



Running with the Baton!

Regional Action Plan for Implementation of
United Nations Security Council Resolutions
1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008)





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United Nations Security Council Resolutions
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*Kenyan and Ethiopian women marathoners battle it out during
the London 2012 Olympic Games*

Acknowledgments

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Let me also acknowledge various individuals and entities that were involved in the development of the IGAD-RAP. They include the distinguished participants of the IGAD Women and Peace Conference held from 26th to 29th April 2011 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from which the regional action plan emanated. The participants who were drawn from the parliaments, women/gender ministries, civil society organizations and the academia, as well as development partner agencies greatly contributed their thoughts and expertise towards the development of this very important document.

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Foreword

For women, the dangers of war go far beyond the violence of combat. In situations of armed conflict, women suffer some of the greatest health and social inequities in the world. They risk human rights violations, suffering and death that can and should be prevented ... When rape is used as a weapon of war and lawlessness prevails, women become targets from all sides in a conflict. Sexual violence is systematically employed to harm and demoralize individuals, break apart families and terrorize communities. For women and girls, the threat of violence remains long after fighting ends. Once having escaped the conflict, they still may be forced to exchange sex for survival and protection of their children. During displacement, they also face a growing threat of domestic violence.¹

Certainly, for Africa to make any significant strides forward in all matters of development and governance, the most vulnerable of her populations must be nurtured and protected. For this reason, the importance of women's participation and their inclusion in decision-making processes, especially with regard to conflict prevention, resolution and management, as well as the prevention of gender-based and sexual violence cannot be overemphasized. Indeed the various conflicts that have bedeviled the IGAD Region, and continue to do so in some places, makes it imperative that the spotlight be cast on this serious issue and attention be given to finding lasting solutions. The untold suffering that has been visited upon women in our Region during these conflicts, some of which are protracted, is plain to see as they struggle to perform the role of care givers for children, the elderly, and infirm under the brutal and harsh conditions brought about by conflict, and even long after such conflict has ceased to be active.

Based on the above, and in line with its mandate, IGAD took the responsibility of providing the space and forum for further conversation to take place between various actors from its Member States with a view to finding solutions and creating a plan of action to operationalize the solutions. In this regard, between 26th and 29th April 2011, the IGAD Women and Peace Conference was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia for the first time bringing together women parliamentarians, representatives of women/gender ministries, civil society organizations and the academia from our region. One of the outcomes of the three-day conference was the Regional Action Plan (IGAD-RAP) for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008).

From the deliberations, it was evident that there exist many points of convergence with respect to the understanding and perceptions of the various Member States concerning the essence and merits of two UNSCRs. The delegates, who also included officials from the African Union Commission (AU), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and UN Women, collectively agreed that it is necessary for women to be included in decision-making processes aimed at promoting peace and restoring normalcy following armed conflict. Equally, there was consensus on the importance of preventing and dealing decisively with the issue of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) both during and after armed conflict.

The IGAD-RAP is a tool for Member States to benchmark their own responses and National Action Plans (NAPs) to the core issues on which the two UNSCRs are founded. At the time of the Conference, only one IGAD Member State had a

¹Excerpt from International Rescue Committee. Available online at <http://www.rescue.org/forgotten-frontline-effects-war-women> (10.08.2013)

NAP and therefore, the regional framework provides practical proposals on how the other Countries in the Region can step up. Given that gender based sexual violence is one of the areas of focus, the ardent implementation of the IGAD-RAP will also boost the participation of IGAD Member States in the Africa UNiTE Campaign to end Violence against Women and Girls.

I therefore call upon all our Member States to embrace the IGAD-RAP wholeheartedly. This is a clear demonstration that our Region has taken the baton from the United Nations and we are running with it. I further urge all the concerned to give the action plan the priority it deserves bearing in mind the history of armed conflicts in our region and the ever-present reality that we must guard peace jealously if we have to avoid the ugly scars of war and sexual violence against women. To do this, national governments must facilitate women to take up their places on the negotiating tables in all efforts to promote peace and prevent armed conflicts.

As a Region, let us take responsibility and be part of the solution by adopting the IGAD-RAP as a framework for engaging all the necessary processes to promote peace through the active involvement of women in peace-building, conflict prevention, and decision-making processes both as individual Member States and a united Region.

Once again, I call upon our trusted and valued development partners, who have supported the causes of IGAD both at the Secretariat and program levels, to continue providing us with the much-needed technical and financial assistance, as well as other resources to ensure that the adoption and implementation of the IGAD-RAP by Member States proceeds without delay.

We are indeed Running with the Baton!



Amb (Eng) Mahboub Maalim
IGAD Executive Secretary

Abbreviations and Acronyms

1325	UN Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000
1820	UN Security Council Resolution 1820 of 2008
AU	African Union
CEWARN	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
GBV	Gender-based Violence
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGAD-RAP	IGAD Regional Action Plan
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
NAP(s)	National Action Plans
RAP	Regional Action Plan
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNSCR(s)	United Nations Security Council Resolution(s)

List of Relevant Resolutions

1. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000)
2. UN Security Council Resolution 1820 (2008)
3. UN Security Council Resolution 1888 (2009)
4. UN Security Council Resolution 1889 (2009)

“Peace is not the absence of conflict, but the presence of creative alternatives for responding to conflict - alternatives to passive or aggressive responses, alternatives to violence.”²

²*Dorothy Thompson - American journalist and radio broadcaster (1893-1961)*

Introduction

The IGAD-RAP for 2011- 2015 to implement UNSCRs 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) was one of the core outcomes of the IGAD Women and Peace Conference held between 26th and 29th April 2011 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Conference participants included women parliamentarians, representatives of women/gender ministries, civil society organizations and the academia from IGAD Member States. Representatives from partnering organizations, such as the AUC, UNECA, UNDP and UN Women were also in attendance.

