



UK National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2014-17

Report to Parliament

December 2015



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

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Department
for International
Development



Ministry
of Defence

Foreword

We share a joint ambition to ensure that women and girls are at the centre of our efforts to prevent and resolve conflict, in our work to promote peace and stability, and in our ongoing campaign to end violence against women and girls. The Strategic Defence and Security Review, published last month, reaffirmed the Government's commitment to Women, Peace and Security as a policy priority. This report sets out how we have delivered this agenda across our diplomatic, defence and development work since the launch of the UK's third National Action Plan in June last year.

This has been an important year for Women, Peace and Security. The UN High Level Review in October, which marked 15 years since the Security Council's adoption of Security Council Resolution 1325, demonstrated that while much has been achieved, much more needs to be done to ensure that women play a full role in all post-conflict work.

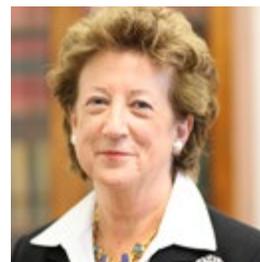
We are proud that the UK continues to demonstrate international leadership on this agenda. In addition to the eight ambitious commitments we announced in October, we published our first Implementation Plan for the National Action Plan last December. We have also commissioned an independent external evaluation of our National Action Plan, to assess how we are doing against delivering our commitments.

This is long-term work but we have made progress. Examples include the significant support that the UK has provided to women's participation in Syria, Libya and the Mindanao peace process in the Philippines; and funding to women's grassroots organisations in Afghanistan, Burma and Iraq. The Ministry of Defence has trained 800 Peshmerga troops in Iraq, increasing their awareness and understanding on how to respond to sexual violence in the battle against Daesh. The Department for International Development is implementing the new International Development (Gender Equality) Act, passed in 2014, which ensures that all DFID's programming takes into account gender equality issues, including in humanitarian contexts.

We will build on these successes as we develop our work in 2016, making sure that Women, Peace and Security remains at the top of each department's agenda.



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Baroness Verma
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Ministry
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Penny Mordaunt
*Minister of State for
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Introduction

“The full attainment of political, social and economic rights for women is one of the greatest prizes of the 21st century, and central to greater peace and stability overseas. It is a UK priority, and we will ensure that women’s rights are fully taken into account in our overseas counter-extremism work, in humanitarian emergencies, in our early warning and conflict analysis, and in our new military doctrine.

“We will continue to promote the active participation of women in peace-building discussions, including through work with governments such as in Afghanistan and Iraq. It is already a key theme running through our development work. We will build on it over the next five years, including through investing in research to understand what needs to be done in conflict-affected states to ensure lasting equality for women and girls.”

[The Strategic Defence and Security Review, November 2015](#)

1. The UK’s third [National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security](#) was launched by the then Secretaries of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Defence and the Secretary of State for International Development in June 2014. This was followed in December 2014 by the first [Implementation Plan](#) for the National Action Plan which sets out in detail our approach in the six focus countries of Afghanistan, Burma, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Somalia and Syria.

2. In the National Action Plan we undertook to report annually on

our progress. This report covers our domestic work on Women, Peace and Security, in line with Pillar 5 of the National Action Plan, “Building National Capacity”; an update on our work over the last year to promote Women, Peace and Security in the various multilateral and regional organisations; and work against the four main pillars of Women, Peace and Security (Participation, Prevention, Protection and Relief and Recovery). A detailed report on our work against the specific plans for each of the focus countries is in the Annexes.



