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I. Overview

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on “Women, Peace and Security,” adopted on 31 October 2000, calls for the active participation of women in all phases of conflict prevention and conflict resolution as well as the protection of women and girls against sexual violence and rape in armed conflicts. The resolution has since been instrumental in shaping German foreign policy on the prevention of, the response to and the overcoming of armed conflicts, and is increasingly taken into account in the security policy strategies and activities of the Federal Republic of Germany, the European Union, NATO and other international organizations. The adoption of a total of six follow-up resolutions by the Security Council, including three during the period from August 2010 to December 2013, reflects the commitment of the international community to continue refining the objectives of Resolution 1325.\(^1\) The Federal Government co-sponsored the most recent Resolutions 1960 (December 2010), 2106 (June 2013) and 2122 (October 2013).

Resolutions 1960 and 2106 deal primarily with the protection of women and girls against sexual violence in armed conflicts. Resolution 1960 authorizes the UN Secretary-General to include in his annual report to the Security Council a list of parties to armed conflicts who systematically commit sexual violence against women. This list can, as a last resort, lead to the imposition of sanctions against the parties to an armed conflict. The most recent resolution, Resolution 2122, reinforces the need for the involvement of women in peace negotiations and security affairs and underlines the significance of women for sustainable post-conflict peace-building. In the resolution, the Security Council also agreed to a recommendation of the UN Secretary-General to plan a high-ranking meeting in the Security Council, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of Resolution 1325 in the year 2015, in order to review the implementation of the Resolution 1325 with the task of compiling a comprehensive, worldwide study of the resolution.

The Federal Government is particularly interested in focusing efforts on the active role of women in conflict prevention and conflict resolution. Women must be viewed not only from the standpoint of victims, but instead must be seen as protagonists for change. Germany has repeatedly underscored this point in its speeches in the open debates of the Security Council. In the year 2013 alone, three open debates took place in the Security Council on the topic of Resolution 1325 (in April, June and October of 2013).

This Fourth Report of the Federal Republic of Germany provides an overview of the activities and measures carried out by the Federal Government on the implementation of Resolution 1325 for the period August 2010 to December 2013, both in an international and a national context. At national level, efforts focussed on the development and adoption of a National Action Plan on the Implementation of Resolution 1325 in December of 2012. Against this background, the presentation of the activities and measures contained in this Implementation Report is oriented to the targets and priority areas anchored in the National Action Plan.

In addition to its initiative in working to achieve the targets of Resolution 1325 in the United Nations, the European Union, NATO, OSCE and other international organizations and forums, the Federal Government, during the years 2010 to 2013, provided funding for 108 projects and measures relevant to the

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\(^1\) The Resolution package on „Women, Peace and Security“ currently includes, in addition to the original Resolution 1325 (2000), these follow-up resolutions: 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) and 2122 (2013). For better readability, the subsequent text only uses the term „Resolution 1325“. 
implementation of Resolution 1325, with a total volume of support of 240 million euros, including measures that extended over a multi-year period and beyond the period under review. All of the projects were financed out of the respective departmental budgets of the participating ministries. The Federal Government sees the implementation of Resolution 1325 as a cross-sectoral task that is taken into account in decisions, activities and projects in its foreign, security and development policy.

Link to the texts of the resolutions:
http://www.un.org


On 19 December 2012 the Federal Republic of Germany adopted its first National Action Plan on the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 (NAP 1325) and transmitted it to the Bundestag, the Federal Republic’s national parliament. The Action Plan is in effect for the period from 2013 to 2016. Together with the Action Plan Civilian Crisis Prevention and the Development Policy Action Plan on Gender, NAP 1325 reflects the need to give particular attention to the roles, rights and concerns of women and girls in conflict-prone regions. An evaluation of the findings of the Development Policy Action Plan on Gender has shown that the thematic focus on “Women, Peace and Security” should be continued.

Through the National Action Plan, the Federal Government has anchored the topic of “Women, Peace and Security” more solidly than has so far been the case as a cross-sectoral element in its foreign, security and development policy and has given its measures a uniform frame of reference. In the process, it hopes to achieve added synergy and mobilization effects.

Based on the phases of a conflict, NAP 1325 lays out six priority areas for the planning and implementation of measures: Prevention, preparation of operations (basic, advanced and continuing training), participation, protection, reconstruction and criminal prosecution. In developing NAP 1325, proposals from the German civil society alliance “Bündnis 1325” were taken into account. This applies in particular to the priority areas preparation of operations and criminal prosecution. Against this backdrop, the presentation of activities and measures in this report is aligned to these priority areas.

The Federal Government’s National Action Plan on Resolution 1325 was developed in full knowledge of the indicators developed by the United Nations and the EU on the implementation of Resolution 1325, taking them partly into account. The Federal Government, during the period under review, collaborated on the EU’s second report on the implementation of Resolution 1325 (“Second Report on the EU-indicators for the Comprehensive Approach to the EU Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 & 1820 on Women, Peace and Security”).

Link:

1. Targets of the National Action Plan

The four priority areas established in the Federal Government’s Third Implementation Report for the period July 2007 to July 2010 were anchored in NAP 1325. These are:

1. Increased involvement of women

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2 European Council Document 10587/10
3 European Council Document 6219/14
2. A high awareness level regarding gender-specific issues among participating staff

3. Attention to gender perspectives and participation of women in the negotiation and implementation of peace agreements

4. Attention to the needs of women in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities

In addition, the Federal Government also pursues the target of effective protection of women and girls against human rights violations and against sexual violence in conflicts, as well as the target of ensuring effective criminal prosecution for women and girls. An important prerequisite to achieve effective protection against sexual violence is the dismantling of gender stereotypes, in particular among men.

2.1. Networking with international activities and organizations

Germany is strongly committed to upholding and implementing the demands included in Resolution 1325 and its follow-up resolutions in and through multilateral organizations. In the United Nations, this applies in particular to the Security Council, of which Germany was a member in the years 2011 and 2012, and to the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, which Germany chaired in the year 2010. The Federal Republic of Germany supported the recent statement of the Peacebuilding Commission on women's economic empowerment for peace-building of 26 September 2013, and is actively involved in shaping the process of peacekeeping reform.

Link to the statement of the Peacebuilding Commission:

Germany is member of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security in New York which was founded in the year 2000 under the leadership of Canada. The group comprises UN member states, non-governmental organisations as well as representatives of the United Nations. The group of friends meets regularly and provides a forum for information exchange, networking - in particular with civil society stakeholders – as well as for planning joint activities. The individual members of the group of friends regularly organize events on women, peace and security. Germany, for example, hosted a very well-attended event in June 2013 at the German House in New York on the integration of women into the political process in Syria. In November 2013, at the international conference hosted by UN Women on the review of national action plans on Resolution 1325, Germany gave a presentation on the process of developing a national action plan, and was actively
involved in the exchange of experiences on the implementation of the resolution.
The promotion of gender equality in EU foreign policy is one of five priorities set out by the European Commission in its “Strategy for equality between men and women for the period 2010-2015”. Within this priority, there is an explicit commitment to the further active implementation of the “Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820”. In its midterm review on the implementation of the strategy, which was published on 16 September 2013, the Commission describes the activities that it has carried out to this aim. On 5 December 2013, the European Commission presented to the European Council the report of the implementation of the EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development 2010-2015. It also includes a section on the implementation of Resolution 1325 in EU Member States.

As a regular participant in the “EU Task Force on Women, Peace and Security”, Germany exerts an influence on the EU’s decisions and activities regarding the implementation of Resolution 1325. The task force is composed of representatives of the EU Commission, the Council Secretariat and individual Member States. On 11 May 2011, the Council of Europe opened for signature the Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (SEV 210, Istanbul Convention). In this Convention, Member States for the first time committed to instituting concrete mechanisms in the fight against all forms of violence against women and against domestic violence.

Germany signed the Convention on the day it was opened for signature (11 May 2011). Article 2 stipulates that it shall also apply to situations of armed conflict (international and otherwise). The Convention contributes to the design of minimum standards of human rights in times of armed conflict. With regard to international humanitarian law and international criminal law, the Convention therefore has a supplementary function: International humanitarian law and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which the Convention’s preamble makes reference to, establish criminal responsibility under international law for serious violations of international humanitarian law and for actions taken in the context of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population and with knowledge of such an attack. Articles 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute (Crimes against humanity, War crimes) can also, depending on individual circumstances, apply to criminal offences directed mainly against women, such as rape and sexual violence. During an armed conflict or in the context of an occupational regime, however, there can also be forms of violence against women that are neither considered to be crimes against humanity nor war crimes, but rather crimes that fall under the Istanbul Convention.

The Federal Government supports the work of the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) in Vilnius, which plays a significant role in promoting gender equality for women in Europe and thus also contributes in a broader sense to peacekeeping in Europe. Within the framework of the European Union’s semi-annual follow-up to the Beijing Platform for Action to implement the decisions of the 1995 World Conference on Women, the institute draws up studies and compiles

5 European Council Document 17432/13
reports on gender equality, such as a recent report on the Beijing Platform's Chapter H: “Institutional mechanisms”. EIGE has its own documentation centre with extensive data resources, references and examples on proven methods and procedures, e.g. on the topics of combating violence against women (including female genital mutilation), gender and the media, men and gender equality and gender mainstreaming/gender training (including gender in armed conflicts).

Links:
http://eige.europa.eu/content/rdc
http://eige.europa.eu/content/gender-and-armed-conflict-supporting-resources-collection

The Federal Government supports the implementation of Resolution 1325 within NATO. At the Lisbon Summit in November of 2010, the NATO Heads of State and Government endorsed the Action Plan on 1325 for NATO-led operations and missions. In their declaration at the Chicago Summit on 20/21 May 2012, the Alliance expressly affirms its commitment to the targets of Resolution 1325. The review of the practical implications of Resolution 1325 for NATO operations and missions, as called for in the declaration, has since been completed. The result is encouraging: Within the context of KFOR and ISAF, the requirements of Resolution 1325 have been met across the board. At their meeting in October 2013, the NATO Ministers of Defence endorsed the implementation plan for Resolution 1325 for NATO-led operations. The Federal Government had always successfully advocated the publication of the documents. In August 2012, the Norwegian Special Representative of the NATO Secretary General for Women, Peace and Security, Mari Skåre, began her work.

Link:
www.nato.int

Since the adoption of Resolution 1325, the OSCE has contributed to the implementation of the resolution mainly by supporting member states in developing their own action plans. In 2013, the Federal Government provided 30,000 euros in funding for the OSCE study on “National Action Plans and Strategies for the Implementation of Resolution 1325”. The aim of the study is the improved implementation of the provisions of Resolution 1325 in the OSCE area by way of guidelines that the respective Member States can use as orientation when drawing up national action plans and other strategies for the implementation of Resolution 1325. Within the EU framework, the Federal Government supports the goal of developing the OSCE’s own action plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325.

Link:
www.osce.org

2.2. Cooperation with UN Women

The organization UN Women began its work on 1 January 2011. It was preceded by a UN reform process, during which the Federal Government repeatedly and emphatically went to great effort, in unison with German non-governmental organizations, to bring together under one roof the four United Nations bodies that were responsible for gender equality and the advancement of women. The key areas of activity include increasing the proportion of women in bodies responsible for conflict resolution and prevention, as well as a strengthening of the influence of women in those bodies. UN Women specifically promotes peace coalitions of women and prepares them to engage in peace processes using their expertise and competencies. UN Women sensitizes staff participating in UN peace missions to be better equipped to detect and stop sexual violence within the context of conflicts. Additional initiatives support legal and security institutions that protect women and girls from violence and discrimination, as well as public service providers that improve economic opportunities for women and promote the involvement of
women in all forms of national and local public decision-making processes. The normative work of UN Women is financed through the UN Member States’ assessed contributions to the UN budget. UN Women had a total of 15.3 million dollars available from the UN budget for the years 2012 – 2013. As third largest contributor, by the end of 2012 Germany had contributed around 8% to the UN budget; since 2013, the German share amounts to 7.1%. In addition, Germany has supported the operative activities of UN Women with annual voluntary contributions amounting to 0.818 million euros in core funds. In the year 2013 these funds were increased to 2 million euros. Between 2012 and 2016, the BMZ provided 3.6 million dollars in support to the Fund for Gender Equality. Between 2011 and 2014, the BMZ contributed a total of 1.05 million euros to the Trust Fund to End Violence against Women.

The Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) supports the organization and work of the German Committee of UN Women (UN Women Nationales Komitee Deutschland e.V.). The focus is on networking the national gender mainstreaming and gender equality activities with the international work of UN Women. The German committee is one of 17 national committees around the world. Key areas of activity include the involvement of women in all aspects of peace and security policy.

The normative standards for UN Women are set by the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), which since its founding in 1946 as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) has pursued the empowerment of women and the strengthening of their rights as its foremost objective. The CSW develops recommendations and reports pertaining to the promotion of women’s rights in the fields of politics, business, society and education, thereby also making a contribution to the further development of gender equality issues in international law. The annual sessions of the CSW allow the continuous monitoring of global developments and the optimization of existing instruments for overcoming gender inequality. Since the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 in Beijing, the CSW is also responsible for the periodic review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. One focus with its own chapter is dedicated to the topic “Women and armed conflict” (Chapter E). Germany has been one of the 45 members of the CSW since 1997, and in 2012 was re-elected for another four years. During the period under review, representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany have participated in the annual 14-day sessions of the CSW; parallel to the CSW session they hosted several well-attended events on pressing topics regarding gender equality policy. The participation in the CSW of a group of members of the Bundestag (German parliament) from different parliamentary parties has proven to be a valuable instrument. The 2011 CSW reviewed the agreed conclusions of the 51st meeting (2007) and highlighted the implementation of measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against girls, a topic that also has significance for the implementation of Resolution 1325. The main topic of the 2012 CSW, “The empowerment of rural women and their role in poverty and hunger eradication, development and current challenges”, on the other hand, had no reference to the resolution. The focus of the CSW in 2013 was on the topic “Violence against women”. On the initiative of the Member States of the European Union, the conclusions of this meeting underlined the commitments of the international community related to Resolution 1325. As part of the framework programme, the BMFSFJ, together with Great Britain and the World Health Organization (WHO), organized an event on the effects of violence on women’s health and the possibilities of the health system to
respond to this violence. The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), in cooperation with UN Women, government representatives from Peru and Ecuador, as well as the German Agency for International Cooperation GIZ, organized an event on an exemplary campaign to combat domestic violence in Latin America. The Federal Government regularly makes use of the CSW for bilateral talks with other countries, civil society representatives and high-ranking representatives of the United Nations, in particular with the Executive Director of UN Women, with the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women and the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict situations. During these talks, the National Action Plan on the Implementation of Resolution 1325 was also presented.

2.3. Cooperation with civil society

In developing the NAP 1325, the Federal Government solicited advice and recommendations from civil society, and took these into account wherever possible (see also Chapter I). In implementing one of the commitments of NAP 1325, the interministerial working group, for the first time in July 2013, held a joint meeting with representatives of civil society to promote mutual exchange and encourage the further development of NAP 1325. As laid out in NAP 1325, the exchange is to be continued at least on a once-a-year basis.

The EU Task Force on Women, Peace and Security also promotes exchange with civil society and meets with civil society representatives on a regular basis.

Within the framework of the annual meeting of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, the Federal Government has expanded the exchange of information and opinions with civil society stakeholders, and also organized regular meetings with representatives of the NGO-Working Group on Women, Peace and Security.

In 2013, the Deputy Director-General for Global Affairs of the Federal Foreign Office took part in the international seminar of the Deutscher Frauenring and the Gunda Werner Institute entitled “The missing gender link”. The participants of the seminar examined the topic of “State of International Law – New Developments After UNSCR 1325”.

Numerous projects and measures carried out by the Federal Government with relevance to the implementation of Resolution 1325 were and are carried out in cooperation with local civil society stakeholders (cf. Chapter IV).

III. Activities and measures undertaken by the Federal Republic of Germany

During the period between 2010 and 2013, the Federal Government supported numerous projects as defined by Resolution 1325. A tabular overview of the funded projects with relevance to the implementation of Resolution 1325 between 2010 and 2013 is contained in Chapter IV. Many of the measures were and still are being carried out on a multi-year basis that goes beyond the calendar years 2010 to 2013. This means that a precise calculation of the funding for the period under review is not possible. Nevertheless, an overview shows project financing in the amount of 240 million euros, for the most part attributable to the years 2010 to 2013. The following chart shows the distribution of funding by percentage according to the priority areas laid out in NAP 1325:
The following activities carried out and measures, funded by the Federal Government during the period under review, are examples of the large number of projects implemented, and are oriented to the priority areas laid out in NAP 1325.

1. Prevention

The Federal Government promotes a just inclusion of the entire population, in particular of women, in politics, development processes as well as in the creation or consolidation of peaceful means for conflict avoidance and settlement.

German missions in conflict-prone states, in states sending civilian and military personnel on peacekeeping missions and in key partner states were requested per circular instructions in the year 2013 to use their possibilities in their host countries to promote the involvement of women and gender mainstreaming in crisis prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict peace-building, and the protection of women and girls in conflict situations.

On behalf of the Federal Foreign Office, the GIZ (German Agency for International Cooperation) carries out the Police Programme for Africa. The strengthening of the operative capacities of the police force in Rwanda helps to improve the training of Rwandan police officers for international peacekeeping missions and to increase the proportion of female police officers in peace missions of the United Nations and the African Union. The construction of the Peace Support Operations Training Centre (PSOTC) in Gishali was financed in this context, as was a programme to prepare 250 female and 400 male police officers for acceptance tests for peace missions (so-called UN SAT tests). In the framework of south-south cooperation between the national police services of Burundi and Rwanda, there was an initiative to improve cooperation in the prevention and combating of sexual and gender-based violence.
In Pakistan, the GIZ, working on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), worked together with the Social Welfare and Women's Development Department, which is responsible for the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and certain tribal areas, to develop new approaches for the prevention of violence. Representatives of governmental and community institutions as well as of media and civil society organizations are empowered to more effectively combat violence against women. The project comprises the gathering of reliable gender-specific data that can be used to formulate political strategies at provincial level and assist in the establishment of a legal framework to combat gender-based violence. Since 2013, the BMZ has supported, within the framework of peace education in Sri Lanka, the improvement of framework conditions for need-based education, in order to empower children and young people to lead a peaceful coexistence in a multiethnic and multilingual society. The Ministry of Education of Sri Lanka receives support in its effort to give particular attention to gender-specific needs in its peace and values education, and to integrate these into the teaching curricula. Psychosocial support providers are sensitized to respond to cases of sexual violence. Gender training modules are tested in pilot projects at teacher training colleges.

2. Preparation of operations, basic, advanced and continuing training

In national and international peacekeeping and peace-building activities in which the Federal Government is involved, the gender perspective is taken into account as part of the preparatory and operational planning of German personnel. The Federal Ministry of Defence (BMVg) continues to give gender-related issues a particular role within the framework of intercultural and regionally-specific preparations for international operations. This applies in particular to the training of intercultural advisors on matters related to Resolution 1325 and its applicability in concrete cultural contexts. During the period under review, seven intercultural advisors were trained accordingly for operations in Afghanistan and Kosovo. Gender-specific aspects also play a significant role in the situations analysis of selected crisis regions. In its analyses of socio-cultural aspects of the information environment in these regions, for example, the BMVg takes gender-specific issues into account, thereby contributing to the implementation of the gender perspective at strategic, operative and tactical level. The BMVg also took part at expert level in the “Review of the Practical Implications of UNSCR 1325 for the Conduct of NATO-led Operations and Missions”. The international study conducted on behalf of NATO was carried out in 2013 with the aim of demonstrating the practical relevance and the degree of implementation of Resolution 1325 in NATO-led missions, with a particular focus on ISAF and KFOR. Germany was able to make a significant contribution to the study. The findings of the study confirmed not only the relevance of Resolution 1325 at all levels of both missions, but also the successful implementation of Resolution 1325 at all levels of operational command. Link: http://www.nato.int/nato_static/assets/pdf/pdf_2013_10/20131021_131023-UNSCR1325-review-final.pdf

In the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA), staff of the Central Unit for the Fight against War Crimes and further Offences Pursuant to the Code of Crimes against International Law (ZBKV) took part in a special seminar on “Questioning traumatized witnesses”. This seminar was carried out in preparation for operations in Rwanda and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, within the framework of
investigations carried out there, which also take into account the gender perspective. In the year 2013, the Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF) published an English-language and internationally acclaimed manual on the integration of a gender perspective in all aspects of civil peace work. Together with the police services of Baden-Württemberg, the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the Federal Ministry of Defence, the ZIF regularly conducts courses on the topic of “Training women for peace and security”. The most recent training courses of this kind took place in September 2013 and January 2014; the next one is planned for June 2014. During the reporting period, 52 participants were trained, including two female participants of the “Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre” in Accra, Ghana. The ZIF, in cooperation with the GIZ, has developed a trainer manual for mainstreaming gender into peace-building trainings; the contents of this manual are taught in specialized seminars that take place once a year. So far, 30 people have taken part in the seminars; besides the German participants, there have been male participants from Great Britain (1), Ghana (3), the Netherlands (1), Sweden (3) and South Africa (1), and female participants from Finland (1), Nigeria (1) and Switzerland (2).

The Foreign Office funds a supraregional project by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) of the UN Secretariat and the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI). This includes specialized training for police staff who participate in UN missions and are active in the destination country of a UN mission, with the aim of preventing and investigating sexual violence (“Preventing and investigating sexual and gender based violence for UN Police and Host State Police”). Within the framework of technical cooperation, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) supports the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Ghana in its efforts to improve the effectiveness of West African police services deployed in peacekeeping missions. The explicit mainstreaming of the gender perspective is intended to strengthen the role of female police officers in peace missions of the United Nations and the African Union; this in turn contributes to an increased level of protection for women in crisis regions.

3. Participation

The Federal Government is committed to achieving greater participation of women in all aspects of crisis prevention, conflict management and post-conflict peace-building.

Resolution 1325 calls for the participation of women in national, regional and international institutions for the prevention, management and settlement of conflicts. This demand is directed not only at conflict states, but also at all United Nations Member States.

3.1. Participation of women within the national context

National gender mainstreaming measures as well as training and further training measures are bringing about an increased presence of women in those institutions and organizations that work in the area of crisis prevention, conflict management and post-conflict peace-building. According to the Act on the Appointment and Secondment of Women and Men to Bodies within the Remit of the Federation (Bundesgremienbesetzungsgesetz), the
Federal Government and other parties involved in appointment and secondment procedures in government bodies are required to work towards achieving or maintaining an equal representation of women and men in decision-making bodies. This also applies to cases in which the Federal Government appoints or seconds members for bodies outside of the federal scope. The provisions of the Federal Act on Gender Equality also aim to achieve a further increase in the proportion of women working in the federal administration, which can also have a positive effect on the proportion of women among employees and executive positions working on topics relating to crisis prevention, conflict management and post-conflict peace-building.

3.1.1. Proportion of women in selected areas of the Federal Government

The proportion of women employed at higher foreign service level is at 28.7% (end of 2013). Whereas in the past only few women were employed, in the last ten years approximately 40% of those entering the higher foreign service each year have been women. At the end of 2013, 15% of the senior staff (State Secretaries, heads of department, commissioners, heads of division) at the head office of the Federal Foreign Office were women. In addition, there are numerous women working in senior positions in the salary groups B6 to B11 working in international organizations or in other governmental departments at the federal level. The number of female heads of missions abroad increased from 11 (late 2009) to 21 (late 2013), which corresponds to 13.8% of missions abroad. The proportion of women among the entire staff of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth is 69%. With respect to senior positions (e.g. State Secretaries, heads of department, commissioners, heads of division), the proportion of women is 52% (as of December 2013).

In the year 2013, 766 of the 1,546 employees of the Federal Ministry of the Interior were women, which amounts to 49.5%. 47 of the total of 164 employees in senior positions in the higher service (State Secretaries, heads of department, commissioners and heads of division) were women. This corresponds to a proportion of 29% of women in senior positions. There are currently 17 employees of the Federal Ministry of the Interior and higher service staff working in missions abroad and in international organizations. 6 of them are women and 11 are men. At the end of 2013, 389 of the 668 persons employed in the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection were women (58.23%); the proportion of women occupying senior positions in the higher service (such as state secretaries, heads of department, commissioners, heads of division) is 39%.