During the three-day conference, the first of its kind in the region, the Africa UNiTE Campaign to end Violence against Women and Girls, as well as the African Women's Decade were launched. In addition, UN Women, as the entity replacing UNIFEM and three other institutions, was also formally introduced to the distinguished participants.

The IGAD-RAP that was endorsed by the 46th Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers convened in July 2012 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia is intended to be a tool for Member States to benchmark their own responses and National Action Plans (NAPs) to the core issues on which UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 are founded. The two resolutions address the important issues of women's participation and inclusion in decision-making processes as regards conflict prevention, resolution, and management, as well as the prevention of sexual violence against women and girls during situations of armed conflict.

To formulate the IGAD-RAP, participants of the Addis Ababa Conference reviewed UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 with respect to their scope, essence and the extent to which various Member States have embraced and utilized them. Notably, Uganda was the only Member State of IGAD at the time of the Conference with a national action plan to implement the two resolutions.

Unlike other international treaties and conventions, UNSCRs are binding and it is incumbent upon Member States to take necessary actions to implement them. Taking into consideration the benefits of these resolutions to the welfare and wellbeing of women in the IGAD region, Member States have been called upon to develop their NAPs.

In this regard, the IGAD Secretariat took the initiative to invite Member States to deliberate on the matter and express their commitment towards implementation by developing a regional action plan whose execution will be monitored by the newly formed IGAD Women and Peace Forum.

Among other things, UNSCR 1325 essentially “urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.”

Various state and non-state actors are listed as relevant in this resolution and the various roles they need to play or could play are also outlined. Evidently, state actors bear significant responsibility compared to other parties in the implementation of the resolution. Article 8 sets the tone for their involvement. It states that the Security Council: “calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: (a) the special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; (b) measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation

mechanisms of the peace agreements; (c) measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary.”

On the other hand, UNSCR 1820 “stresses that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security, affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses its readiness, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to, where necessary, adopt appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence.”

Once again, the state actors bear a heavy responsibility in ensuring the actualization of the aims of this particular resolution. The importance of taking the voices of women into account in the processes and initiatives aimed at implementation of 1820 is clear through its suggestion that women of affected local communities be consulted as well as women’s civil society organizations. However, the role of troops whether performing friendly or hostile functions in respective territories is brought into sharp focus and this is clearly evident in Article 3 of the Resolution, which states that the Security Council:

“Demands that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence, which could include, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, debunking myths that fuel sexual violence, vetting armed and security forces to take into account past actions of rape and other forms of sexual violence, and evacuation of women and children under imminent threat of sexual violence to safety.”

Notably, since the adoption of 1325, two other UNSCRs have been passed, i.e. 1888 and 1889 that were adopted in 2009, and which are aimed at developing measures to strengthen the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820.

Availability of National Action Plans among IGAD Member States

During the Addis Ababa Conference in April 2011, the only Country among the seven IGAD Member States with a National Action Plan (NAP) was Uganda. It was developed by the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) as the national machinery for initiating, implementing and coordinating policies and programs that support women's empowerment and advancement.

Briefly, the aims of the Uganda NAP, which also incorporates the Goma Declaration³, are to:-

- ◆ Ensure the protection of women and girls from GBV and promote human dignity and equality;
- ◆ Increase women's participation in the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peace building;
- ◆ Increase public awareness on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, as well as the Goma Declaration, which the country signed in 2008;
- ◆ Improve linkages and long term engagement between local authorities and central government agencies, regional coordination and cooperation between governments and international donors in ending the crime of rape and other sexual violence; and
- ◆ Develop the capacities of key actors responsible for implementing the Action Plan and improve coordination in data collection, analysis, and quality reporting.

The Uganda NAP focuses on the mandate of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. It seeks to enhance access to justice for victims of GBV through institutions established to take relevant actions while addressing existing gaps and challenges in this regard. The Action Plan further focuses on the key elements of monitoring, information collection systems and reporting mechanisms. It also identifies the agencies, departments and individuals responsible for implementation of the outlined actions.

There was general consensus among participants at the IGAD Women and Peace Conference in Addis Ababa that all IGAD Member States should embark on the task of developing and implementing their own NAPs. The IGAD-RAP that came out of the Conference is therefore necessary as a tool for providing leverage to the various concerned parties working in the area of women's empowerment, particularly during conversations and other engagements with the respective governments in the quest to develop NAPs and more importantly during their implementation.

1. Methodology of Achieving the IGAD-RAP

In order to achieve the IGAD-RAP, participants at the Addis Ababa Conference went through a rigorous process of consultation. They responded to a set of questions formulated to elicit the information necessary for composing the regional framework. This was done in groups formed on the basis of the respective IGAD Member States. The

Cont'd on pg 6

³The Goma Declaration recognizes the serious threat posed to national and regional security by sexual and gender based violence, and the resultant increase in the propagation of HIV/AIDS. In this regard, Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region adopted the Goma Declaration as a commitment by regional governments towards the domestication of UNSCRs, and other relevant instruments regarding the participation and protection of women.

