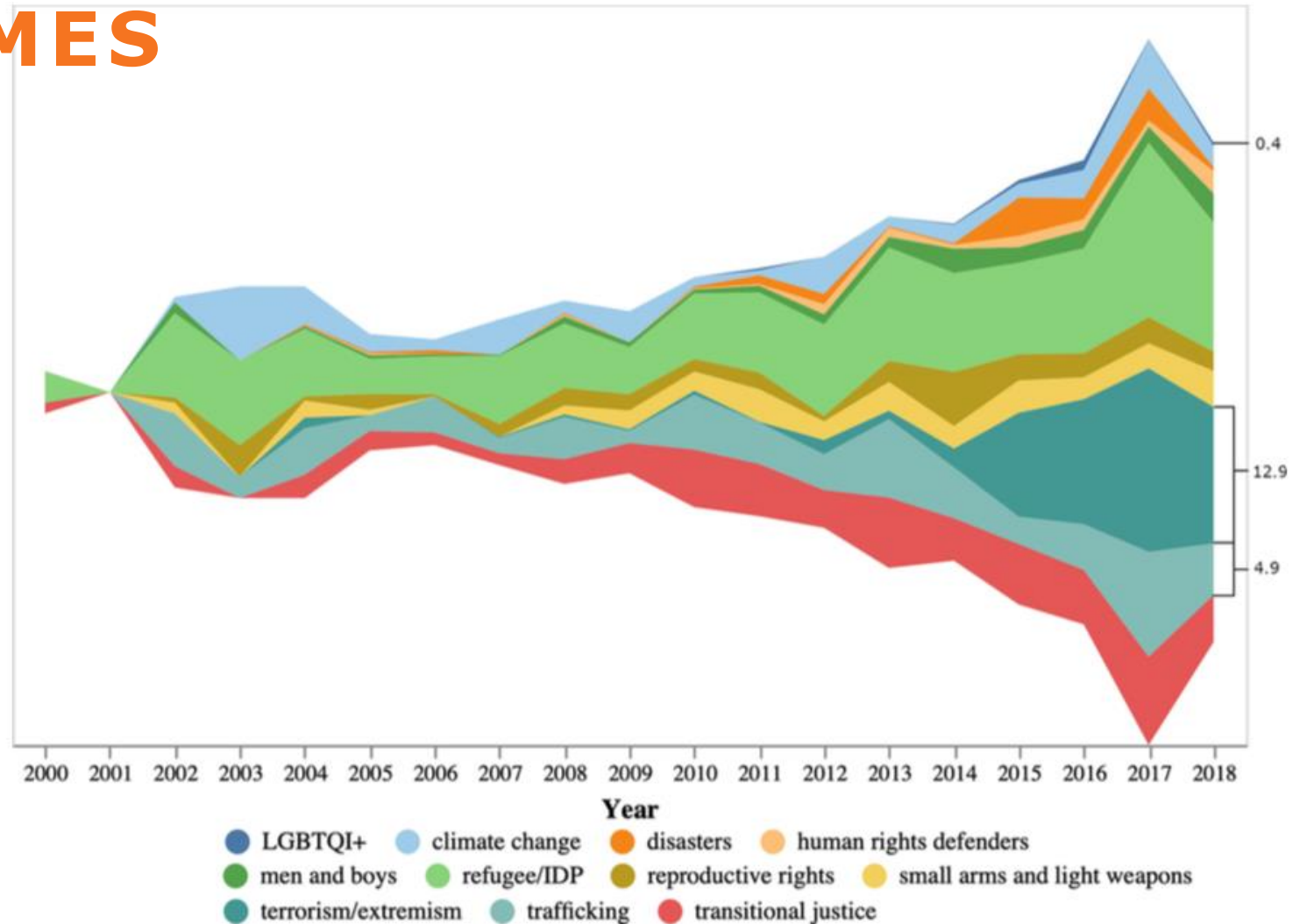
Typically :

- In Africa and the Middle East and Oceania, they are led by Gender/Social Ministry.
- In Europe, North America and South America, NAPs are led by the Foreign Affairs Ministry or take a whole-of- government approach.