The proportion of women employed in the higher service of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development is 57.2%. The proportion of women among new employees in the higher service since 2011 is 55.9%. The number of women occupying senior positions has also increased in recent years. The proportion of women is currently at 42.6% (heads of department, directors, heads of division). The proportion of women in the higher service in foreign posts of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (missions abroad and international organizations) is at 45% (as of December 2013).

At the end of 2013, 18,600 women were serving as soldiers in the Bundeswehr (Federal Armed Forces). That amounts to a proportion of 10.06%, a figure which is increasing slowly but steadily. 2013 was also the first time a female soldier in the medical corps was promoted to the rank of a two-star general. By the end of 2013, the proportion of female soldiers in Bundeswehr operational contingents amounted to 7.4%. The amendment to the Equal Opportunity Act for Soldiers (SGleiG) of 6 September 2013 bolstered
the position of military equal opportunities officer on the whole and strengthened certain elements of that position following the reorientation of the Bundeswehr.

3.2. Promoting the participation of women within the international context

At international level, the Federal Government is equally committed to promoting greater participation of women in institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. In doing so, the Federal Government operates under the assumption that an increasing proportion of women in the staff of international organizations will also lead to an increase in the proportion of women in those organizations working toward the targets of crisis prevention, conflict management and post-conflict peace-building. This applies in particular to the system of the United Nations, but also to European institutions and other international organizations.

Although it is on the increase, the proportion of women among the German personnel of international organizations is still too low. The situation varies, however, from one organization to the next. The objective of the Federal Government’s international personnel policy is to significantly increase the proportion of women in general and at all levels. For prominent positions, however, due to particularities within international organizations, this goal can only be achieved in the medium to long term. For this reason, the Federal Government is already devoting considerable efforts to the training of junior staff. In the very successful Junior Professional Officer programme for 2012, 31 female participants and 24 male participants began work in higher service positions in international organizations.

3.2.1 Proportion of women and German personnel in the United Nations

In the Secretariat of the United Nations, the proportion of women among German staff increased from 40.5% in 2006 to 50.4% in the year 2009, and 53.21% by the middle of 2013. This number is significantly higher than the proportion of women in the UN Secretariat as a whole (only 33.88% in mid-2013). The same applies to the higher service where the proportion of women among German personnel was at 52.32%, which is considerably higher than that of the UN Secretariat as a whole (47%). The proportion of women at higher service level has both indirect and longer term implications for the staffing of senior positions. The proportion of female German staff occupying senior positions at the United Nations is currently at 33%, which corresponds to the share of German women across all hierarchy levels in all international organizations. At the Under-Secretary-General level, Germany is represented in the UN Secretariat in New York with one woman only. In general it can be assumed that – in particular with regard to leadership and other high level positions – the German prospects for success will increase as Germany puts forward suitable female applicants or candidates.
Focus:
Peace missions
The proportion of women taking part in German Armed Forces deployments in peace missions of the United Nations has increased from 2.4 percent in August 2010 to 4.1 percent in December 2013. As of December 2013, Germany contributed some 290 police officers in five United Nations peace operations, seven peace operations of the European Union as well as for the bilateral police project in Afghanistan. On average, the share of female police officers is at 10%. The male-to-female ratio in the European Union’s CSDP missions is 80 to 20; this reflects the ratio of applications submitted.

3.2.2 Proportion of women and German personnel in the bodies of the European Union

All EU bodies are committed to gender justice. However, since recruitment in the EU, in contrast to that of most international organizations, is based on a civil service career model, changes in the practice of employment and assignment will only have an effect in the medium term.

European Commission
The number of German women in senior positions in the European Commission has increased significantly over the last three years: Whereas on 1 June 2010 there were only 29 German women holding senior positions with an AD13-AD16 pay grade, on 31 December 2013 there were 103 – in contrast, however, to 261 German men in senior positions. Among all of those employed at higher service level (AD5-AD16), the proportion of women among German staff increased from 30.85% (1 July 2010) to 32% (31 December 2013).

General Secretariat of the Council
At the end of 2013, 710 of 1339 employees at higher service level at the General Secretariat of the Council were women. This corresponds to a percentage of 53%. The proportion of women in the German staff was 43.6% (41 of 94).

European Parliament
The number of German women in the staff employed at higher service level in the European Parliament increased from 34.38% on 1 January 2010 to 45.89% on 31 December 2013. All total, at the end of 2013, 95 of 207 of German AD-level civil servants were women.

European External Action Service (EEAS)
On 29 October 2010, High Representative Catherine Ashton filled both positions of the Deputy Secretary-General of the EEAS, one of them with the German diplomat Helga Schmid. This puts a German woman in a very high position at the senior level of the EEAS. She is particularly committed to promoting the career development of women in the EEAS, notably in her function as head of a women’s network founded especially for this purpose. On 25 June 2012, the German diplomat Patricia Flor was appointed as one of 10 Special Representatives of the European Union, with competency for Central Asia. She was active in this area until the beginning of 2014. Special Representatives have the task of promoting peace, stability and rule of law in countries and regions that are of particular importance for the EU. Since the establishment of the position of EU Special Representative, she has been the second woman to hold such an office.

3.2.3 Proportion of women and German personnel in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
At the end of 2013, Germany provided a total of 54 OSCE employees (7.7% of the overall OSCE staff), with a proportion of women of 33.3% (OSCE average: 39%). Female staff members from Germany work
primarily in the core mandate area of the OSCE, occupying positions such as Deputy Head of OSCE Centre in Astana, Head of Section for Security in the OSCE mission in Kosovo, Deputy Head of Section for Rule of Law and Operations/Elections in the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), and experts in the fields of human rights, anti-corruption, monitoring/evaluation and gender equality issues.

3.2.4. Proportion of women and German personnel in the Council of Europe

Despite a slight decline relative to the year 2012, the development in the proportion of women employed at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg is, both from the organization’s standpoint and from the German standpoint, stable and positive on the whole. As of 1 January 2014, the Council of Europe had 2200 employees, of which 1420 were women (64.5%). In 2012 the proportion of women was 65.7%. 103 employees (4.7% of the overall staff) are German citizens, of which 48 are women (2.1% of the entire staff). At the end of December, the proportion of women among German staff amounted to 46.6% (2012: 43%). The proportion of German women among the total number of women employed in the Council of Europe is 3.4%. In 2013, the proportion of women among German employees in senior positions (A4 to A7) and JU1 positions (judges at the European Court of Human Rights) was 35.3%, or 12 out of 34 positions in absolute numbers (2012: 29.4% or 10 out of 34). In A6, A7 and JU1 staff levels, the proportion of women remained unchanged at 44.4% (4 out of 9 positions). Since 2011, a German woman has been serving as Director General of Administration Germany is thus represented at the highest staff level – A7 – (one of a total of seven positions in this category) in the Secretariat of the Council of Europe. Germany is currently not represented in senior-level political positions (Secretary Generals and Deputy Secretary Generals).

Focus: Center for International Peace Operations

The Center for International Peace Operations (Zentrum für Internationale Friedenseinsätze - ZIF) was established in 2002 by the Federal Government and the German Parliament (Bundestag) with the aim of enhancing civilian capacities for international peace operations. The increasing complexity of peace operations means that their success is dependent upon the rapid deployment of professional personnel. The ZIF’s core mandate is the training, recruitment and support of civilian personnel as well as the development of analyses and concepts relating to post-conflict peace-building, peacekeeping operations and civilian conflict management. The centre cooperates closely with the Federal Foreign Office and is in charge of deployments for missions conducted in particular by the UN, EU and OSCE. When the ZIF took over the Foreign Office’s staff pool for peace operations and election observation missions in 2002, the proportion of women was below 30%. The ZIF was able to significantly increase that number. The number of female experts taking part in peace and election observation operations has risen. There is a consistently high proportion of women taking part in the ZIF training courses for civilian staff (48% in 2013). In the ZIF’s preparation and specialization programmes, the implementation of Resolution 1325 is seen as a cross-sectoral task, and the trainers of individual course modules are encouraged to put this into practice accordingly. Additionally, there are specific training modules on gender within the individual courses, which are offered as needed.
Focus: German civilian staff in peace missions:

OSCE (as of Dec. 2013): 34 seconded persons, 10 of whom are women (29%)
UN (as of July 2013): 66 persons, 30 of whom are women (45%)
EU (as of Dec. 2013): 62 persons, 25 of whom are women (40%)

Election observation missions 2013:
OSCE 2013: 258 German election observers in total, 100 of whom are women (39%).
EU 2013: 38 German election observers in total, 18 of whom are women (47%).

Training:
Training courses 2013: 374 German and international participants, (48.4% women).

3.3. International activities and funded projects

During its membership in the United Nations Security Council (1 January 2011 to 31 December 2012), Germany repeatedly worked towards integrating a gender equality perspective into peace processes and missions. In negotiations on United Nations Security Council resolutions for mandates of new peace missions and extensions of existing missions, the Federal Government was advocating a strong role for and significant participation of women, as well as supporting the deployment of Women Protection Advisors for peace missions. In 2010, Germany, along with its EU partners, expressly supported the first draft of the resolution on Women, Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Arms Control, which was sponsored by Trinidad and Tobago in the UN General Assembly. In 2012 and 2013 Germany again co-sponsored this resolution and contributed to its drafting. The resolution calls upon UN Member States and relevant United Nations organizations and bodies to enable the appropriate participation of women in the security sector and to strengthen the role of women in matters pertaining to disarmament and arms control.


The Federal Government facilitates the regular exchange with delegations from Africa, Asia and countries of the “Arab Spring” regarding instruments and mechanisms that promote equality between men and women. Dialogue partners come from the fields of politics, media and civil society.

The Federal Government strengthens and supports the participation of women in the political arena, as well as their involvement in political decision-making processes. In doing so, it makes use of the positive experience established through cooperation with the Helene Weber Kolleg. The Helene Weber Kolleg was established in 2011 with the support of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) as a nationwide and cross-party forum for women who are active in politics. The focus of its work is the building and strengthening of the role of women in local government; this work is conducted and actively shaped in particular by the winners of the Helene Weber Award. This work also forms the basis for the project “Democracy needs women! Tunisian-German cooperation within the framework of the Helene Weber Kolleg”. The goal is to strengthen the political participation of women in Tunisia, in particular during times of democratic renewal and upheaval. Within this context, for example, the travelling exhibition “Mothers of the German Constitution” was translated into Arabic and presented to the public. The exhibition highlights the political engagement of the four women in the German Parlamentarian Council of 1948/49 – among them Helene Weber – who overcame party boundaries to achieve...
the anchoring of equality article in Germany’s Constitution, or Basic Law (Article 3). The exhibition is also a source of inspiration for women in Tunisia who are interested in politics, and can help to spread the idea of cross-party cooperation and networking.

The German-Arab mentoring project “Ouissal.org” promotes the economic and social participation of women in Tunisia. A core element is a German-Arab mentoring programme, in which 30 project participants form tandems made up of a female mentor and a protégé work together to implement a sustainable business idea. The three above-mentioned projects were financed within the framework of the Federal Foreign Office’s transformation partnership for Tunisia and implemented by the European Academy for Women in Politics and Business (Europäische Akademie für Frauen in Politik und Wirtschaft Berlin e.V.), in close collaboration with BMFSFJ.

Link: http://ouissal.org/pages/de/das-projekt.php

Large numbers of women took part in the revolution in Libya in the year 2011. They are now demanding a role in shaping Libyan society. After there were initial hopeful steps, more recently there have been more and more signs that the situation of women’s rights in the new Libya has by no means improved in a permanent and irreversible way. Both the legal status of women, which has its foundation in the Gadaffi era and which in regional comparison is quite progressive, and the political participation of women are now once again in jeopardy. With the support of the Federal Foreign Office, the international women’s conference “One Voice 2013” took place in January 2013 in Tripoli. Participants of the conference discussed political proposals for government and parliament in the new Libya. In order to be able to demand a greater role in society, the women want to build their capacities to conduct networking and organizational development.

Focus:
The “One Voice 2013” conference held in Tripoli gave Libyan activists the opportunity to network and establish international contacts. Many participants wrote down their hopes for women in the new Libya and had themselves photographed with the statements. The conference themes were as varied as the needs of women and Libyan society at large: religion, legislation and the role of women in the constitution. The participants discussed how to improve cooperation between civil society and government. Security and violence against women was another key issue addressed.