Pictorial



***PRESIDENTIAL:** H.E. Ato Girma Woldegiorgis, the President of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is received by Amb. Mahboub Maalim, the IGAD Executive Secretary to officially open the Regional Conference on Women and Peace*



***THE FORUM:** Distinguished delegates to the first Regional Conference on Women and Peace held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, April 2011 pose for a group photo*



COURTESY: The President of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is introduced to Heads of Partner Organizations, including UN Women, AUC and UN ECA



WORK: The Conference Chairperson and Rapporteur deliberate on the way forward with the Gender Program Manager, Ms. Hadera Tesfay (Centre)

From pg 3

interesting debates apparent during these group working sessions comprised deliberations on the strategic actions to be taken to stimulate the development and implementation of the IGAD-RAP.

It is important to note that Southern Sudan and Somaliland, which at the time of the Conference were not IGAD Member States, were nonetheless represented by members of various civil society organizations that IGAD already works with actively. In the context of the group task, the participants from Southern Sudan joined with those of Northern Sudan, while those from Somaliland joined with those from Somalia. In this regard, the representations of women from these two territories concerning the nature and demands of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 were incorporated into the IGAD-RAP.

2. Importance of the Adoption and Implementation of the IGAD-RAP

There was great unanimity among the participants as to the necessity of a RAP. This was reflected in their presentations in plenary and in the ensuing discussions. Essentially, it was agreed that developing a regional action plan for IGAD would enable a consideration of the issues that form the basis for UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in their entirety thus providing an appropriate regional response. IGAD-RAP would basically capture the role of women and their involvement in peace management mechanisms and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence. It was noted that the action plan should take into account the ongoing programs and projects in different countries of the Region and the local specificities of IGAD Member States.

The other justifications provided by delegates for the necessity of the Action Plan include its usefulness as an advocacy tool for UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, as well as a standardization mechanism that would promote a coordinated approach in achieving the objectives of the two resolutions in the region. The IGAD-RAP was also identified as an important tool for resource mobilization both at the IGAD Secretariat and national levels.

Indeed, participants also noted that the IGAD-RAP can likewise be used as a tool to lobby the Heads of State and Government to provide funding for the implementation and monitoring of the NAPs. This in turn would help IGAD to follow up on the implementation and provide the necessary support where relevant. The need for a strong regional monitoring and evaluation mechanism was noted.

In addition, the IGAD-RAP can be used as a model for Member States that have not yet made their NAPs to do so, as well as enable states parties and other relevant actors to know their responsibilities in implementing UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. It was also noted that the regional framework would assist Member States in setting targets at the national level, thus making it easier to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the resolutions.

Given that sexual and gender-based violence is one of the areas of focus in the IGAD-RAP, its existence and implementation would also boost the support of IGAD Member States to participate fully in the Africa UNiTE Campaign to End Violence against Women and Girls.

Implementation Matrix

Please note that:

- ◆ All strategic actions and activities reflected in the grid below are primarily geared towards achieving two things:-
 - The inclusion of women in decision-making related to the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict (UNSCR 1325), and
 - The prevention and eradication of sexual violence on girls and women during situations of armed conflict (UNSCR 1820).
- ◆ ICAD Member States need to analyse the items on the grid and customize them according to their local circumstances during implementation.

	Issue(s)	Strategic Action	Proposed Methods	Proposed Activities	Inputs	Output Indicators	Perceived Challenges	Key Actors/ Level of Intervention	Time Frame
1(a)	Lack of a coordinated approach to implement UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in the IGAD Region	Creation of an IGAD Regional Action Plan to implement the Resolutions	- Consensus building among women in the Region on the necessity and nature of the IGAD-RAP - Approval of the IGAD-RAP through the relevant IGAD structures	- Hold a meeting for stakeholders from IGAD Member States including women parliamentarians, representatives of gender ministries, CSOs and NGOs, academia and the media - Develop an agreeable framework for achieving the IGAD-RAP - Organize group and plenary discussions by Member States to develop the terms of the regional plan	- Financial resources - Relevant expert human resource - Time availed by participants to the meeting (IGAD Women and Peace Forum) - Time availed by key persons in the regional and local media - Government and civil society organisations willing to carry out civic education	- IGAD Regional Action Plan - Strategies and activities in place by IGAD Secretariat to popularize the IGAD-RAP among Member States	Varying National priorities amongst IGAD Member States that may slow the process of developing National Action Plans	- IGAD Secretariat - Relevant line ministries of Member States - Media - Civil society organisations	2011
1(b)	Lack of public awareness about the utility of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in the IGAD Region	Creation of publicity and public awareness of the IGAD-RAP in the Region	- Development of a media strategy to create awareness and publicity about the IGAD-RAP - Development of an Information, Education and Communication strategy to publicise and disseminate the UNSCRs to the public at large	- Hold meetings with key media personalities both at regional and local levels to promote the IGAD-RAP - Translation of 1325 and 1820 into the national languages of the IGAD Region - Mass public awareness campaigns by both government and civil society organisations regarding the text and role of the UNSCRs	- Publication of articles and stories in the media regarding various aspects of the IGAD-RAP, 1325 and 1820 - Translated versions of 1325 and 1820 in the national languages - An informed and sensitized public that begins to take action to realise the terms of the UNSCRs	- Lack of interest by the different media to adopt the cause of the IGAD-RAP and UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 - Lack of skilled human resources to carry out translation - Availability of government and civil society organisations willing to prioritise and carry out civic education on the UNSCRs, as opposed to other competing interests that may receive more funding	- Lack of interest by the different media to adopt the cause of the IGAD-RAP and UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 - Lack of skilled human resources to carry out translation - Availability of government and civil society organisations willing to prioritise and carry out civic education on the UNSCRs, as opposed to other competing interests that may receive more funding	- Publication of articles and stories in the media regarding various aspects of the IGAD-RAP, 1325 and 1820 - Translated versions of 1325 and 1820 in the national languages - An informed and sensitized public that begins to take action to realise the terms of the UNSCRs	2013-2015