Overall progress

3. This has been a very busy year on the Women, Peace and Security agenda. We have worked hard to make further progress at focus country level, including:
 - > In **Burma**, we have supported Shan Women's Action Network (SWAN) on lobbying and activism on the needs of displaced Shan women and children, women's empowerment and improving literacy for women. 32 young women graduates from SWAN's Emerging Women's Leadership Training have returned to their communities and become focal points for SWAN, so women's voices are now better heard.
 - > In **Afghanistan**, we have helped to strengthen the role of women in the security forces by providing leadership and assertiveness training and through the training of future female leaders at the Afghanistan National Army Officer Academy (ANAOA). The first female cadets graduated from ANAOA in June 2015. All 21 graduates passed and the award to the top cadet went to a woman.
 - > In **DRC**, we have supported War Child UK's project to protect vulnerable young women and girls on the streets of Kinshasa with the provision of transit centres, life-skill classes and sensitisation sessions. Achievements to date include 2,136 (medical) treatments provided to vulnerable girls and young women through the night ambulance and 887 medical treatments through the transitional home.
 - > In **Somalia**, we have supported the Core State Functions Programme to train police officers and legal officials in dealing with cases of sexual violence. The Programme also supports sexual assault referral centres, which provide free medical care, counselling and legal advice to survivors of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and increases the use of mobile courts in rural areas by VAWG survivors. 7,357 women have received legal assistance so far in 2015.
4. This report comes shortly after the 15th anniversary of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, which was marked by a High Level Review on 13 October, at which countries and the UN pledged further support for the full implementation of UNSCR 1325, including through a new resolution. The High Level Review had a record number of attendees (113) for a UN Security Council debate: a significant demonstration of the overwhelming support for incorporating women's needs and perspectives into conflict prevention and resolution. We want to capitalise on the renewed energy to maintain pressure for real change and to ensure the next fifteen years delivers more for women and girls affected by conflict than the past fifteen.
5. In April we launched the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF). The UK's security and wider international interests are directly impacted where other countries are at risk of conflict or instability. The CSSF supports work to reduce that risk in these countries. It draws together new and existing resources from across Government, and is overseen by the National Security Council (NSC). From the outset, the CSSF has recognised the importance of Women, Peace and Security issues as part of wider stability and security work. This has allowed us to increase our ambition and support for the National Action Plan and wider Women, Peace and Security agenda. We have achieved this through projects that work both through multilateral institutions and bilaterally in NSC priority countries.
6. In June 2015, the Prime Minister appointed Baroness Anelay of St John's as his Special Representative on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict (PSVI). In June 2015, he appointed Lt Gen Gordon Messenger to the role of Military Champion on Women, Peace and Security and PSVI. In December 2015 Baroness Verma was appointed as Ministerial Champion for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls Overseas. These appointments reflect the priority that the Government attaches to this work and to ensuring that it is at the top of each Department's agenda.

Building the UK's national capacity to implement its Women, Peace and Security commitments

7. We have made considerable efforts to improve our domestic work on Women, Peace and Security, in line with Pillar 5 of the National Action Plan.

a gender adviser to ensure a consistent gender focus across the £136.5 million of programmes in the Middle East and North Africa region.

and Security. The group has also had a number of meetings with members of the Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS) NGO consortium, to exchange ideas and share views on our work.

Financial and technical resources

8. The National Action Plan recognises that the successful delivery of the Women, Peace and Security agenda is contingent upon all the necessary resources, tools and mechanisms being in place. We have worked hard over the last year to ensure this.

11. The Stabilisation Unit continues to provide technical adviser support. The Unit has created a cadre of senior advisers on gender, conflict and stability, thereby increasing its ability to provide help and support on gender issues. It has also provided gender advisers to support a number of UK military training exercises throughout the year, ensuring that gender is a feature of the military planning process.

Training

14. We have also improved both the amount and quality of training staff can access on Women, Peace and Security. The Stabilisation Unit now offers both introductory and more detailed Women, Peace and Security training to government officials throughout the year. This training has been reviewed and refreshed this year to make sure it is as useful as possible. The Stabilisation Unit has also provided gender training to UK military personnel.

9. The Government has provided substantial funding to strengthen Women, Peace and Security research through the newly established Centre for Women, Peace and Security at the London School of Economics—£1 million in 2014/15, £500,000 in 2015/16 and a further £500,000 pledged for 2016/17.

Support and information sharing

12. In April 2015, MOD established a senior-level Steering Group on Women, Peace and Security, which includes representatives from all parts of the Armed Forces. The Group, chaired by Lt General Gordon Messenger, Deputy Chief of Defence Staff (Military Strategy and Operations) meets on a bi-annual basis to discuss the MOD's implementation of Women, Peace and Security. The second meeting took place in September 2015.

Increasing the availability and quality of information on Women, Peace and Security

15. In 2013, the Secretary of State for International Development launched the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) 'What Works' research programme. It will provide £5 million over 5 years to research how best to tackle violence against women and girls in conflict and humanitarian settings. The research consortium is led by the International

10. We have also worked to strengthen the technical support upon which our staff can draw. We have produced a good practice guide on integrating gender into CSSF programming to help those drawing up and managing programmes. This work is supported by a conflict adviser who was appointed in January 2015 to oversee CSSF spending on gender and improve cross government work on gender programming. We have also recruited

13. A cross-Whitehall group, comprising officials from FCO, MOD, DFID, Stabilisation Unit and the CSSF Joint Secretariat, meets fortnightly to ensure close co-ordination on Women, Peace

Rescue Committee (IRC). The programme will contribute to establishing a body of rigorous evidence to guide policies and programming.