In a few countries, the NAP is 'housed' at the higher authority (PM or VP office) or other Ministries like Defense

# PILLARS APPROACH VERSUS OUTCOMES /OBJECTIVES DRIVEN

In recent years, WPS issues have emerged that require NAP models to go beyond the binary inward/outward approach.



**Figure 4.** Mentions of new issues in WPS agenda over time (2000–2018,  $n = 213$ , weighted by number of documents published each year).

Kirby, Paul, and Laura J. Shepherd, "Women, Peace, and Security: Mapping the (Re)Production of a Policy Ecosystem," *Journal of Global Security Studies*, 2020.

# OUTCOMES DRIVEN APPROACH : Jordan NAP

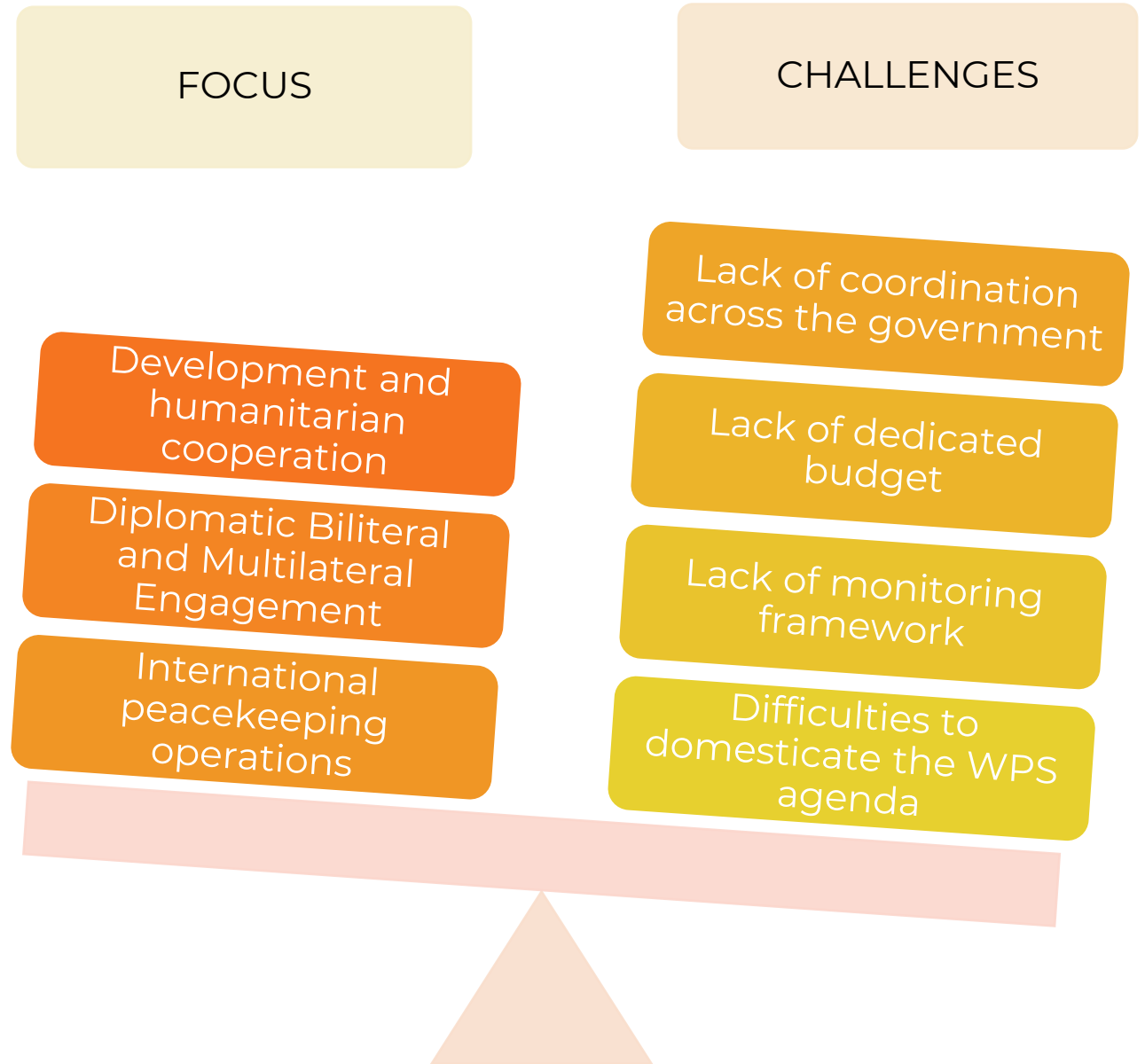
<p><b>2:</b> Women meaningfully prevent radicalization and violent extremism; and participate in national/regional peacebuilding</p>		
<p><b>2.1</b> Women can contribute to PVE efforts through gender sensitive approaches</p>	<p><b>2.2</b> Notions of religion and gender are explored to promote equality and tolerance</p>	<p><b>2.3</b> Jordanian women are supported to become active participants in peacemaking</p>
<p><b>2.1.A</b> Women can detect early signs of radicalization</p> <p><b>2.1B</b> CSO have increased knowledge of extremism</p>	<p><b>2.2.A</b> Broader spaces for religious dialogue</p> <p><b>2.2.B</b> Women, men, and youth are encouraged to broaden the discourse</p>	<p><b>2.3.A</b> Women have the necessary skills to mediate, negotiate, etc.</p> <p><b>2.3.B</b> Jordanian women's representation in mediation networks is ensured</p>