The Speaker of the Libyan Parliament and 20 MPs also took part in the debate. The conference’s organizer, the NGO “The Voice of Libyan Women“, which receives funding from Germany, is campaigning to improve the involvement of women in the Constituent Assembly as well as the overall security situation and the protection of women from domestic and sexual violence.

Entitled “Empowering Youth to Empower Women”, one conference session addressed young participants in particular. For only if attitudes throughout society change can women’s rights and equality take root on a durable basis.

The Federal Government promotes the strengthening of the role of women in the Police Nationale du Burundi (PNB). Qualification measures oriented specifically at female police officers of all ranks are supported through cooperation with the Ecole Nationale d’Administration (ENA) and the Institut Supérieur de Police (ISP). The Federal Government provides funding and expertise to help in the establishment of an office for gender affairs in the Ministry of Public Security. The office of gender affairs is responsible for formulating and monitoring the implementation of the PNB’s gender
strategy. Since 2009, the Federal Government provides support for the establishment of an interests section for female police officers in the PNB. Finally, there was also support within the framework of the Burundi project for the south-south cooperation described in chapter III.1 between the national police services of Burundi and Rwanda.

In Colombia, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) promotes, in the context of the project CERCAPAZ, cooperation between government and civil society in the interest of peace development. This project takes gender issues into account as a cross-sectoral topic. In two regions of Colombia that were particularly impacted by armed conflict, 159 women’s organizations developed two peace agendas in the framework of Resolution 1325 that were put into practice in 46 communities. A good example of activities that incorporate media to promote gender equality is the production of five short films and five educational modules that highlight the specific contributions and achievements of women in peace development in Colombia. Furthermore, support for the “Pelaos” initiative helped set in motion a process of reflection in society regarding conceptions of manhood and “machismo” that exist on the Caribbean coast of Colombia and that serve to legitimize violence.

In the year 2012, the German Agency for International Cooperation GIZ, on behalf of the BMZ, carried out the project “Promoting Women’s Participation in Peace Negotiations and Peace Processes”. Women from Guatemala, Colombia, South Sudan, Burundi, Kenya, Afghanistan, Nepal and the Philippines who had taken part in top-level peace negotiations shared their experiences in the framework of two workshops. In dialogue with representatives of German governmental and civil society development organizations, they developed recommendations for action that were published in the form of a toolkit.

4. Protection

The protection of the civilian population in conflicts, in particular the protection of women and children, is an issue of great concern to the Federal Government.

During its membership in the United Nations Security Council, Germany, along with the USA, Great Britain, France and Portugal, advanced issues related to Resolution 1325. Even after the end of its non-permanent membership, the Federal Government regularly took part in the open debates on “Sexual violence in conflicts” with the UN Secretary-General’s Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflicts, Margot Wallström (2010-2012) and Zainab Bangura (since 2012), on “Women, peace and security” with the UN Women Executive Director Michell Bachelet (until 2013) and Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka (since August 2013) as well as in the Arria-Formula Meetings (informal meetings with partner countries in the UN Security Council and non-governmental organizations), both in preparations and in statements at ambassadorial level. During its membership in the Security Council, Germany was consistently among the particularly active negotiation partners on the outcome documents (resolutions/presidential statements). The Federal Government was especially active, in the context of negotiations on the mandate review of the UN Secretary-General’s Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflicts in February 2002, in calling for a strengthened mandate and the new monitoring, reporting and analysis arrangements (Resolution 1960).

The Permanent Representation of the Federal Republic of Germany in New York is in close contact with UN Women and the Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflicts. Since June 2013, the Federal Government has funded the position of an Associate Professional Officer in the office of the Special Representative.
The Federal Government supported the “Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative“ (PSVI) of the British G8 Presidency in the year 2013. This support entails, in addition to the political statements within the framework of the G8 (11 April 2013) and at the sidelines of the UN General Assembly (24 September 2013), the still ongoing work on a new “International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict“. The foundations of the protocol

Links:
www.gov.uk/government/publications/g8-declaration-on-preventing-sexual-violence-in-conflict

In negotiations on the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), which were concluded on 2 April 2013 with the adoption of the Treaty’s text in the UN General Assembly, the Federal Government, along with its European and international partners, promoted the appropriate incorporation of the aspect of serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children in the assessment process for arms exports that is required in the Treaty. Article 7 section 4 of the ATT contains a supplemental review criteria, not containing legal implications of its own, which must be taken into account in the assessment. The Federal Government is among the first signatories of the treaty and advanced expeditiously the national ratification process. The law of 19 October 2013 on the Treaty of 2 April on the Arms Trade took effect on 26 October 2013. Prior to deposit of the instrument of ratification, a EU Council decision was required; this took place in March of 2014. On 2 April 2014, Germany, along with 15 other EU Member States, deposited its ratification instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. On this occasion, Germany also made a statement on the preliminary application of Articles 6 and 7 of the Treaty, which contain the criteria on the assessment of the application for the authorization of arms exports.

Within the framework of reviewing and implementing the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, the Federal Government supports a particular consideration of gender-specific aspects. At the 2012 review conference, the special consideration of the needs and concerns of women in the political declaration of the outcome document was crowned with success. The implementation report underlined the significance of an appropriate participation of women in the political processes of small arms control. The Federal Government will build upon this in the upcoming meeting of states in the year 2014.

The launch of the national telephone helpline “Violence Against Women” on 6 March 2013 marked the full implementation of The Second Action Plan of the Federal Government to Combat Violence Against Women. The helpline is part of the competence area of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) and is reachable seven days a week, 24 hours a day under the number 08000 116016. The counsellors operating the helpline offer counselling for all types of violence against women and, if needed, also provide referrals to suitable local support organizations. Conversations are confidential and anonymous. The helpline is barrier-free and available in numerous languages; there are also online counselling services available via e-mail or chat. The national helpline also provides counselling to refugee women in Germany and refers them to the specialized support system.

Link:
www.hilfetelefon.de

The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) promotes the fight against gender-specific violence that is widespread in societies shaped by violence in the countries of Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. Private-sector companies are sensitized to
cases of domestic violence and encouraged to develop a corporate culture that prevents violence. Violence against women is combated on a broad societal basis in the framework of high-profile cooperation with the private sector, for example through an awareness building campaign of the Association of Ecuadorian Flower Producers and Flower Exporters (“Women blossom without violence”), or the introduction of a quality seal for Peruvian companies which have implemented exemplary programmes for protection against violence. The social environments of the countries where the project is implemented have been shaped by a high level of violence, which in part is a result of post-conflict situations.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, German non-governmental organizations working on behalf of the Federal Foreign Office such as Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe (Johanniter Emergency Service), Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (Diakonie Emergency Aid) or Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (German Agro Action) carry out projects to improve the socio-economic, psychological and medical situation of victims of sexual violence. The primary target group is women and girls in the eastern Congolese provinces of North and South Kivu and Orientale, which are particularly affected by various armed conflicts. The projects carried out by Doctors Without Borders (MSF) also entail the medical and psychosocial support for victims of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe, within the framework of the BMZ’s transitional aid measures that promote development and structural growth, carried out a project in the region of North Kivu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) that aims to improve medical and psychosocial care available to victims of sexual violence. The project equipped eight health centres with medical supplies, modernized the stations and provided support in the training of around 50 community health care workers.

In Colombia, the BMZ supported the local administration in Cartagena in the development of a guideline for the protection of women’s rights activists who are threatened. This guideline defines the institutional competencies and procedures in cases of acute threat. Internally displaced women were actively involved in the development of the guideline. Following the publication, the guideline was presented to other local administrations, adapted to their needs and taken over for use.

5. Reintegration and reconstruction

The Federal Government takes particular account of the needs of women in reconstruction measures and is committed to achieving the greatest possible participation of women in local decision-making processes.

The consideration of the gender aspect is firmly anchored in the international system of humanitarian aid, both within the UN and the EU framework. In the oversight and advisory bodies of the international humanitarian organizations, the Federal Government supports efforts to continue strengthening the gender perspective in the work of these organizations. A gender-specific approach is also anchored in the area of humanitarian emergency and distress relief. The support framework calls for consideration of the particular needs of women and children in humanitarian crises. For all measures they carry out, project partners in the area of humanitarian assistance must show – from the project application phase to the final report – that they take gender-specific aspects into consideration. The precise proportion of gender-specific aspects in humanitarian aid projects, however, is not quantifiable. Funding is given in particular to specific projects that benefit young mothers, girls and pregnant women. The World Food Programme, for example, carries out a large number of nutritional
programmes that benefit breast-feeding or expecting mothers. Another example are aid projects that help women and girls who have been victims of sexual violence. The provision of household materials such as firewood is also an element of the special attention to the particular needs of women and girls, since it is especially those activities which require women and girls to leave their camps that often put them in danger. In cooperation with international partners such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Federal Government also provides regular support for measures that promote respect for and consideration of the rights and special needs of women. These include, for example, programmes to raise awareness among police and security personnel in refugee camps regarding gender issues (checks and body searches of women and girls at checkpoints, for example, should not be conducted by male personnel), or practical issues in the area of camp management that promote the protection and empowerment of girls, such as encouraging girls to attend school.

Furthermore, in numerous conflict regions, women and girls are particularly affected by the terrible consequences of mines, as in many societies they engage in activities such as working the fields, collecting wood and fetching water that often take them into mined terrain. As contracting state to the UN Weapons Convention, the Ottawa Convention and the Oslo Convention on cluster munitions, Germany reacts to this issue with its support for humanitarian mine and ordnance clearing projects around the world. The projects funded by the Federal Government in this area provide support for the clearing of mines and explosive remnants of war, for education about risks and for victim assistance.

In Guatemala, the Civil Peace Service (Zivile Friedensdienst – ZFD) of the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), supports the nongovernmental organization ECAP (Equipo de Estudios Comunitarios y Acción Psicosocial) in providing assistance to women who survived the civil war as victims of sexual violence. ECAP is active in the field of psychosocial support, awareness building and publicity work, legal advice, professional support of self-help groups working to coping with catastrophic events as well as support for families and communities. The dedicated work in coming to terms with cases of politically motivated violence against women during the armed conflict in Guatemala made a contribution to building a society based on equality and democracy.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the BMZ supports post-conflict recovery and the stabilization of livelihoods for returnees and refugees. In selected communities in the Uvira region, efforts are underway to improve the population’s means of production. Support is provided for repatriated, internally displaced and demobilized persons upon their reintegration into society. Here, the specific needs of women and men are given special consideration. Women are increasingly involved in local business cycles, and women’s organizations are integrated into activities to improve social cohesion and given support to enhance their organizational and management capacities.

Programmes for the reintegration of male and female ex-combatants incorporate gender-specific aspects. This is demonstrated for example in the BMZ-supported project of the OAS Mission in the area of victim protection in Colombia. It is also reflected in the project for the economic empowerment of female ex-combatants in northern Uganda, which is carried out together with the nongovernmental organization Youth Social Work Association.

In Kenya, the BMZ, within the framework of technical cooperation, supported Kenyan law enforcement authorities in
identifying perpetrators with a high risk of recurrence and eliminating that risk through violence prevention programmes. After their release, prisoners receive support for their social reintegration, with the aim of achieving a stable reintegration and thus an improvement in the security of society as a whole. Some ministries also offer events for multipliers in administration, science, civil society and professional life; one example was an event organized by the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV) in cooperation with the Federal College for Security Studies on “Women’s Rights in Constitutional and Legislative Processes in Post-conflict Situations”.

6. Criminal prosecution

Women benefit to a particular degree from the expansion of international penal jurisdiction in and after conflicts, which is something the Federal Government has been actively supporting for years.

When necessary, Germany carries out its obligations in the prosecution of international criminal offences. In Germany, the Public Prosecutor General of the Federal Court of Justice (Staatsanwalt des Bundesgerichtshofs) is responsible for the prosecution of criminal offences within the meaning of the Code of Crimes Against International Law (CCAIL). The Public Prosecutor General is already involved with practical cases of the CCAIL. Currently, following an indictment by the Public Prosecutor General, criminal proceedings are taking place before the Stuttgart Higher Regional court against two alleged leaders of the “Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda” for crimes against humanity, war crimes and other offences. Another criminal case has recently begun in front of the Düsseldorf Higher Regional Court, upon indictment by the Public Prosecutor General. There are further court orders of the Public Prosecutor General through which investigations into alleged violations of the CCAIL have been suspended.