	Issue(s)	Strategic Action	Proposed Methods	Proposed Activities	Inputs	Output Indicators	Perceived Challenges	Key Actors/ Level of Intervention	Time Frame
2(a)	Lack of accurate data on various pertinent aspects about women in the IGAD Region and particularly the magnitude of vulnerable populations of women and girls with reference to armed conflict	Comprehensive regional research on the status and statistics of women and vulnerable populations of women and girls in the IGAD Region	Procurement of an expert research team to carry out the research in Member States and disseminate the findings	- Develop terms of reference for procurement of the specialists and experts - Appoint and commission a research team as per IGAD Policy - Arrange meetings with research team and relevant bodies and personnel in the Member States - Disseminate research findings in workshops/meetings at the regional and country levels	- Financial resources - Relevant expert human resource	Comprehensive research report outlining the status and statistics of women and vulnerable populations of women and girls in the IGAD region	Lack of political will by Member States to cooperate with the researchers	- IGAD Secretariat - Governments and women/gender ministries - Academia - CSOs	2013-2015
2(b)	Lack of an accessible electronic documentation centre housing reports and results of various relevant action researches carried out in the IGAD Region on gender related issues	Establishment of an accessible electronic documentation centre	Procurement of a documentation specialist and an electronic information storage specialist	- Appoint and commission information storage specialists - Collect available research reports and findings by the documentation specialist and its storage in the electronic documentation centre by the information storage specialist	Electronic documentation centre in place and accessible for use	Difficulties in tracing available researches and reports for storage in the electronic documentation centre			
3.	Lack of a National Action Plan to implement UNSCRs 1325 and 1820	Application of pressure on governments to create the NAP	- Lobby and advocacy for relevant government ministries, organs, politicians and political parties - Technical support to women parliamentarians for presentation of Bills in Parliament to create a NAP - Creation of public awareness about the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and their utility	- Holding regional meetings with the concerned parties in Member States - Holding breakfast and lunch-time roundtable discussions with the concerned parties in government - Writing of letters and position papers to the concerned parties - Drafting notices of motions and bills for presentation to the respective Parliaments - Developing relevant IEC material to drum up public support for the creation of NAP, and holding public forums	- Financial resources - Relevant expert human resource - Expenditure of time by women members of parliament	- NAP in place - IEC materials developed - A collection of letters and position papers on the Resolutions. - Notices of Motion and Bills presented to Parliament	- Limited financial resources - Lack of political goodwill	- Supportive Members of Parliament - IGAD Secretariat - Relevant line government ministries - CSOs - Media - Development partners	2013-2015

	Issue(s)	Strategic Action	Proposed Methods	Proposed Activities	Inputs	Output Indicators	Perceived Challenges	Key Actors/ Level of Intervention	Time Frame
4.	Limited successes of existing early warning mechanisms to entirely prevent break out of armed conflict	Establishment of a strategy to identify how existing early warning mechanisms can be strengthened with women included as key problem solvers	- Commission a comprehensive research across the IGAD Region on the nature, trends, and patterns of current conflicts and the disaggregated impact on men, women, and children - Selection of competent men and women representatives in the IGAD member countries to engage with the communities and groups that are at risk of escalating already existing conflict	- Conducting both desk-based and face-to-face studies - Collating and analysing data - Disseminating research reports to relevant users - Training selected competent men and women on conflict prevention, management, resolution and mediation - Facilitating meetings between selected cohort of men and women with relevant opinion shapers from the affected communities - Creating and popularizing peace committees in affected communities to continue with conversations	- Financial resources - Relevant expert human resource - Volunteers	- Report of research - Cohort of selected men and women mediators trained and deployed - Record of meetings between cohort of trained men and women with communities in early stages of conflict	- Limited financial resources - Resistance to accept the intervention of the selected cohort of trained men and women in early stages of conflict - Scepticism by communities about the efficacy of peace committees	- IGAD Secretariat - Governments - CSOs - Development partners - Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN)	Continuous
5.	Prolonged resource based conflict affecting civilian populations thus creating internally displaced persons and refugees most of whom are women	- Prevention of conflict - Creation of a peaceful environment conducive for dispersed populations to return home and resettle	- Effective utilization of IGAD/CEWARN - Intensification of already existing efforts at peace-building - Development of policy and implementation of strategy for resettlement of returning populations - Development of policy and implementation of strategy on fair allocation of state resources	- Reviewing and re-testing of the robustness of IGAD's conflict early warning mechanism - Reviewing the responsiveness of governments, communities and other concerned parties to conflict early warning triggers - Demobilizing and disarming aggressors, as well as clearing mines in infested areas - Repatriating and resettling displaced and returning communities - Organization of sports tournaments to bridge gaps between youth and adults of communities in conflict - Delivering programs and initiatives aimed at economic empowerment of marginalized communities, particularly women	- Financial resources - Relevant expert human resource - Volunteers	- Report on the robustness of IGAD's conflict early warning mechanism - Report on the responsiveness of concerned parties - Policy and strategy on fair allocation of resources in place - Surrendered and/or confiscated arms - Previous aggressors re-integrated into communities - Number of persons, particularly women, who are beneficiaries of economic empowerment programs - Record of sporting activities that have taken place - Number of people who have returned and resettled on their lands	- Lack of political goodwill - Lack of co-operation from communities in conflict	- IGAD Secretariat - Governments - Members of Parliament - Opinion shapers in the affected communities. - Protagonist Communities - Relevant UN agencies	Continuous