# DONOR NAPs

**These NAPs are often implemented through their programmatic assistance and increasingly through diplomacy and advocacy efforts.**

Some States have started to recognize the importance of addressing domestic priorities related to peace and security.

*E.g. Canada, Denmark, Sweden.*



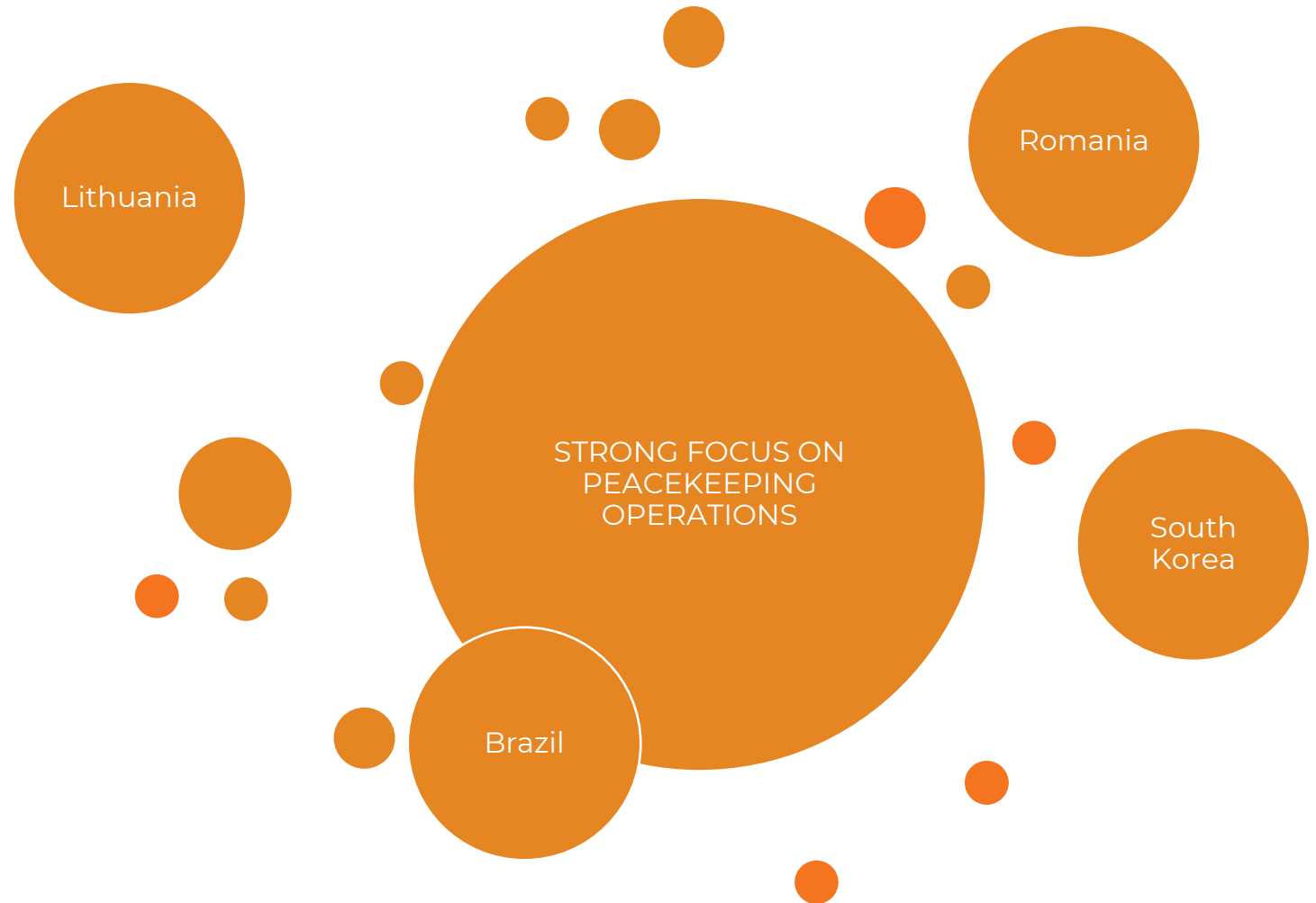


# INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FOCUS

**These NAPs are characteristically outward looking.**

Typically, the focus of the NAP is on international peacekeeping operations.

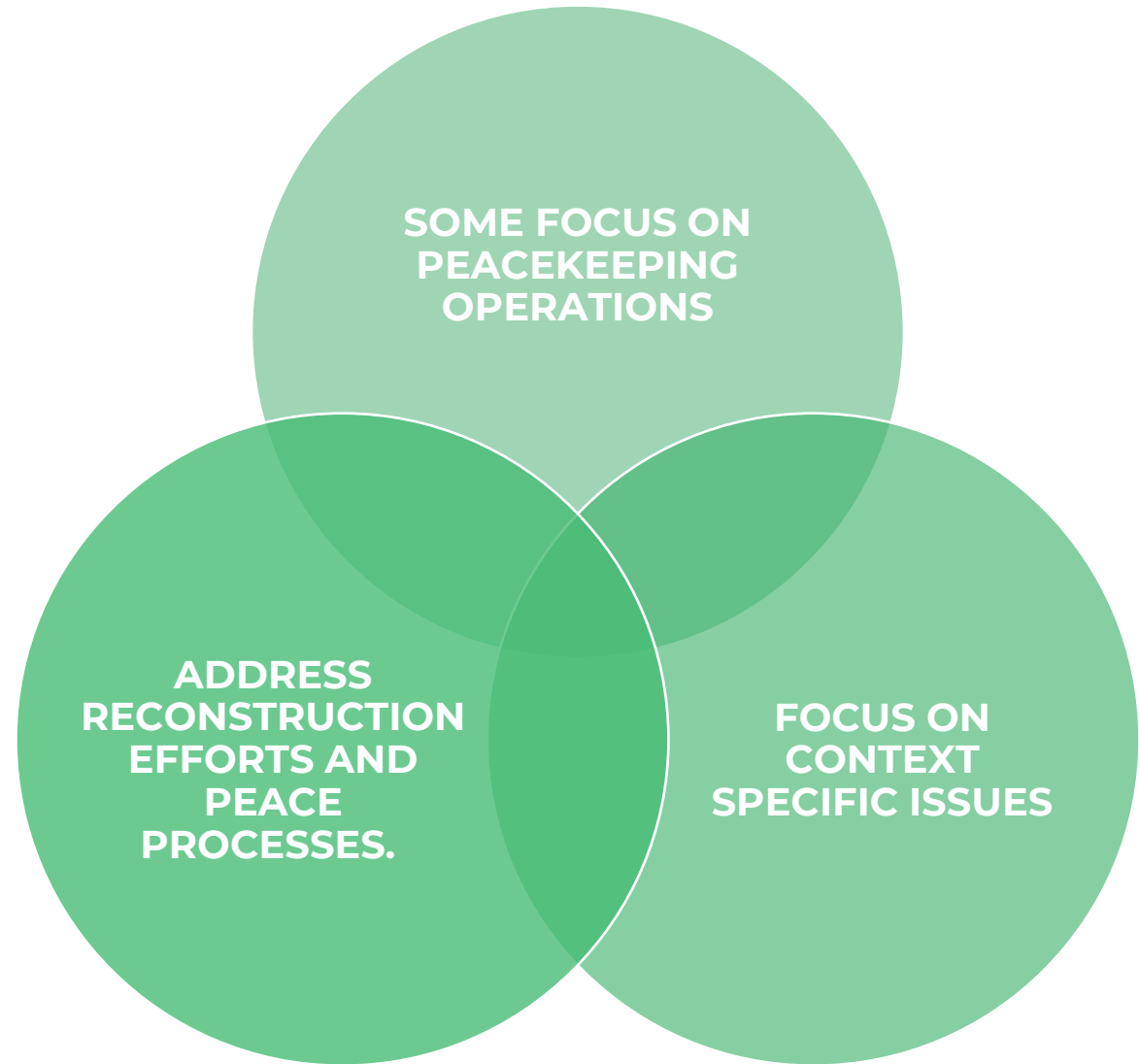
The domestic application is often limited to the objectives of broadening women's participation in the security sector.