The German legislator continues to review and adapt German laws. A high standard of rule of law serves as the basis for a stable and peaceful Germany and serves as an example for other countries. The German penal code, for example, has been evolving. The forty-seventh Act to Amend the Penal Code – Criminal Liability for Genital Mutilation - entered into force on 28 September 2013. In addition, the Act to Strengthen the Rights of Victims of Sexual Abuse of 26 June 2013 was announced in the Federal Law Gazette.

Representatives of the Federal Government take part in various forums in which they make substantive contributions aimed at strengthening the jurisdiction and in particular the criminal jurisdiction in partner countries. These include events organized by the German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation (Deutsche Stiftung für Internationale Rechtliche Zusammenarbeit e.V. - IRZ) for other states, or in cooperation with other states. These events deal with strengthening rule of law and human rights. Notable examples are: A workshop in Cairo on the topics of the independence of judges and the training of judges, an exchange with Tunisia on the topic of procedural law principles and also on violence against children and youths, a series of seminars in Georgia on the topics of the European Human Rights Convention and a project to support criminal law reform in Georgia.

Furthermore, the Federal Ministry of Justice and consumer Protection conducts rule of law dialogues with other states, in particular on questions of human rights (e.g. with China). Part of the project carried out in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the support of the Federal Government, which was mentioned in previous chapters, entails investigations into gender-specific violent offences in the provinces of North and South Kivu. In this context, the capacities of two special units to combat
gender-specific and sexual violence have been reinforced. This laid the foundation for higher clear-up rates for violent sexual crimes. Police stations have been built, some of them rebuilt, and equipped with essential material (vehicles, forensics kits etc.). Male and female trainers and police officers received further training on topics such as legal principles in the prosecution of sexual violence, evidence gathering and forensic science. Regular meetings serve to improve cooperation between the legal system and the police force on topics relating to sexual violence. The cooperation with the special units of the Congolese police force has developed a considerable leverage effect. Other donor countries followed Germany’s example in the support of the police force in this area.

In Cambodia, within the framework of technical cooperation, the Federal Government empowered victims of gender-specific violence through improved access to governmental and non-governmental support services such as legal counselling and psychosocial care. On behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) supported the Cambodian Ministry of Women’s Affairs in creating a fund to improve the specialist skills and institutional capabilities of civil society organizations, thereby expanding the available range of resources for promoting health and protection. In addition, cooperation between the Ministry of Women’s Affairs, decentralized government structures and non-governmental organizations has been improved.

Within the framework of German support for the Colombian peace process (PROFIS III) and in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and national non-governmental organizations, investigation guidelines were developed for the staff of the public prosecutor’s office and criminal investigations authorities for the handling of sexual offences in the context of armed conflicts. The project carried out on behalf of the BMZ also supports the Colombian public prosecutor’s office through specific training and counselling measures aimed at identifying and documenting systematic acts of sexual violence in the context of armed conflicts.
IV. Overview of funded projects from 2010 to 2013

For measures and projects marked with * a precise calculation of funding for the period 2010-2013 is not possible. These measures were or still are being carried out on a multi-year basis. They were initiated prior to or receive funding beyond the reporting period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus in NAP 1325</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>implementation period</th>
<th>Funds for current phase (in euro)</th>
<th>responsible ministry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Multi-sectoral fight against HIV/AIDS and strengthening of health care system, Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>Awareness building to prevent sexual violence in communities. Men are included as a target group.</td>
<td>2010 – 2014*</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Democratic behaviour and conflict prevention through curricular and extra-curricular education (supraregional)</td>
<td>Educational concepts to promote peaceful coexistence and social cohesion through basic education are applied in priority area strategies. Target groups are children and young people from regions with a high and acute crisis in conflict potential as well as those from disadvantaged population groups with a great need for targeted support measures in the area of education. These include girls and boys in school-based and extracurricular educational institutions as well as children and young people who do not attend educational institutions due to their difficult living conditions.</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Strengthening of women’s rights to prevent violence in Colombia</td>
<td>Improved access of displaced women to their rights of participation and heightened protection from violence through the bolstered capacity of selected government institutions, non-governmental networks and organizations working for the rights of displaced women.</td>
<td>2010 – 2013</td>
<td>2,959,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus in NAP 1325</td>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>Funds for current phase (in euro)</td>
<td>Responsible ministry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Support for peace, security and good governance in the SADC region (Southern African Development Community)</td>
<td>In terms of support for promoting peace and security, democracy and good governance, the programme for the political integration process in the SADC region is a success. Target group is the entire population of the SADC states, but in particular those parts of the population whose quality of life is severely impacted by existing conflicts and civil wars, by lack of participation in political processes and by deficits in governance, as well as by crime. Women, children and young people, as well as minorities, are among those particularly affected by the consequences of armed conflicts and crime.</td>
<td>2010-2014* (since 2005)</td>
<td>8,350,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>“Crisis Prevention and Conflict Management” in Timor-Leste</td>
<td>Selected Timorese organizations successfully implement initiatives for violence prevention and conflict management with young people. The project is targeted at young men and women living in urban and rural areas characterized by conflict, i.e. in communities in which young people are prone to use violence to solve conflicts.</td>
<td>2009 – 2013*</td>
<td>4,100,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Support for the structural build-up and work of the UN Women National Committee Germany</td>
<td>The objective is the networking of national work on gender mainstreaming and equal gender opportunities with the international work of UN Women on gender equality and on women’s self-determination. The German committee is one of 17 national committees around the world that supports the work of UN Women. One of its key areas of work is also the “participation of women in all aspects of peace and security policy”.</td>
<td>2011 – 2013</td>
<td>413,800</td>
<td>BMFSFJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus in NAP 1325</td>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>Funds for current phase (in euro)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Improving the services of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in the prevention of gender-specific violence and support of victims in the province KPK and in FATA as a component of the programme to promote good governance in Pakistan</td>
<td>Services provided by governmental and non-governmental stakeholders for the prevention of gender-specific violence and in support of victims have improved in selected regions.</td>
<td>2010 - 2013</td>
<td>BMZ 14,000,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Training of teaching staff in Pakistan on women’s rights</td>
<td>The project promotes efforts to raise awareness and training measures on human rights and women’s rights in the framework of school education. Local advisors develop material and training modules for teaching staff.</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>AA 13,380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>OSCE studies on National Action Plans and other national strategies for the implementation of Resolution 1325</td>
<td>This study aims to improve the implementation of the requirements of Resolution 1325 (women, peace and security) in the OSCE area. This entails an analysis of the implementation efforts to date, in order to develop guidelines that can serve as orientation for the national implementation of the resolution in respective Member States.</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>AA 30,000 in cooperation with the OSCE Gender Section</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Peace education in Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Need based educational measures on empowering children and young people to live in peaceful coexistence. Support for the Ministry of Education in integrating gender-specific needs into the curricula. Gender training modules at universities.</td>
<td>2013 – 2016*</td>
<td>BMZ 3,400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Continuing training of staff in the judiciary and police force in the handling of firearms in Central America and Mexico</td>
<td>A series of seminars on the prevention of armed violence in Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Mexico. One seminar is aimed specifically at women working in the police force and the judiciary. Implementation by the UN Regional Centre UNLIREC.</td>
<td>2013-14*</td>
<td>AA 220,000</td>
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**Overall prevention:** 41,981,180
### 2. Preparation:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus in NAP 1325</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Implementation period</th>
<th>Funds for current phase (in euro)</th>
<th>Responsible ministry</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Support for the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre in Harare. (SADC - Southern African Development Community)</td>
<td>Training measures for male and female trainers in readiness for their deployment in peacekeeping missions.</td>
<td>2011 – 2013</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Development of a training programme by the Police Division of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)</td>
<td>Development of a standardized curriculum to train police officers working in the police component of UN peacekeeping operations to prevent and combat sexual and gender-specific violence.</td>
<td>2010 – 2011</td>
<td>1,405,000</td>
<td>in cooperation with UNDPKO Police Division and the Integrated Training Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Implementation of the gender training strategy in conjunction with UNSC Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889, supraregional</td>
<td>Funding for the position of Gender Training Officer in the DPKO Gender Team, which works to improve the coordination of gender-specific training activities in the area of the UN and individual Member States.</td>
<td>2011 – 2012</td>
<td>2011: 332,707, 2012: 358,505</td>
<td>in cooperation with UNDPKO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Preventing and investigating sexual and gender-based violence - training for UN Police and Host-State Police (supraregional)</td>
<td>Improving the efficiency of UN police officers and providing support, instruction and training to the respective counterpart of the host state in the prevention and investigation of sexual and gender-specific violent offences. This also enhances the quality of the host states’ prevention and investigation programmes.</td>
<td>2012 – 2013</td>
<td>2012: 305,000, 2013: 15,000</td>
<td>in cooperation with UNDPKO/OROLSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Development and piloting a training programme for the integration of gender aspects in training modules to prepare personnel for deployment in peacekeeping operations.</td>
<td>Development of a training module to build awareness of gender aspects among participants of peacekeeping operations</td>
<td>2009 – 2012*</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>in cooperation with BMZ, GIZ and ZIF</td>
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<th>Focus in NAP 1325</th>
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<th>Objective</th>
<th>implementation period</th>
<th>Funds for current phase (in euro)</th>
<th>responsible ministry</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Sector programme &quot;Peace and Security: Training on the topic of civilian and military cooperation/networked security&quot; with a thematic block on “Gender dimensions in peace consolidation”</td>
<td>In the framework of the training, participants receive basic knowledge about aspects of civilian and military cooperation with relevance to gender equality. These include the gender-specific needs of the local population and the equal participation of women and men in key decisions and in decision-making processes. Participants learn key terms and concepts surrounding the issue of gender equality in peace consolidation. They gain the capability to engage in critical reflection on gender roles and stereotypes.</td>
<td>2011 – 2013</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>BMZ in cooperation with the Federal Armed Forces Command and Staff College</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Implementation of an international seminar entitled: “The missing gender-link: Justice and reconciliation processes after war crimes and violations of human rights against women”</td>
<td>Building awareness of UNSC Resolutions 1325, 1820 and UN CEDAW in the context of reconciliation processes (best practice) and dialogue on options of and barriers to reconciliation, compensation and legal entitlement. The seminar focuses both on processes steered by governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, or on those that are the product of a joint effort of the two. The German Women’s Association (Deutscher Frauenring – DFR) intends to build awareness about different reconciliation processes in conjunction with the recognition and compensation of victims, and to discuss current developments in this context. Furthermore, the DFR aims to explore new perspectives for upcoming processes of reconciliation.</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>AA in cooperation with the German Women’s Association (Deutscher Frauenring e.V.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Equality for indigenous women in Peru</td>
<td>Further training for women to become radio correspondents in the Amazon region.</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>52,774</td>
<td>AA in cooperation with the NGO MINGA-Peru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Measures against domestic violence in Ukraine</td>
<td>Continuing training for male and female police officers, seminars and public relations work.</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>AA in cooperation with the NGO &quot;Sumy Local Crisis Center&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Focus in NAP 1325</td>
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<td>Implementation period</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Strengthening of the civilian component and the organization of Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism (EASFCOM)</td>
<td>Planning and training for peace-building missions under the authority of EASBRICOM (Eastern African Standby Brigade Coordination Mechanism) are conducted using an integrated approach according to the standards of UN and AU (African Union). The programme is targeted at those impacted by armed conflicts in the crisis regions of Africa, whereby women and children are particularly prone to become victims of violence. Acting as intermediaries are those persons sent on or prepared for deployment in peace operations, i.e. personnel from the military, police and specialist civilian sectors, as well as staff of EASBRICOM and those training institutions working together with EASBRICOM both within and outside of the region. Other participants are representatives of the countries affected by peace missions, including the parties to the respective conflicts.</td>
<td>2008 – 2014*</td>
<td>BMZ 3,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Support for the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Ghana</td>
<td>KAIPTC successfully and sustainably meets the need for integrated civilian training in the area of peace and security for West Africa. Target groups are, inter alia, trainers of national, supraregional and civil society institutions who receive training seminars on “Mainstreaming Gender and Women’s Issues in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations”. (Training of Trainers, ToT).</td>
<td>2009 – 2013*</td>
<td>BMZ 4,400,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Advising the Pakistani police on procedures and guidelines in working with female victims of violence: Establishment of a Gender Unit, Pakistan</td>
<td>Improved interpersonal skills in working with women as victims of violence. Establishment of contact points</td>
<td>2009 – 2015*</td>
<td>AA 4,513,194</td>
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<td>in cooperation with GIZ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Training courses in the area of women’s and children’s rights, Pakistan</td>
<td>Greater awareness and knowledge of women’s and children’s rights; reduction of violence against women and children in Sindh</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>AA 20,000</td>
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<td>in cooperation with NGO Indus Resource Centre</td>
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| Focus in NAP 1325 | Measure                                                                 | Objective                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | implementa-
period | Funds for current phase (in euro) | responsible ministry |
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<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Training courses in the area of human rights and in particular women’s rights, Pakistan</td>
<td>Supporting defenders of human rights and women’s rights (PAINAM) to strengthen civil society and counteract tendencies towards radicalization.</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>71,000</td>
<td>AA in cooperation with the NGO PAINAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Human rights training in women’s and juveniles’ prisons in Pakistan</td>
<td>Strengthening human rights awareness among prisoners and staff in the penal system.</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>AA in cooperation with the Womens Prison Welfare Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Second workshop discussion on “Women and Armed Conflict” in cooperation with the Federal College for Security Studies (20 Oct. 2010), regular roundtable talks</td>
<td>Further development of systematically structured cooperation: Strengthening of cooperation between stakeholders at national level also strengthens the interaction of various local stakeholders and those in crisis regions, thus contributing to a successful joint implementation of Resolution 1325. This includes, inter alia, the evaluation of the study conducted by the German Institute for Human Rights on “Women as Stakeholders in Peace Processes”, micro-site is developed as an Internet platform (initially internally for respective ministries), publication of a brochure “Women, Peace and Security – 10 years of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325”.</td>
<td>2010 – 2012</td>
<td>96,000</td>
<td>BMFSFJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Series of events on “Peace and Justice – (Economic) Policy-Related and Social Challenges in a Globalized World”.</td>
<td>Project funding for areas of particular relevance to Resolution 1325 (see EU Indicator No. 5).</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>35,460</td>
<td>BMFSFJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Development and regular implementation of a one-week training course on the topic of “Women Peace and Security” for the operational preparation of civilian experts, police and Bundeswehr (German Armed Forces)</td>
<td>Empowerment of civilian experts as well as members of the police services and Bundeswehr (Federal Armed Forces) to take gender perspective into account in their areas of work within the mission context. This training programme was developed in the framework of the National Platform of Training Institutions.</td>
<td>2011 – 2013</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>AA in cooperation with the Baden-Württemberg Police Academy in Wertheim and Bundeswehr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus in NAP 1325</td>
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<td>Objective</td>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>Funds for current phase (in euro) responsible ministry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Publication “Trainer Manual – Mainstreaming Gender in Peacebuilding Trainings“</td>
<td>Male and female trainers in the area of peace-building receive support in the integration of gender modules into their training programmes. The manual was developed in particular for trainers who are not able to attend classroom courses. The manual was distributed around the world to training institutes, state institutions, non-governmental organizations, universities and international organizations, so that trainers in fragile states can also profit from it.</td>
<td>2012 - Development 2013 - publication</td>
<td>AA ZIF in cooperation with the GIZ 16,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Gender in preparatory courses for Judicial Affairs Officers of the UN</td>
<td>Judicial Affairs Officers of the UN are given the tools to implement gender reforms in area of rule of law and are sensitized to gender questions in their areas of work. Building on the &quot;DPKO Gender Resource Package for Peacekeeping Operations&quot; the training includes a module on Gender Justice. The module also includes a segment on gender mainstreaming strategies and various programmatic activities of peacekeeping missions.</td>
<td>2009 – 2013*</td>
<td>AA ZIF in cooperation with CLJAS (Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service) 15,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Implementation of a workshop on Resolution 1325, on international standards for the promotion of women, and on gender in the police force for the Uzbekistan Ministry of Internal Affairs.</td>
<td>Staff of the Uzbekistan Ministry of Internal Affairs gain insight into international standards for gender mainstreaming and are sensitized to gender aspects in their area of work.</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>AA ZIF in cooperation with the Baden-Württemberg Police Academy in Wertheim and the OSCE project coordination office in Uzbekistan 1,750</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Conducting &quot;Training of Trainers&quot; courses on gender mainstreaming</td>
<td>Female and male trainers in the area of peace-building recognize the gender perspective in their modules and are able to implement these in their educational concepts. Participants also come from partner organizations in Africa.</td>
<td>2011 – 2013</td>
<td>AA ZIF in cooperation with the GIZ 21,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Participation by members of national missions from fragile states in courses on civilian crisis management</td>
<td>Female experts from fragile states management build their expertise in civilian crisis management. The ZIF finances regular participation in ZIF courses, such as the basic course Mediation and Negotiations as well as Rule of Law. The proportion of women receiving support in 2013 was 50%.</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>AA ZIF 2,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Focus in NAP 1325</td>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>Funds for current phase (in euro)</td>
<td>Responsible ministry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Publication of the &quot;Roster Management Handbook&quot; and &quot;The African Union Civilian Standby Roster&quot;</td>
<td>Both publications show how gender aspects can be considered in the development of databases and what aspects are of particular importance in this context. Databases for the staff of operations are constructed and applied in such a way that they enable equal access by qualified personnel regardless of gender. Responsible staff members are sensitized to gender issues and apply them in their day-to-day work.</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>AA ZIF</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Awareness raising of gender issues in preparatory training courses for male and female civilian experts</td>
<td>Male and female experts are sensitized to a gender perspective prior to operations, and they are able to identify and integrate it in the context of their work. The course <em>Rule of Law</em> covers modules on sexualized violence, gender justice and child protection. The basic course <em>Peace Operations</em> includes a module on the gender perspective in peacekeeping operations. All ZIF courses cover gender in the different modules, even if no separate module is designed expressly for that purpose.</td>
<td>2002-2013*</td>
<td>ZIF</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Preparatory course for dealing with traumatic events in the field (Strategies for Trauma Awareness and Resilience (STAR))</td>
<td>Female and male experts who are sent on crisis management operations receive psychological training to enable them to better deal with their own experiences of trauma or those of a traumatized population. Issues such as sexualized violence and various mechanisms of transitional justice are part of the courses.</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>AA ZIF</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Gender mainstreaming in Afghanistan</td>
<td>Selected ministries at national/provincial level incorporate a gender perspective into their policies, take the gender perspective into account in planning and implementation of programmes/projects and include it in their budgets. Involvement of women and men, because they are central to the processes of necessary social transformation.</td>
<td>2010–2013 (since 2005)</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus in NAP 1325</td>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>Funds for current phase (in euro)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Strengthening the operational capacities of the police force in Rwanda as a component of the Police Programme for Africa</td>
<td>Consideration of gender aspects in construction and rehabilitation measures, in training courses for traffic police and in peace missions, as well as in training seminars for the investigation of cases of gender-based violence bolsters the role of female police officers and increases the protection of women against gender-specific violence.</td>
<td>2009 – 2012*</td>
<td>1,500,000 AA in cooperation with the GIZ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Overall preparation:</td>
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<td>21,439,935</td>
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### 3. Participation:

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<th>Implementation period</th>
<th>Funds for current phase (in euro)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Access of women to decision-making positions in the Horn of Africa</td>
<td>Participation in the regional project of the Club de Madrid, which provides women in the Horn of Africa with easier access to political and economic decision-making positions. Seminars and workshops reinforce the women’s leadership skills in conflict resolution and support women in expanding their due representation in democratic and peace-building institutions within the region.</td>
<td>2010 (since 2009)</td>
<td>153,679 AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Strengthening the role of Libyan women in the transition process</td>
<td>Strengthening civil society in questions of political participation—gender aspect – establishment of a “Women for Democratic Transition” platform.</td>
<td>2012 – 2013</td>
<td>2012: 200,000 2013: 170,000 AA in cooperation with Gender Concerns International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Voices of Libyan Women &quot;One Voice Conference 2013&quot;</td>
<td>Economic empowerment, political participation and prevention of violence.</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>135,000 AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus in NAP 1325</td>
<td>Measure</td>
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<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>Funds for current phase (in euro)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Cooperation project: peace-building in Casamance, Senegal i.e. Support for decentralization and local development with a focus on peace-building in Casamance, Senegal</td>
<td>The population in selected areas of Casamance is participating in measures to reduce conflicts and stabilize economic and social conditions. The target group is made up of inhabitants of the crisis zone, including families and individuals who have moved to neighbouring countries and are willing to return. Those are people particularly affected by the conflict (refugees, internally displaced persons, rebels expressing a willingness to integrate), and population groups who are impoverished or disadvantaged as a direct or indirect result of the conflict, including women, who bear the greatest burden.</td>
<td>2007 – 2010* (since 2004)</td>
<td>2,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Structural funding, Ministry of Women Development, Pakistan</td>
<td>The Ministry of Women Development and the departments for the promotion of women at provincial level are, according to their mandate, capable of working toward ensuring that the Pakistan Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) demonstrate a consistent gender orientation in projects, policies and programmes in priority sectors of the National Action Plan.</td>
<td>2005 – 2010*</td>
<td>3,827,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Support for alternative concepts for conflict resolution in Timor-Leste Phase II</td>
<td>The objective of this programme is to improve the conflict resolution potential of civil society actors in civilian conflict management in two districts. At local level, beneficiaries are those who use the services of mediators, potentially the entire population of the two affected districts. At national level, they are the decision-makers in government institutions, the Ministry of Justice and the public administration, who are involved with the standardization of mediation processes. Since the financial resources of women are often too limited for them to benefit from the traditional mediation process, which depends on the exchange of goods and services, the interests of women are incorporated to a greater degree into the concepts being developed here.</td>
<td>2009 – 2011*</td>
<td>1,030,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus in NAP 1325</td>
<td>Measure</td>
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<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>Funds for current phase (in euro)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Support for two nationwide networking conferences for female migrants and their organizations</td>
<td>Support for the nationwide networking and professionalization of migrant organizations to improve the societal participation of migrant women and enable the integration of women into political life and in decision-making processes. <a href="http://www.migrantinnenforum.de">www.migrantinnenforum.de</a></td>
<td>2011 - 2013</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Helene Weber Prize and Helene Weber Kolleg</td>
<td>Award for outstanding young female politicians at municipal level, and a nationwide, cross-party platform for committed women in politics. Equal opportunities for women in political life and in decision-making processes. Participation of women in local politics.</td>
<td>2010 - 2013 ff (since 2009)</td>
<td>614,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>German-Arab mentoring project &quot;Ouissal.org&quot;</td>
<td>German-Arab mentoring programme, in which 30 project participants form tandems made up of a female mentor and a protégé, who work together to implement a sustainable business idea. Promoting the involvement of women in society and economy in Tunisia. The continuous improvement of economic and societal living conditions is particularly essential in the countries of the so-called &quot;Arab Spring&quot; to be able to meet the great political as well as economic challenges. Attention to the needs of women is particularly crucial in this context, since gender equality and the economic empowerment of women are a key to a sustainable development.</td>
<td>2012 – 2013</td>
<td>269,070</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Coaching support and psychological counselling for experts in the field</td>
<td>The objective of this programme is to send competent, psychologically stable experts on international operations, and to provide them with local support as well as support after their return. Many issues, including ties to the family or family planning, affect women to a particular degree. The ZIF offers many possibilities of support to help women better deal with these challenges.</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2,500</td>
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<td>Focus in NAP 1325</td>
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<td>Objective</td>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>Funds for current phase (in euro)</td>
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<td>Participation</td>
<td>Strengthening the rights of women and girls in Northern Nigeria</td>
<td>The legal, political and societal position of women and girls in Northern Nigeria (Plateau State, Borno State) has improved.</td>
<td>2009 – 2013*</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Promoting the participation of women in peace negotiations and political processes following the end of violent conflicts</td>
<td>This programme promotes the sharing of experiences and good practices through international exchanges, in which women from around the world involved in peace negotiations report on their experiences.</td>
<td>2011 - 2012</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Participation     | *Democracy needs women!*  
Tunisian-German cooperation in the framework of the Helene Weber Kolleg | Workshops for multipliers in various Tunisian municipalities and regions. With training and networking events for women who are active in civil society, this programme teaches good practices for recruiting and qualification of women for political office.  
The programme strengthens the political participation of women in Tunisia, which is especially crucial in times of democratic renewal and upheaval, and expands good practices for the recruitment and support of women in politics. | 2012 – 2013           | 353,130                           | AA, BMFSFJ           |
<p>| Participation     | Strengthening the operational capabilities of the police force in Rwanda as a component of the Police Programme for Africa | Strengthening the role of female security personnel and improving the protection of women. This is achieved on the one hand through the institutionalization of gender awareness in the Burundi police force at political, organizational and technical level, as well as through the establishment of a female police officer network. On the other hand, this objective is promoted through recruiting and training measures that are specifically oriented to women. | (2008 – 2015)         | (4,100,000)                       | AA in cooperation with the GIZ |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus in NAP 1325</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Implementation period</th>
<th>Funds for current phase (in euro)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Peace-building by promoting cooperation between government and civil society in Colombia (CERCAPAZ)</td>
<td>Gender plays a significant role at all levels of the CERCAPAZ programme, and the issue of gender is promoted through a cross-sectoral strategy. At local level, in line with UN Resolution 1325, a peace agenda with a gender perspective has been developed. An excellent example of a project involving the use of media to promote gender equality is the production of 5 short films and 5 training modules that highlight the specific contributions of women to peace development in Colombia. Furthermore, support for the “Pelaos” initiative has helped set in motion a process of reflection in society regarding conceptions of manhood and “machismo” that serve to legitimize violence.</td>
<td>2010 – 2015* (since 2007)</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Economic and social empowerment of women in Afghanistan</td>
<td>By learning basic knowledge and taking part in literacy measures, elderly participants receive access to basic education, which will in turn improve their social and economic position in local societal structures.</td>
<td>2012 and 2013 (possibly 2014)</td>
<td>1,386,000</td>
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**Overall participation:** 23,536,384
### 4. Protection