Issue(s)	Strategic Action	Proposed Methods	Proposed Activities	Inputs	Output Indicators	Perceived Challenges	Key Actors/ Level of Intervention	Time Frame
6. Under-representation of women on the negotiating tables for conflict prevention, management and resolution (CPMR)	- Increment of women's representation and participation at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for CPMR - Enhanced participation and representation of women in conflict management committees - Sensitization of political parties on the importance of women's participation in CPMR and leadership	- Constitutional amendment - Enactment of legislation enabling affirmative action - Awareness creation of the issues at hand to the public - Engagement of and with political parties and the concerned regional and international entities - Capacity building of women's organizations, caucuses, etc. on negotiation skills - Economic empowerment of women	- Organizing campaigns and lobbies for Constitutional and legislative amendment - Drafting relevant bills for amendment of the constitution and statutes - Carrying out publicity through all relevant media for awareness creation - Meeting political parties to sensitize them - Developing IEC material in all the national languages - Conducting seminars, workshops and conferences to educate women on pertinent issues of peace, leadership and economic empowerment issues - Carrying out grassroots campaigns to inform and educate women - Forming networks and caucuses - Initiating small medium enterprise initiatives that target women	- Financial resources - Relevant expert human resource - Volunteers	- Constitutions and Statutes of Member States that include women in all spheres of public life - IEC material developed - Existence of peace networks - Number of women trained in peace, leadership and related issues - Number of women appointed at senior management levels in peace-building processes, including those by the UN Secretary General as special representatives and envoys - Number of surveys conducted to determine the changing perceptions on women in leadership and decision-making, particularly in international peace operations - Number of women who have benefited from SME programs - Record of meetings with political parties	- Lack of financial resources - Negative attitudes towards requisite inclusion of women in public life arising from patriarchy and negative cultural perceptions - Slowed permeation of messages due to illiteracy levels in some parts of societies in Member States - Existence of on-going and unresolved conflicts that reduce or prevent impact - Lack of political will - Negative cultural attitudes towards economic empowerment of women	- Governments - Members of Parliament - CSOs - IGAD - Secretariat - Relevant line government ministries - Media - Development partners - CEVARN - African Union - Relevant UN agencies	2013-2015

Issue(s)	Strategic Action	Proposed Methods	Proposed Activities	Inputs	Output Indicators	Perceived Challenges	Key Actors/ Level of Intervention	Time Frame
7(a) Non-implementation of already existing constitutional, statutory and policy provisions, as well as ratified treaties, conventions and other instruments e.g. NAP aimed at increasing women's representation in decision-making positions and ending sexual violence	Audit existing enabling laws or policies to identify the ones that are not being implemented and those that are non-compliant with the terms of 1325 and 1820	- Desk-based research of all the commitments made by governments towards women's empowerment - Identification of legal and policy instruments that need amendment so as to be compliant with the terms of 1325 and 1820 - Examine the role of the judiciary comprehensively with regard to upholding and safeguarding the rights of women in relation to the terms of the UNSCRs - Relevant interviews with key informants in government, the judiciary, civil society organisations, and opinion shapers in communities	- Commissioning of researchers to carry out desk-based research - Holding breakfast and lunch-time roundtable discussions with the concerned parties in government and the judiciary - Writing of letters and position papers to the concerned parties about issues pertaining to the UNSCRs	- Financial resources - Relevant expert human resource - Volunteers	- Tangible implementation strategies and initiatives in place - Current audit of gaps in implementation of laws and policies - Comprehensive report on the status of the judiciary with regard to its role in promoting the rights of women under the UNSCRs - Report based on interviews with key informants - Memoranda from women's organisations to relevant government personnel, offices, and institutions - Draft laws and amendments	- Lack of political will - Limited financial resources - Withholding of relevant and true information by officials in government and the judiciary - Resistance from strict traditional and cultural adherents - Lack of available and competent draftsman/ women to undertake - drafting of laws	- Relevant government line ministries - Members of Parliament - The Judiciary - CSOs - IGAD Secretariat - Media - Lawyers/ draftsmen/ women	2013-2015
7(b) Non-compliance of legal texts (constitution and statutes) with the requirements of 1325 and 1820	Apply pressure on governments to implement already existing provisions in all available instruments, and also bring all instruments into compliance by taking into account the terms of the Resolutions	- Lobby and advocacy of government and other relevant parties - Filing of cases in court to have non-compliant laws declared unconstitutional - Drafting of laws and amendments to already existing laws, and initiating bills in the legislature to bring about legislation enabling of the UNSCRs	- Promoting this agenda to the public and especially women's organizations and groups - Mobilizing of women's organizations to present memoranda to the concerned government officials - Engaging the services of lawyers and other experts to draft laws and amendments to laws					

