1- Update on participants' recent activities and priorities for 2012

The objective of this standing agenda item was to exchange information among the task force members on their current priorities and recent activities, on the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

**ECHO (European Commission)** informed that it had developed a gender policy and action plan in 2011 and has started implementation of the later.

**FPI (European Commission)** referred to the launch on 1st February of a programme on WPS under the Instrument for Stability undertaken together with UNWOMEN and UNDP, focusing on three pilot countries (Timor Leste, Kosovo, Liberia). The first joint steering group meeting was held on 28/3. With a budget of 1.5M€, it will be implemented over the next 2 years and FPI will share detailed information with the task force members. FPI also referred to the ongoing call for proposals for civil society actors, still under the IfS, which includes gender among the priority areas. The 2011 annual activity report of the IfS will also report separately on gender-related activities.

**Estonia** informed that on 8/3 the Estonian government noted the 1st Estonian NAP implementation report, available on [http://www.vm.ee/sites/default/files/UN-...](http://www.vm.ee/sites/default/files/UN-...).
EPLO informed that a report would soon be available on the online dialogue it recently organised on civil society support to monitoring and implementation of NAPs in Europe, the US and conflict affected countries. It noted that a statement calling for maximising EU support to WPS would soon be released.

The Netherlands noted that on 19/11 the 2nd NL NAP was launched. The NL had decided to put the emphasis in this new NAP on political participation and women's leadership in Afghanistan, Burundi, DRC, Sudan, South Sudan and Colombia. 2M€/year were set aside for NAP 1325 actions in these countries. A recent (April 2011) ministerial statement together with US SoS Clinton had put the emphasis on supporting the political empowerment of women in fragile states and emerging democracies (MENA region). A tender on "Funding Leadership and Opportunities for Women (FLOW)" with a 70M€ fund over 4 years was currently finalised. WPS aspects were also integrated in stabilisation and reconstruction funds. NL also informed about the joint training delivered with ES on "a comprehensive approach to gender in operations", now certified by the ESDC, to take place in the summer in Madrid, and in November in the Netherlands. A dedicated training on WPS organised with Dutch NGOs was also planned for June. In Afghanistan, the NL police trainers in Kunduz were also paying a particular attention to integrate 1325. A new joint training/simulation with the DE army was planned and would integrate gender issues.

Spain referred to the joint training course co-organised with the Netherlands. At national level, a course for gender advisers in missions/operations had been organised in Granada last year. Gender equality was fully integrated at all levels of military education. At operational level, the ES PRT in Afghanistan had a gender focal point since 2011. A female engagement team training programme started in October 2011 with an aim to deploy in 2012.

Sweden referred to its second NAP covering 2009-2012. The SE policy on security and development adopted in 2010 had identified gender as a focus area. The MoJ, MoD, MFA, police forces, the SIDA and the Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) were working closely together. DRC, Liberia, Sudan and South-Sudan, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Afghanistan had been identified as priority countries. A Nordic centre for gender in military operations was opened in Sweden in January 2012 and will particularly look at lessons learnt, cooperation in training and support to partners. SE has seconded a gender adviser to SHAPE (NATO), and supported the FBA seminar on 1325 and mediation organised in 2011.

Finland referred to a research project conducted by CMC Finland looking at the experiences and understanding of experts who have been deployed over the last years by Finland. This study targeted about 300 experts and looked at several aspects of their personal/family life, training, implementation of gender in the missions. The study should be finalised in the late summer and will be shared with TF members in the fall. FI mentioned that its second NAP was currently being finalised, covering 2012-2016, based on the previous NAP and developed in close cooperation with NGOs. The new NAP will include a list of indicators cross-referencing EU and UN indicators. FI also referred to recent aspects of its international cooperation efforts on WPS, notably with the Nordic Centre for Gender in Military operations, twinning projects in Kenya and Afghanistan, policy dialogue with the US on 1325. In Afghanistan, the twinning project launched in June 2011 aimed at increasing
coherence in the planning and implementation by different agencies, ministries and international actors.

**Germany** referred to the activities implemented notably by the ZIF (course in WPS in Baden Wurtenberg, Training of trainers planned for July) and by the GIZ (workshop on encouraging women political participation in political processes in post conflict countries). Germany stressed that although it does not have a 1325 NAP, there are a number of national action plans who have led to the definition of comparable strategies and instruments in Germany.

**Croatia** referred to the adoption of its NAP in July 2011, with the MFA as a coordinator of a working group which will deal with the 1st implementation report. The NAP refers to the UN indicators, and CSOs have been closely involved in the drafting process of the NAP. HR intends to work closely with the US on a joint initiative to support the rights of women and girls in Afghanistan.

**NATO** informed that in the lead up to the Chicago Summit two reports had been compiled, on the implementation of the WPS policy and on the mainstreaming of WPS into NATO missions and operations. NATO has continued to closely cooperate with other international organisations. A public diplomacy event with the Adenauer Foundation was organised in March on women in MENA region. NATO will issue a gender and diversity report focusing on NATO achievements within the organisation.

**France** referred to its NAP adopted in 2010. A national assessment/review took place and focused on training programmes. FR had a number of cooperation programmes at multilateral (UNWOMEN) and bilateral level, notably on access to justice, women's political participation notably in Mali, Senegal, Morocco, Algeria and Jordan.