# MIXED MODEL

**Some NAPs combine both inward-looking and outward-looking approaches to advance implementation of the WPS agenda.**

*E.g. Bangladesh, South Africa, Namibia*

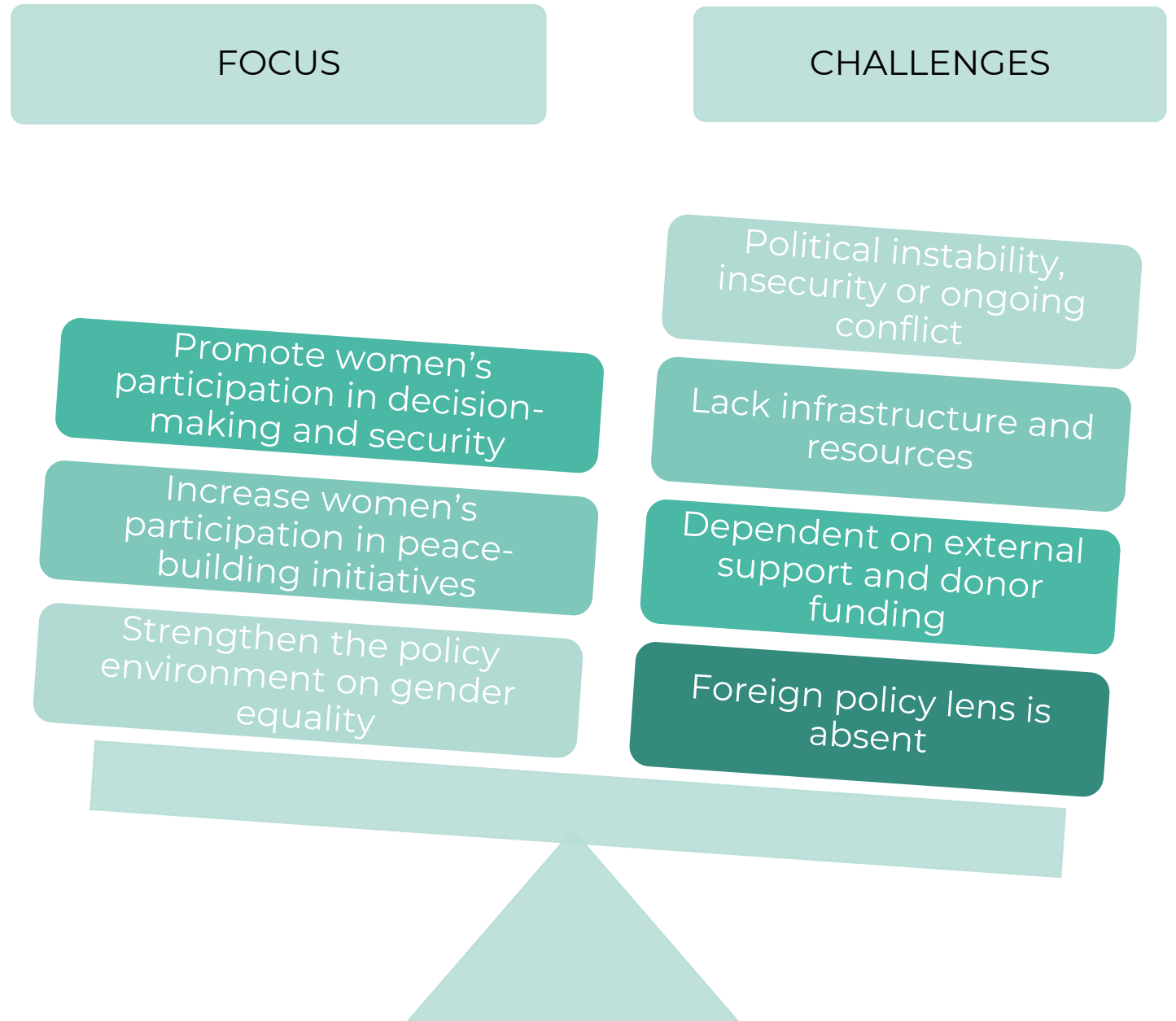


# CONFLICT/ POST-CONFLICT COUNTRY NAPs

**These NAPs are predominantly focused on reconstruction efforts and the peace process.**

They aim to address the link between human security and state security and are typically led by the Ministry of Gender or equivalent.

*E.g. Bosnia, Uganda, Nepal, Guatemala*



# EMERGING NAPs on EMERGING ISSUES

**Recently, some countries in the Pacific Islands have started to explore how NAPs can better address emerging issues such as climate change.**

This model could serve as a bridge between peace and security, and other agendas such as those relating to displacement, climate change and the prevention of violent extremism.



### **3. OPPORTUNITIES FOR CROSS-LEARNING**

# OUTWARD FACING NAPs



Operationalize the NAP through their international and regional engagements.



Can fail to recognise or address WPS-related issues that arise in the domestic context.

# INWARD FACING NAPs



Context specific and focus on the link between addressing the rights of women and girls and state security.