Issue(s)	Strategic Action	Proposed Methods	Proposed Activities	Inputs	Output Indicators	Perceived Challenges	Key Actors/ Level of Intervention	Time Frame
8. Persistence of existence of phenomenon of gender based sexual violence during and after armed conflict as perpetrated both by troops and civilian aggressors	- Prevention and elimination of gender based sexual violence during armed conflict by troops and civilian aggressors - Community and institutional capacity building to ensure prevention of GBV in society	- Education and sensitization of troops and civilians on the importance of respecting the human rights and dignity of women at all times, particularly during armed conflict - Education and sensitization of troops and civilians on the relevant local and international legislations that prohibits gender based sexual violence - Enactment and/or amendment of relevant laws to strengthen legal frameworks that protect girls and women from GBV during and after armed conflict - Prosecution of already existing and known perpetrators - Institution of reforms in the police force and army - Recruitment and inclusion of women in the military and police force, particularly on missions during armed conflict or peace-keeping - Media campaign highlighting issues of GBV	- Creating awareness, sensitizing and publicizing the issues among troops and civilians - Building capacity of respective women/gender ministries, parliamentarians, trainers of trainers, CSOs, academia on the issues at hand - Conscripting influential male parliamentarians and male opinion shapers in the communities to act as ambassadors of the message - Drafting/amending relevant laws - Developing relevant IEC material, books, and reports on the subject matter - Prosecuting live cases of gender-based sexual violence in relation to during and post-conflict scenarios - Actively recruiting and training women in the military and police force and where necessary, taking affirmative action to ensure recruitment of suitable female personnel in these disciplined forces - Developing appropriate messages to be disseminated through the media	- Financial resources - Relevant expert human resource - Volunteers	- Number of troops/police exposed to intended message - IEC material developed and disseminated - Number of male parliamentarians and male opinion shapers propagating intended messages - Relevant laws enacted and/or amended - Number of cases on-going in courts and successfully being prosecuted - Number of women in the military and police force on missions in armed conflict or peace-keeping - Number of articles/short messages relayed through the media on GBV	- Limited financial resources - Resistance from custodians of culture among male parliamentarians and opinion shapers in communities - Bottlenecks in the legal process towards the prosecution of GBV cases during and after armed conflict	- Governments - Relevant line ministries - IGAD Secretariat - Academia - CSOs - Volunteers - Media - Development partners - CEWARN - African Union - Relevant UN agencies	Continuous

Issue(s)	Strategic Action	Proposed Methods	Proposed Activities	Inputs	Output Indicators	Perceived Challenges	Key Actors/ Level of Intervention	Time Frame
9(a) Lack of protection for vulnerable populations, especially girls and women in conflict stricken areas	Protection of these vulnerable populations	Strict implementation of applicable International Humanitarian Laws (IHL) during armed conflict for the protection of civilians and vulnerable persons during armed conflict	- Training senior military/police staff as the drivers of the process on IHL and the four Geneva Conventions - Cascading training on the same for the other ranks of military/police personnel	- Financial resources - Relevant expert human resource - Volunteers	Number of military/police personnel trained in IHL	- Limited financial resources - Lack of cooperation from military and police forces - Lack of government and political support for legal aid schemes for survivors - Lack of cooperation from the survivors	- Governments and relevant line ministries - CSOs including legal based CSOs and paralegals. - Law societies - Academia - Media - Development partners - CEVARN - African Union - Relevant UN agencies	Continuous
9(b) Lack of psychosocial support for survivors of gender-based violence.	Provision and/ or improvement of health and psychosocial support services and medical treatment for survivors of gender-based sexual violence during and after armed conflict	- Reinforcement of security in refugee camps and other temporary abodes for displaced girls and women - Development and/or audit of a policy and strategy for provision and or improvement of health, medical treatment and psycho-social support services for survivors of gender-based sexual violence - Provision of legal aid for survivors so that they can access justice through the courts - Collaborations/ joint initiatives among the various actors involved in provision of health and psychosocial support services for survivors of gender based sexual violence	- Inspecting and strengthening safety features in refugee camps and temporary abodes for displaced women and girls - Holding workshops and seminars for relevant personnel to develop or audit policy and strategy for provision of health, psycho-social support services, and medical treatment of survivors - Lobbying for increased budgetary allocation for improvement of health and psychosocial support services for survivors of GBV - Engaging the judiciary in conversations about its role in handling cases concerning survivors - Training lawyers and paralegals that already provide or will provide legal aid to survivors - Building capacity of health and related personnel who deal with survivors - Establishing legal aid schemes and plans - Holding meetings between organizations and groups that work in the area of GBV		- Inspection reports on the safety status of refugee camps and temporary abodes for displaced women and girls - Number of workshops and seminars held - Policy, strategy and implementation plans developed on provision of health, medical treatment and psychosocial support for survivors - Number of lawyers and paralegals trained on GBV - Legal aid schemes and plans in place - Number of health and related personnel trained - Number of joint initiatives and collaborations in place and activities			