**Austria** informed that it had adopted a revised NAP in January 2012. The next revision was foreseen for 2016. An English version will soon be available. The next implementation report would cover 2011/2012. AT is in talks with certain countries in Africa, in particular with Mozambique, with a view to assisting them in the development of a NAP on 1325. AT also had high expectations on progress on the matter in the OSCE context under the Irish CI and in regard of the recent appointment of the new OSCE Senior Adviser on Gender Issues, Miroslava Beham.

**Denmark and Belgium** informed that they would possibly share their recent developments in writing.

The **EEAS** referred to the agenda of the task force which outlined a number of initiatives in which it had taken the lead over the last months (member states annual meeting, training modules, gender advisers meeting etc…). It debriefed quickly on the recent field mission to EUMM Georgia conducted jointly by the human rights and crisis-management officials in charge of gender which had allowed to identify best practices in a CSDP context, complementing the "lessons identified" document of 2010. The EEAS also informed about the adoption on 23/03 by the Council of the revised document "Implementation of UNSCR 1325 as reinforced by UNSCR 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960 in the context of CSDP".

---

2- Annual Member States meeting on 1325- Thursday, 14 June 2012
The EEAS informed about the state of play in the preparation of the 2012 annual Member States meeting (the third of its kind, after 2009 and 2010 on NAPS and training respectively) on the implementation of UNSCR 1325, planned in Brussels for 14th June, and circulated the draft agenda of the meeting. The EEAS clarified why the focus had been put on the mediation/negotiation aspects. Comments were gathered on methodological aspects, and Task Force members were invited to further comment/propose speakers or offer in kind support/funding for possible external guests participation to the meeting. The draft programme is annexed (annex I)

Please save the date!

3- Annual Human Rights and Gender advisers' meeting- Friday, 15 June 2012

The EEAS informed about the state of play in the preparation of the 2012 annual CSDP missions and operations Human rights and gender advisers' meeting (the fourth of its kind since 2009) planned in Brussels for 15th June, and circulated the draft agenda of the meeting. The draft concept and agenda is annexed (annex II). EPLO proposed to share a background paper on cooperation with civil society for the focus group dealing with the issue. Task Force members suggested to share the agenda with CIVCOM/PMG (Member States' representatives also welcome to participate in the meeting) and asked whether the list of the focal points and advisers could be made public. Another Task Force member recalled the invitation from the PMG to receive a presentation from a gender adviser. The EEAS informed that part of a COHOM meeting in the presence of CIVCOM/PMG delegates is planned for 12/13 June, which could provide this opportunity.

4. EU training modules in the context of CSDP: state of play

The EEAS informed about the state of play of the development of CSDP pre-deployment training modules on gender, child protection and human rights, based on the "minimum standard training elements on Human Rights, Gender and Child Protection in the context of CSDP" adopted in December 2010. CMC and the FBA were to finalize the human rights and gender module, defining a template which the child protection module should then reflect. The modules will be presented to CIVCOM and PMG.

Finland, who supported CMC in developing the human rights module, explained that it had been tested twice and that it should soon be finalised. Participants suggested that the modules could be circulated and made available to Member States through ENTRI and the ESDC.

5- Initial discussion on the 2013 EU report on the indicators for the comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of UNSCRs 1325/1820

The EEAS recalled that in July 2010 the Council adopted 17 indicators for the comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of UNSCRs 1325/1820. These indicators foresee the publication of a report every 2 years: the last report was published in May 2011. It took almost a year to compile the report last year: questionnaires were sent in July, gathered in September. The EEAS therefore believed that an exchange of views to hear task force members' feedback on the 2011 report was important, to hear their experiences, best practices and lessons for the 2013 report. The EEAS proposed to have a more in-depth discussion on this point during the next task force meeting before the Summer break. It invited task force
members to comment in particular on the questionnaires sent to Member States (and possibly EUDELs, EUSRs, CSDP missions and operations)

**EPLO** wondered whether linking up the collection of questionnaires with DEVCO reporting on the gender action plan could lower the burden on EU delegations. EPLO also wondered whether the launch of the 2013 report could give the opportunity to review the indicators and improve them, turning them into impact-oriented indicators. In addition, EPLO suggested the task force to reflect on innovative ways to support EUDELs in the implementation of the comprehensive approach. Last but not least, EPLO believed that the response rate was an excellent benchmark that should remain high for the 2013 report.

**FPI** stressed that the IfS was under-reported in the 2011 report and that this should be corrected for the next edition. FPI also suggested looking at the results in a dynamic way, ie looking at trends rather than at figures.

### 6. AOB

**Austria** referred to NGO concerns expressed at a recent "friends of 1325" meeting on the EU Multi-annual financial framework (MAFF) 2014-2020, where participants stressed that gender as an horizontal issue had not been very much identified as a priority. EPLO informed about NGOs efforts in lobbying for the inclusion of a gender perspective in the MAFF.

Several task force participants, notably the FPI, Netherlands and Finland, referred to the lack of human resources devoted to gender in the EEAS, given importance of the political commitments undertaken by the EU in that area and made suggestions on what could be improved in the EEAS structures (e.g a "1325 unit").

The EEAS explained that a new colleague would join the Human Rights and Democracy Department and fill the "gender" post vacant since October 2011 very shortly and stressed that gender was an important element of the joint communication on human rights and democracy issued last December which should feature prominently in the next EU's human rights strategy and action plan to be adopted in the June FAC.

### ANNEXES

1- draft agenda of the annual Member States meeting on UNSCR 1325  
2- draft agenda of the human rights and gender advisers meeting  
3- questionnaires sent in 2010 for the 2011 EU report on the indicators for the comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of UNSCRs 1325/1820