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus in NAP 1325</th>
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<th>Implementation period</th>
<th>Funds for current phase (in euro)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Technical support for UNIFEM project “Skills, Training and Micro-Grants for Victims of Sexual Violence”, Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Support for UNIFEM project helping female victims of sexual violence in conflicts.</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>92,136 AA in cooperation with IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Child protection project, supraregional</td>
<td>Creation of best practice methods for the protection of children in armed conflicts and updating training material for peacekeepers.</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>114,000 AA in cooperation with UN DPKO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Humanitarian assistance, Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>Humanitarian aid measures to benefit the civilian population in the crisis regions in North Kivu, South Kivu and Katanga, including training and medicine for health centres and 22 advice centres that provide specialized medical and psychosocial support, emergency measures and HIV post-exposure prophylaxis to victims of sexual violence, the majority of whom are women.</td>
<td>2010-2013 (since 2008)</td>
<td>2010: 1,250,000 2011: 1,000,000 2012: 2,000,000 2013: 3,000,000 Total: 7,250,000 AA in cooperation with ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Emergency assistance to the needy in Lubero, Democratic Republic of the Congo (North Kivu)</td>
<td>Meeting the humanitarian needs of 4000 households of internally displaced and the families taking them in, including measures to raise awareness and maximize acceptance among the overall population in the project’s target area regarding the problems of survivors of gender-based and sexual violence, training for 20 members law enforcement agencies on the legal situation regarding sexual violence and on relevant judicial procedures.</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>359,847 AA in cooperation with the Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus in NAP 1325</td>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>implementation period</td>
<td>Funds for current phase (in euro) responsible ministry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Project to improve the socio-economic, psychological and medical situation of victims of sexual violence, Democratic Republic of the Congo (North Kivu)</td>
<td>With this project, victims of sexual violence receive medical care, followed by subsequent psychological counselling and individual reintegration support (e.g. educational/vocational training). Finally, in cooperation with victims’ home communities, the victims are re-integrated into local society. The most important priority is to reduce the stigmatization of the victims.</td>
<td>2012 – 2014</td>
<td>2012: 37,274 2013: 473,530 (2014: 161,454) AA in cooperation with Deutsche Welthungerhilfe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Project for the protection of victims of sexual violence, Democratic Republic of the Congo (North Kivu)</td>
<td>Medical and psychosocial care for survivors of sexual violence in eight health centres in Mweso and Birambizo, North Kivu.</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>177,000 BMZ in cooperation with the Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Project for the protection of victims of sexual violence, Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut Uélé, Bas Uélé and Orientale)</td>
<td>Providing basic health care services, organization of emergency medical transports and treatment of victims of sexual violence.</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>400,000 AA in cooperation with Doctors Without Borders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Assistance to unabsorbed conflict affected women and girls, Liberia</td>
<td>Reintegration of female ex-combatants in Monrovia/Liberia</td>
<td>2009 – 2010*</td>
<td>643,108 AA in cooperation with IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Establishment of mobile healthcare units and training programmes for midwives in the rural northern Afghan provinces of Kundus, Takhar and Badakhshan, areas with a completely inadequate medical infrastructure</td>
<td>Improvement of the previously insufficient healthcare system, with particular attention to care for women and children.</td>
<td>2010 – 2012</td>
<td>18,756,307 AA</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus in NAP 1325</th>
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<th>implementation period</th>
<th>Funds for current phase (in euro)</th>
<th>responsible ministry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Justice and prison reform to promote political human rights and anti-corruption efforts, Bangladesh</td>
<td>Awareness building measures among officials of the judiciary system regarding good prison management and human rights, taking gender mainstreaming aspects into consideration. The project is a module of the &quot;good governance&quot; programme within the sub-focus on gender and human rights, and builds upon the findings of the project on the &quot;Promotion of equality between men and women&quot; and its component &quot;Gender-responsive community-based policing&quot;.</td>
<td>2012-2015*</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Support for the OAS Mission in the area of victim support in Colombia</td>
<td>Providing financial assistance to the mission of the Organization of American States to support the Peace Process in Colombia (MAPP/OEA) in its victim protection work. The German contribution enabled MAPP-OEA to carry out a project to strengthen victim groups in the department Norte de Santander. This involved raising awareness of the rights of victims within the “Justice and Peace” process, mutual rapprochement and confidence-building measures between government institutions and civil society, as well as ensuring the participation of victims in the process and the creation of a network of victims’ groups.</td>
<td>2008 – 2014*</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>BMZ in cooperation with OAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Combating violence against women in Latin America</td>
<td>Improving the cooperation between governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in the Andes countries of Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay in combating gender-specific violence.</td>
<td>2009 – 2013*</td>
<td>5,800,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Assessment mission to identify the need for support for Syrian women who have become victims of sexualized violence in war.</td>
<td>The aim is to determine the specific needs of affected women in the main refugee centres and territories in the neighbouring countries Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon, as well as the development of proposals for need-based and situation-specific support services to affected women and the identification of suitable civil society organizations (CSOs) that can act as partners for future project implementation.</td>
<td>November 2013 – January 2014</td>
<td>23,729</td>
<td>AA in cooperation with AMICA e.V.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Conference: “(N)o Spring for Women? Political Transition and Sexual Violence: Examples from the Arab Countries”</td>
<td>The objective is the exchange between international, governmental and non-governmental stakeholders from the areas of peace and development cooperation, trauma work and women’s’ initiatives. Male and female experts from the international community as well as professionals from Germany, Libya, Egypt and Syria analyze the situation for individual countries and work together to develop approaches for more coordination and coherence – in particular with regard to (future) operations in Syria.</td>
<td>11. - 12 December 2013</td>
<td>59,945</td>
<td>AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Toll-free nationwide hotline “Violence Against Women”</td>
<td>Establishment of a toll-free nationwide hotline “Violence Against Women” through the Act Concerning the Establishment and Operation of a National Violence against Women Hotline, which can make a contribution to the support of abused women. The hotline is available around the clock, seven days a week, at no charge, and provides anonymous and confidential advice from experts (Tel. No. 08000 116016). The counsellors operating the hotline offer multilingual advice on all forms of violence against women (also online via e-mail or chat - <a href="http://www.hilfetelefon.de">www.hilfetelefon.de</a>). This also includes advice for refugee women on the effects of violence in armed conflicts.</td>
<td>starting 6 March 2013</td>
<td>6 million per annum</td>
<td>BMFSFJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>UNICEF-Project &quot;Support to the Implementation of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Grave Violations against Children and Adolescents affected by the Conflict in Syria&quot;</td>
<td>The United Nations’ Monitoring &amp; Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on Syria is a result of the UN Secretary-General’s 2012 Annual Report on “Children and Armed Conflicts” in September 2012. The monitoring mandate covers rape and other forms of sexual violence against children. The MRM monitors serious violations of the rights of the child, regardless of which side of the conflict is responsible.</td>
<td>01 April 2013 to 31 March 2014</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>AA</td>
</tr>
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Total protection: 45,946,876
## 5. Reconstruction & reintegration:

<p>| Focus in NAP 1325 | Measure                                                                 | Objective                                                                                       | Implementa-| Funds for current phase (in euro) | responsible ministry |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------| tion period|                                           |                      |
| Reconstruction &amp; reintegration | Emergency assistance for Syrian refugees and host families in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey | Support for a community kitchen run by women and child-friendly spaces and general aid for refugees such as hygiene kits, non-food items, winter relief and food aid in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq. | 2013-2014* | 4,903,018                              | AA                   |
| Reconstruction &amp; reintegration | Basic medical care for Syrian refugees in the Bekaa Valley, Lebanon | Basic medical care and prevention of diseases for Syrian refugees in primary health care centres. Special attention to the needs of young mothers with several children. Training courses on topics such as personal hygiene, children’s care and family planning. | 2013       | 234,502                                | AA                   |
| Reconstruction &amp; reintegration | Emergency measures for particularly affected children and their families in Syria, Egypt and Iraq | Emergency measures in Syria, Iraq and Egypt with a particular focus on children and women, preventive measures to reduce the mortality risk among infants as well as pregnant and breast-feeding women, establishment of a mother-baby-zone offering psychosocial support. | 2013-2014* | 5,716,739                              | AA                   |
| Reconstruction &amp; reintegration | Basic medical care and preparation of Syrian refugees for Winter in the Bekaa Valley, Lebanon | Basic medical care is supplied by providing support for primary health care centres and a mobile clinic; special consideration is given to the needs of women through training courses for mothers in particular. | 2013-2014* | 407,892                                | AA                   |
| Reconstruction &amp; reintegration | Humanitarian aid, Horn of Africa                                      | Reduction of mortality and malnutrition among children under the age of 5 and mothers in the slums of Djibouti City and in the rural district of Tadjourah. | 2012       | 291,557                                | AA                   |
| Reconstruction &amp; reintegration | Humanitarian aid, Horn of Africa                                      | Community-based care for cases of moderate malnutrition among children aged 6 to 59 months, pregnant and breast-feeding women in Tadjourah, Dikhil and the slum areas of Balbala and Arhiba | 2013       | 124,116                                | AA in cooperation with the Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe |
| Reconstruction &amp; reintegration | Humanitarian aid, Horn of Africa                                      | Income generation, measures to conserve natural resources, energy-saving cooking stoves, basic education for children (target group: primarily women and children/Eritrean refugees) | 2013       | 43,852                                 | AA in cooperation with Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe |
| Reconstruction &amp; reintegration | Humanitarian aid, Democratic Republic of the Congo                    | Ensuring food security, WASH, medical care, food supplements for children; treatment for victims of sexual violence | 2013       | 337,445                                | AA in cooperation with Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Implementation period</th>
<th>Funds for current phase (in euro)</th>
<th>Responsible ministry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td><strong>Humanitarian aid, Democratic Republic of the Congo</strong></td>
<td>Basic health care, improving the water supply, support for survivors of sexual violence, strengthening the capacities to detect and combat epidemics</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>59,148</td>
<td>AA in cooperation with the Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td><strong>Reconciliation processes after war crimes and human rights crimes against women</strong></td>
<td>Raising awareness of Resolution 1325 as well as of UN CEDAW in the context of reconciliation processes (best practices) and the dialogue on options for and barriers to reconciliation and compensation, as well as legal claims.</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td><strong>Program to support the peace process (PCON) in Guatemala</strong></td>
<td>The processes of reconciliation, conflict prevention and peaceful conflict management that are supported by governmental and non-governmental stakeholders function sustainably at national and decentralized level. The project’s target group is the population suffering from the effects of internal armed conflict, in particular the Maya population, which is most affected. Specific target groups include indigenous women and descendants of the victims of the civil war.</td>
<td>2009 – 2013*</td>
<td>4,900,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus in NAP 1325</td>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>Funds for current phase (in euro)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>Support for the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region in Africa, (supraregional)</td>
<td>The primary target group is the population living in the Great Lakes region that are most significantly affected by the violent conflicts and their consequences (Burundi, DR Congo, Uganda and Rwanda), taking particular account of the needs of women and children who have been especially prone to become victims of the despotic rule and arbitrary acts of violence by parties to a conflict. Another target group is the population of the other seven participating states, which should also benefit from improved regional cooperation. The Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region and the Declaration of Dar es Salaam (2004) that it is based on define the demand for gender equality as a cross-sectoral topic that must be taken into consideration in the conception and implementation of all joint projects. Also anchored in the Pact are special projects and an international convention on the protection of women against sexual violence.</td>
<td>2008 – 2013* (since 2004)</td>
<td>5,200,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>Support for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in the area of peace and security in Africa (supraregional)</td>
<td>The IGAD Secretariat acts as a reliable partner for its member states, the AU and international development partners, with a particular competency in the area of peace and security in the IGAD region. The project’s target group is the general population in IGAD member states. Successful joint efforts of IGAD member states to promote peace and stability in the region represent a direct benefit for the entire population in those countries. Since women and children are the groups most affected by violent conflicts, they particularly benefit from the containment of violent conflicts.</td>
<td>2008 – 2013* (since 1988)</td>
<td>4,920,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>Reconstruction for crisis prevention in the province of Bujumbura Rural, Burundi</td>
<td>Promotion of gender equality as a secondary objective.</td>
<td>2009 – 2012*</td>
<td>2,240,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Funds for current phase (in euro)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>Promotion of social justice, reconciliation and national cohesion in Kenya</td>
<td>Competent governmental and non-governmental stakeholders at various administrative levels receive active and effective support by the commissions of the reform agenda in their implementation of activities aimed at reconciliation, national cohesion and social justice. The target group is the Kenyan population, with particular focus on victims of human rights violations (with special attention given to violence against women), victims of economic injustice, internally displaced persons and returnees, as well as violent offenders, in particular young people. The technical cooperation measure includes the process of coming to terms with injustice and violence through Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. Since women were to a particular degree victims of violence and injustice, and form an important target group of the measure.</td>
<td>2009 – 2013*</td>
<td>6,510,000 BMZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>Support for measures to reinforce the peace process in Nepal</td>
<td>For the involved stakeholders, the provision of support services for intered PLA fighters (People’s Liberation Army) and the inhabitants of surrounding communities is perceived as an example of the start of a successful implementation of the peace agreement. Women are taken into consideration as a target group in reintegration programmes (training regarding income generating activities, conflict resolution mechanisms etc.).</td>
<td>2007 – 2014*</td>
<td>8,500,000 BMZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>Support for the programme of re-integration of refugees in Burundi</td>
<td>In the province of Gitega, the socio-economic framework conditions for sustainable economic development and reconciliation have been improved. Female returnees have profited to a particular degree from the measures.</td>
<td>2011 – 2013</td>
<td>8,683,430 BMZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>Economic empowerment of female ex-combatants in Northern Uganda</td>
<td>Vocational qualification schemes support the economic integration of ex-combatants in Northern Uganda, thus making a contribution to their reintegration.</td>
<td>2011 – 2012</td>
<td>44,000 BMZ in cooperation with “Youth Social Work Association”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Focus in NAP 1325</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>Support of survivors of sexual violence in Guatemala</td>
<td>Coming to terms with the experiences of survivors as well as other affected people in the framework of a psychosocial process.</td>
<td>2001 – 2013*</td>
<td>14,932,493</td>
<td>BMZ in cooperation with GIZ and the NGO Equipo de Estudios y Acción Comunitarios Psicosocial (ECAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>Restoration and stabilization of the foundations of livelihood for male and female returnees and refugees, Democratic Republic of the Congo (Uvira)</td>
<td>Promotion of gender equality as a secondary objective.</td>
<td>2009 – 2013*</td>
<td>4,520,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>UNICEF: Protection of women and children following attacks by the LRA; Reintegration of child soldiers</td>
<td>Reintegration of women abused by the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) and child soldiers abducted by the LRA – CAR/DR Congo</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>AA Implementing organization: UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>Empowerment of Libyan women – building civil society and professional structures of support</td>
<td>Support in the establishment of centres in which affected people can make use of psychosocial support services to help overcome trauma. Other modules include legal advice and vocational continuing training measures such as English and computer courses. The project also gives the newly founded women’s organizations in Tripoli and Benghazi insight into the work of nongovernmental organizations. In addition, Libyan social workers, doctors and psychologists are trained in dealing with traumatized people and victims of violence.</td>
<td>2012 – 2013</td>
<td>2012: 90,000 2013: 260,000</td>
<td>AA in cooperation with AMICA e.V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus in NAP 1325</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>Workshop &quot;Women's rights in Constitution and Legislation after Armed Conflicts&quot; in cooperation with the Federal College for Security Studies (30 October 2012)</td>
<td>Expansion of cooperation between various stakeholders working to promote the active involvement of women in the areas of conflict resolution and reconciliation processes, as well as in conflict prevention. Professors, international experts as well as senior representatives from national and international political and professional stakeholders contributed to this with lectures, subsequent discussions and an exchange of experiences. The focus is on the participation of women in the implementation of women’s human rights in post-conflict states, with a heightened understanding that the needs vary from culture to culture. Other areas of focus are criminal law with respect to sexual offences and criminal prosecution.</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>BMJV 850 BAKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>Strengthening women's rights</td>
<td>Organization of workshops to raise awareness of women's rights in relevant institutions in Afghanistan (prisons et al) as well as basic and advanced training measures for members of Medica Afghanistan (Afghan subsidiary NGO of Medica Mondiale); support for traumatized women and children</td>
<td>(since 2012) (also 2008 and 2009)</td>
<td>495,000</td>
<td>AA Implementation by Medica Mondiale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>Legal training courses to strengthen the rights of women and minors</td>
<td>Basic and advanced training measures for judges and members of the Ministry of Justice (Huq, Adalat and Legal Aid departments), lawyers, public prosecutors and member of the police services in several northern provinces.</td>
<td>2013 (pilot 2010)</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>AA Implementation: Max Planck Foundation for International Peace and the Rule of Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total reconstruction and reintegration</td>
<td></td>
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<td>74,737,398</td>
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### 6. Criminal prosecution:

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<tr>
<th>Focus in NAP 1325</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecution</td>
<td>Women’s access to the legal system in conflict and post-conflict situations</td>
<td>Legal advice and support for women</td>
<td>2009 – 2011*</td>
<td>1,339,365 AA</td>
<td>Implementation: UNIFEM/UN Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecution</td>
<td>Sexual violence and transitional justice in Darfur, Sudan</td>
<td>The project supports investigations into and publications on the topic of sexual abuse and strategies to come to terms with human rights violations in the crisis region of Darfur. This is meant to coincide with measures to build awareness of the topic among the population. Discussions and film screenings are planned, while the transformation process and the process of coming to terms with human rights violations from a legal standpoint are to be encouraged with workshops, conflict analyses, debates and other campaigns. The aim is to sustainably anchor the topic in the consciousness of the general population.</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>44,940 AA</td>
<td>in cooperation with KACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecution</td>
<td>Access to the legal system for women in Uganda</td>
<td>Support for the UNIFEM/UN Women programme promoting access for Ugandan women to the legal system and legal remedy.</td>
<td>2009-2012</td>
<td>(2009: 109,365)</td>
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<td>2010: 790,000</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2011: 575,125</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012: 537,625</td>
<td>AA</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in cooperation with UNIFEM/UN Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecution</td>
<td>Rights of Afghan women and girls</td>
<td>Legal advice for women in the cities of Mazar-e-Sharif, Kabul and Herat.</td>
<td>2009 – 2010*</td>
<td>547,052 AA</td>
<td>in cooperation with NGO Medica Mondiale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus in NAP 1325</td>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>Funds for current phase (in euro)</td>
<td>Responsible ministry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecution</td>
<td>Access to the legal system for women in Cambodia</td>
<td>Support of women subject to still high degrees of domestic violence in a post-conflict society through legal advice and psychosocial support, including the establishment of court marshal units under the authority of the Ministry of Justice. Combating and prevention of gender-specific violence through various communications strategies and educational concepts that address behavioural patterns and common values that influence societal behaviour.</td>
<td>2010 – 2013</td>
<td>2,850,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecution</td>
<td>Strengthening family law in Tajikistan</td>
<td>Advisory services on adapting family law in Tajikistan to international human rights standards.</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>AA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecution</td>
<td>Support for the Colombian peace process (PROFIS III)</td>
<td>The programme increases the efficiency of implementation of the “Justice and Peace” law by the Office of the Public Prosecutor and judges, taking into account international legal principles and case law. It focuses on ensuring an appropriate incorporation of women’s rights and the interests of victims of gender-specific violence.</td>
<td>2012 - 2013</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecution</td>
<td>Support for good governance in Kenya with special attention to access to the legal system for victims of gender-specific violence</td>
<td>Support for girls and women who as a result of conflict have become victims of sexual violence, for example in the context of the last elections.</td>
<td>2010 – 2013</td>
<td>8,570,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus in NAP 1325</td>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>Funds for current phase (in euro)</td>
<td>Responsible ministry</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecution</td>
<td>Programme to reduce poverty and prevent crises through the promotion of good governance in Rwanda</td>
<td>Exemplary activities in the component of support for the public prosecutor’s office: In the area of criminal law relating to sexual crimes, the ONPJ (L’organs National de Poursuite judiciaire) developed forms that assist the police and Public Prosecutor’s Office in cases of sexual crimes. In addition, there is ongoing collaboration between ONPJ and the University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf: DNA analyses carried out by the clinic are a significant contribution to the secure evaluation of evidence in the area of criminal law relating to sexual crimes in Rwanda. Prior to this collaboration, witness testimony was customarily the only evidence evaluated, leading to significant shortcomings. These changes have led to a marked improvement in criminal proceedings and an increased level of trust on the part of the population – and in particular of women – in the work of the public prosecutor’s office and the courts.</td>
<td>2007 – 2015*</td>
<td>9.877.000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecution</td>
<td>Strengthening rule of law as a contribution to peace-building in Columbia</td>
<td>The legal system and control bodies apply the law in its function as an instrument for building peace and trust toward the protection of citizens against illegal administrative actions. Particular attention is given to the special needs of women in the pursuit of claims for compensation within the framework of transitional justice, in particular with regard to counselling services by state institutions.</td>
<td>2011 – 2014* (since 2004)</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecution</td>
<td>Strengthening the operation capacity of the police force in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as a component of the African police programme</td>
<td>Strengthening the capacity of the national police force, in particular in its forensic work. Professionalization of the Congolese police force through improved internal control capabilities, and an increase in the proportion of women.</td>
<td>2009 – 2012 *</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>AA in cooperation with the GIZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total criminal prosecution:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>32,847,107</strong></td>
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**Overall breakdown:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus area</th>
<th>in euros</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>41,981,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>21,439,935</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>23,536,384</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>45,946,876</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reconstruction &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>74,737,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecution</td>
<td>32,847,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>240,488,880</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>Federal Foreign Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATT</td>
<td>Arms Trade Treaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAKS</td>
<td>Federal College for Security Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMFSFJ</td>
<td>Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of the Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMJV</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMVg</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Defence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMZ</td>
<td>Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCAIL</td>
<td>Code of Crimes against International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPS</td>
<td>Civilian Peace Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFR</td>
<td>Deutscher Frauenring e.V. (German Women’s Ring)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPKO</td>
<td>Department of Peacekeeping Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASBRICOM</td>
<td>Eastern African Standby Brigade Coordination Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASFCOM</td>
<td>Eastern African Standby Brigade Coordination Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOSOC</td>
<td>United Nations Economic and Social Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIGE</td>
<td>European Institute for Gender Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIZ</td>
<td>German Agency for International Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISAF</td>
<td>International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRZ</td>
<td>German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAIPTC</td>
<td>Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KFOR</td>
<td>Kosovo Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAS</td>
<td>Organization of American States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OROLSI</td>
<td>Office Rule of Law and Security Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSCE</td>
<td>Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCSW</td>
<td>United Nations Commission on the Status of Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIFEM</td>
<td>(formerly) United Nations Development Fund for Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIF</td>
<td>Center for International Peace Operations</td>
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</tbody>
</table>