Issue(s)	Strategic Action	Proposed Methods	Proposed Activities	Inputs	Output Indicators	Perceived Challenges	Key Actors/ Level of Intervention	Time Frame
10(a) Lack of understanding of gender needs in peace keeping missions	Mainstreaming of gender issues in peace-keeping missions	- Increased awareness and sensitization among peace keepers and other strategic stakeholders on women's rights issues and protection of civilian population - Empowerment of regional women's networks, regional bodies and national CSOs to monitor the activities of the peace keepers	- Development of a customized curriculum and training modules on gender mainstreaming in peace-keeping missions - Training of local civilian police and other security forces on human rights issues and respect for women and girls	Financial resources	- Customized curriculum and training modules on gender mainstreaming in peace keeping missions - Number of peace-keepers trained on the course content of curriculum	Negative attitudes from troops towards gender mainstreaming in peace-keeping missions	- Governments - CSOs - IGAD Secretariat - Media - Development partners - CEWARN - African Union - Relevant UN agencies	Continuous
10(b) Absence of women in the various levels of security forces	Increment in the number of women at different levels of the security forces both military and police	- Audit of number of women in the military and police forces and their ranks with a view to increasing their numbers across the board - Development and implementation of appropriate programs for transformative leadership for women in armed forces - Creation of norms to guarantee safety of the civilian population using codes of conduct and national co-chairing mechanisms within the peace keeping mission - Education of peace keepers on the cultural and traditional norms of the societies they are working within - Instilment of core values of human rights as well as the publicized pursuit of human rights violators to ensure justice is served - Creation of the necessary and adequate tools for transparency at the regional and national levels	- Training of women in the security forces and equipping them with the necessary capacities to implement international and national instruments of human rights to minimize the violations of the rights of women and girls rights - Recruitment and deployment of more women in the police force and military	Relevant expert human resource	- Number of women recruited into the police force and the military through affirmative action programs - Number of women promoted to higher ranks in the police force and the military - Number of women heading or involved in peace-keeping missions and the level at which they are engaged - Number of offending troops brought to justice	Resistance from some of the male police and military personnel to affirmative action programs to incorporate females or promote them to higher ranks		

Issue(s)	Strategic Action	Proposed Methods	Proposed Activities	Inputs	Output Indicators	Perceived Challenges	Key Actors/ Level of Intervention	Time Frame
11. Lack of/or inadequate content on peace, security and prevention of gender-based sexual violence in education curricula at all levels of learning institutions	Introduction of content on these issues in education curricula at all levels of learning institutions	- Development and/or revision of course content in education curriculum to reflect the mentioned issues - Extracurricular awareness creation and engagement of students on the mentioned issues - Development of best practice in training on aspects of peace, security and GBV	- Holding workshops and refresher courses on curriculum development and revision for concerned personnel on the subject matter - Training teachers/tutors at all levels to infuse content in the curriculum and best practice in delivery of the content - Implementing student exchange programs - Forming peace clubs in learning institutions	- Financial resources - Relevant expert human resource	- Revised or developed education curricula - Number of specialists trained on curriculum development and revision - Number of teachers and tutors trained on curriculum delivery - Number of peace clubs formed - Students exchange programs in place	- Limited financial resources - Resistance from experts in the education sector - Resistance to change of attitude on the subject matter by the students	- Governments and relevant line ministries - IGAD Secretariat - Academia - CSOs - Development partners - CEWARN	Continuous
12. Presence of unauthorized and uncontrolled small arms among sections of the population	- Strict enforcement of laws and regulations governing the possession of such arms and ammunition - Disarmament of populations in possession of small arms - Reduction of influx of illicit small arms into the country - Establishment of an intelligence system and network to cut off the barons and their operations	- Development and/or strengthening of policies and strategies on enforcement of laws and regulations governing the possession of small arms - Roll out of a disarmament program in the affected areas - Security appraisal of the routes and means through which small arms find their way into the population - Utilization of advanced surveillance equipment and technology to monitor the movement of illicit small arms - Capacity building of relevant security personnel	- Enacting and/or amending relevant laws to govern the subject matter - Developing appropriate security policies and strategies - Conducting research to establish the extent of the problem and the hotspots - Enhancing surveillance and monitoring of routes used for movement of illicit small arms - Training security personnel on advanced equipment used to detect movement of small arms - Raising public awareness on the existent laws and regulations - Carrying out disarmament exercises both voluntary and coercive - Informing and educating the public on the effects of illicit small arms among the population	- Financial resources - Relevant expert human resource	- Laws on the subject matter enacted and/or amended - Security policy and strategy for implementation - Relevant surveillance equipment in use - Reports on studies of the status and movement of small arms in the population - Cohort of security personnel trained in the subject matter - Surrendered or confiscated small arms - Media coverage of disarmament exercises	- Porous borders - Continued insecurity within the state - Unstable neighbouring states within the region	- Governments and relevant line ministries - Members of Parliament - CSOs - Opinion shapers from communities in hotspot areas - African Union - Relevant UN agencies	2013- 2015