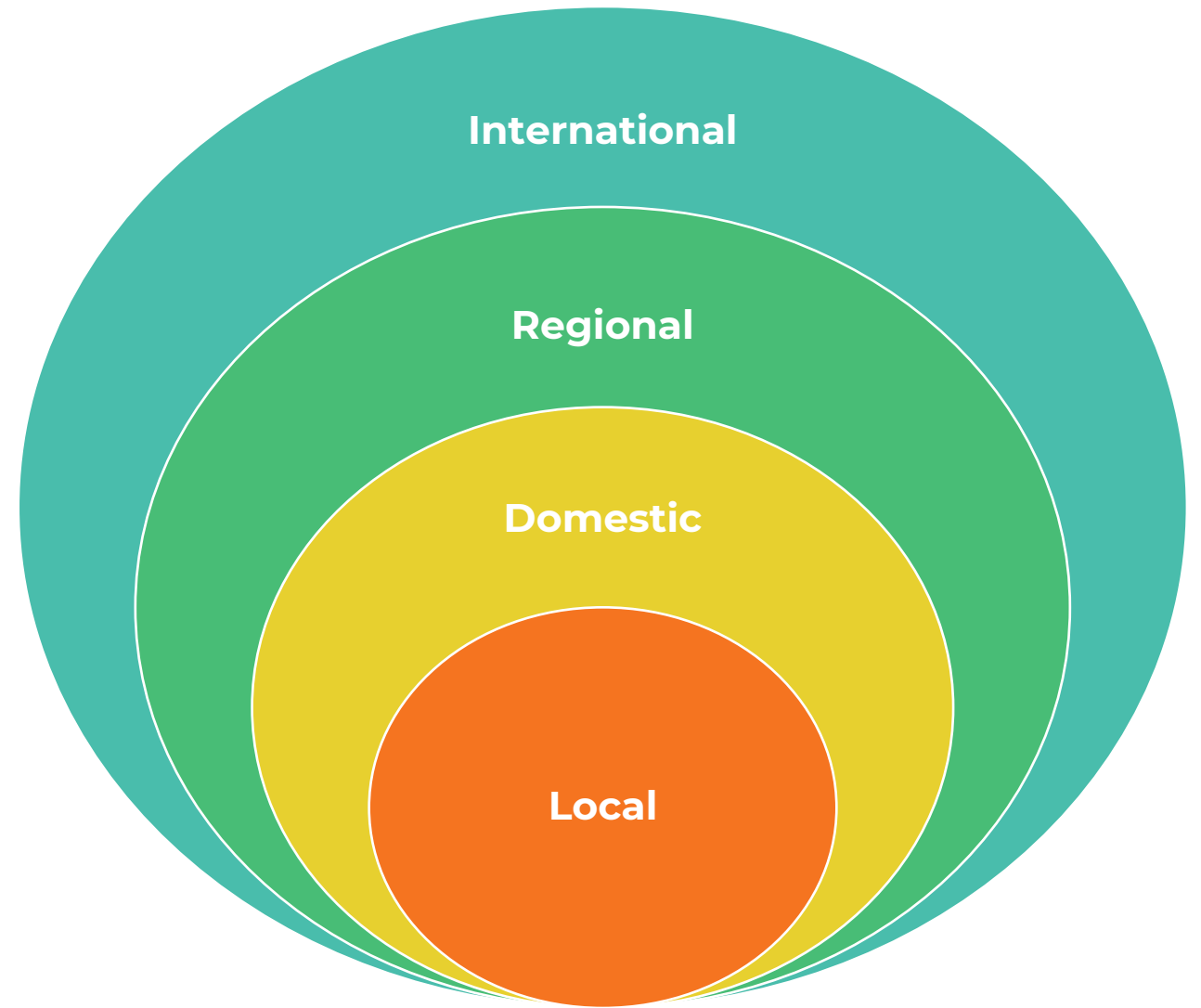
Difficulties to harness the NAP in their multilateral engagements which impacts their ability to secure donor support.

# INWARD/ OUTWARD APPROACH

Toward a holistic application of the WPS agenda

**Developing a NAP that speaks to both its international engagements and its domestic challenges can allow for:**

- Applying the WPS agenda to issues that transcend borders
- Addressing interrelated health, social and political consequences that contribute to conflict.
- For outward facing NAPs, bridging the gap between the development of norms and achieving on the ground impact in the lives of women, girls, men and boys.
- For inward facing NAPs, addressing their lack of visibility in multilateral and donor spaces.





# GUIDING QUESTIONS

- **What lessons can Focal Points draw** from recent practices at the local, national, and regional levels to apply the WPS agenda to issues that transcend borders (e.g., health crises, natural disasters, climate change, irregular migration, human trafficking)?
- **What actions can Focal Points recommend** to national governments and their counterparts to ensure that the NAP becomes an instrument for domestic change?
- **What suggestions can Focal Points make** to national governments and their counterparts to ensure that the NAP guides the country's cooperation with international and regional partners and strengthens international and regional development cooperation in the areas of WPS?