Issue(s)	Strategic Action	Proposed Methods	Proposed Activities	Inputs	Output Indicators	Perceived Challenges	Key Actors/ Level of Intervention	Time Frame
13. Presence of organized crime, armed gangs and militia	Elimination of movements and groupings of organized armed gangs and militia	- Strict enforcement of laws and regulations governing the elimination of organized crime, armed gangs and militia - Enhanced surveillance and gathering of intelligence on suspected offenders - Development of a policy and strategy for implementation of education and empowerment of youth to engage in gainful employment	- Prosecution of masterminds and offenders - Equipping of the police force and military with the necessary skills and equipment to raise their capacity to combat organized crime, armed gangs and militia - Increase of structured interaction between law enforcement officers and the public, e.g. through community policing initiatives - Carrying out of campaigns against alcohol and substance abuse among the youth - Establishment of rehabilitation centres for youth - Counselling of youth both through formal and informal education systems - Support for the formation of youth clubs and training of peer counsellors - Organization of sports tournaments to reach and engage with the youth - Establishment of mentorship programs for the youth - Equipping of unemployed youth with skills and training them in entrepreneurship - Allocation of start-up funds for trained youths	- Financial resources - Relevant expert human resource - Volunteers	- On-going cases in court and convictions of apprehended masterminds and accomplices - Relevant and necessary high-tech surveillance equipment purchased - Framework for structured police engagement with the public - Youth clubs and empowerment centres in place - Youth rehabilitation centres in place - Peer counselling and mentorship programs in place - Number of youths who have benefited from skills training and entrepreneurship initiatives	- High unemployment rates - Drug addiction - Poverty - Illiteracy - Continued marginalization of sections of the population	- Governments and relevant line ministries - Members of Parliament - CSOs - African Union - Relevant UN agencies	Continuous

Issue(s)	Strategic Action	Proposed Methods	Proposed Activities	Inputs	Output Indicators	Perceived Challenges	Key Actors/ Level of Intervention	Time Frame
14. Absence of a means for measuring the successful implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in the IGAD Region	- Development of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation instrument to measure the progress and success of the implementation of the IGAD Regional Action Plan - Establishment of a link on the IGAD website for structured reporting by Member States, and discussions/ chats as regards the status of implementation of the two Resolutions - Cooperation with the Secretary General of the United Nations concerning the implementation of the IGAD-RAP	- Procurement of a expert to develop an appropriate M&E tool with SMART indicators taking into consideration the views of the various stakeholders from the IGAD Member States - Procurement/ commissioning of a website specialist to develop a link on the IGAD website to facilitate reporting of progress by Member States and discussions from the public - Development of a reporting format by IGAD to the UN Secretary General with regard to the status and progress of implementation of the IGAD-RAP	- Development of terms of reference for the M&E expert and advertisement of the position as per IGAD's policies - Commissioning of M&E teams in women/gender ministries in the Member States - Gathering of views from various stakeholders in the Member States on the nature and terms of the M&E exercise - Holding of regular 'stakeholders' meetings at national and regional levels to get feedback on the implementation process - Development of terms of reference for the website developer to incorporate a link regarding the implementation of the RAP on the IGAD website - Circulation of quarterly/mid-term progress review reports on the IGAD website - Regular updating of the IGAD website to capture postings by the M&E teams from the Member States and the public discussions - Regular updating of the UN Secretary General using the developed reporting format	- Financial resources - Relevant expert human resource	- M&E expert appointed - M&E instrument developed and in use - Quarterly/mid-term reports submitted by Member States - Link on IGAD-RAP in place on IGAD website - Information and multi-media content on M&E on the website and active exchange of ideas/ opinions on the discussion boards - IGAD reports to the UN Secretary General	- Lack of Political will in Member States for the implementation of the RAP - Limited resources both financial and human - Inertia on the part of local M&E teams to update the IGAD website	- IGAD Secretariat - Women/ gender ministries - CSOs - Academia - General public - Development partners - African Union - Relevant UN agencies	Continuous

Issue(s)	Strategic Action	Proposed Methods	Proposed Activities	Inputs	Output Indicators	Perceived Challenges	Key Actors/ Level of Intervention	Time Frame
15. Lack of capacity among the relevant government personnel, CSOs, Academia and volunteers in Member States to implement the IGAD-RAP	Strengthening of stakeholders' capacity on the implementation of the RAP	- Training of all the concerned parties - Development of appropriate customized curriculum for awareness creation and implementation of 1325 and 1820 - Preparation of educational modules and material necessary for training by the trainers and for reference by the trainees	- Procurement of a curriculum development specialist - Development of a customized curriculum for 1325 and 1820 - Holding of meetings for stakeholders either regionally or in their respective countries to approve curriculum - Adaptation and/or development of training modules and reference material - Carrying out of workshops/seminars to train the implementing stakeholders on the course content in the curriculum	- Financial resources - Relevant expert human resource - Time spent by implementing stakeholders to undergo training	- Customized curriculum for training on 1325 and 1820 in place - Training modules - Number of implementing stakeholders trained - Progress reports from trained implementing stakeholders	- Limited financial resources - Absence of trained stakeholders' staff from their usual work positions before training, therefore leaving knowledge and skills gaps in these work areas	- IGAD Secretariat - Women/gender ministries - CSOs - Academia - Volunteers - Development partners - CEWARN	2013-2015
16. Lack of/or inadequate funding for Member States to implement the IGAD-RAP	Intensive mobilization of resource	Convening of a roundtable with governments and development partners to discuss this issue	- Identification of relevant funding partners and writing of invitation letters - Arrangement of a roundtable meeting for the IGAD Secretariat, governments, and selected development partners	- Financial resources - Time to be availed by participants to this meeting	- Record and report of roundtable meetings - Commitments of funding from funding partners	Lack of support from funding partners	- IGAD Secretariat - Governments - Development partners - African Union - Relevant UN agencies	Continuous



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