16. The Stabilisation Unit has produced guidance and lessons learned for the Government, including a “What Works” guide for programme teams on integrating gender into conflict analysis. This study covers all conflict analysis methodology, including the Government’s preferred method, the Joint Assessment of Conflict and Stability (JACS). Stabilisation Unit is working on an update to the JACS framework to incorporate gender markers (measurements of gender sensitivity).

Employment of women in the Armed Forces

17. The active employment and retention of women within the Armed Forces is a pivotal element of MOD’s Defence Diversity Inclusion Programme (DDIP). The programme, originally created in 2013, aims to achieve a step change on diversity and inclusion, focusing efforts in some vital areas: Leadership & Culture, Recruitment, Retention/ Progression and external Engagement—building better relationships with the communities from which we wish to recruit talented individuals. The DDIP covers both civilian and military personnel.
18. Effective leadership is also a critical element of MOD’s success in this area. MOD is actively encouraging its leaders to sign up to personal diversity and inclusion action plans to show their commitment to equality and diversity

within defence. Three of these have been published so far: the Minister of State for the Armed Forces; the Permanent Under Secretary; and the Chief of Defence Staff.

19. MOD has also recently published a diversity and inclusion narrative and strategy to help all staff understand what the department is committed to achieving in terms of diversity and the promotion of female employment and retention as well as what part they should play in achieving these goals.

Women in Ground Close Combat Roles

20. In 2014, a review was undertaken on the exclusion of women from Ground Close Combat (GCC) roles. The review was premised on the principle that all roles should be open to women unless it can be demonstrated that their exclusion from particular roles is necessary to maintain combat effectiveness. While this report achieved a considerably better understanding of the physiological considerations than previous reviews, the report’s findings identified that further research was required into the high physical demands inherent in ground close combat roles and the potential impacts on women’s health. To lift the exclusion without doing this research could place women at risk of personal injury.
21. A physiological research programme is now examining the physical challenges of including women in ground close combat roles for a decision to be made in mid-2016 by the Secretary of State for Defence. The research is being led by the Army on

behalf of MOD, with some elements of the research being conducted by external research bodies. In anticipation of the research confirming that women should participate in a number of these roles, implementation planning is running concurrently so that momentum is maintained after a decision.

Gender awareness in MOD

22. All new entrants to the Armed Forces undertake mandatory diversity and inclusion training. This provides them with an awareness of national and international law, definitions of harassment and discrimination, and why respecting others is important for the operational success of the UK Forces. More advanced training is provided to Armed Forces officers, who must undergo the course every two years.
23. At the High Level Review MOD committed to ensuring that by November 2016 all UK troops deploying on overseas missions will receive training on Women, Peace and Security, and Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict (PSVI). Work is currently being undertaken to fulfil this commitment.
24. Working in conjunction with the Stabilisation Unit, the Mission Training and Mobilisation Centre (MTMC) within MOD is developing a specialised training module on Women, Peace and Security/ PSVI for pre-deployment ground troops. This module will offer theatre-specific instruction to troops on how to apply the principles of Women, Peace and Security within their operations. The training will seek to complement the Law of Armed

Conflict (LOAC) and the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) modules that are already delivered to everyone who deploys on operations. On a larger scale, MOD will shortly undertake a Training Needs Analysis of all current gender and sexual violence training provided by the Armed Forces. The findings of this report, as well as the lessons learnt, will help to standardise and formalise the training offered to our Armed Forces as a whole.

25. MOD Defence Concepts and Doctrine Centre (DCDC) now considers Women, Peace and Security and PSVI issues in all aspects of its work, where appropriate and applicable. They are actively ensuring that all relevant future and refreshed military doctrine is gender-sensitive.
26. MOD is currently looking at ways to improve and strengthen their Gender Advisers Cadre, and increase their deployments on conflict and post-conflict operations. The recommendations, from a recent report undertaken by the MOD, are currently being considered for implementation, and will greatly impact on the future position and role of gender advisers within the Armed Forces.



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Working multilaterally

27. Implementing UNSCR 1325 requires global effort. Reinforcing bilateral country efforts through governments working together in multilateral institutions is critical in order to increase the pace of implementation. The UK provides a range of support and assistance to multilateral organisations to ensure that development, humanitarian assistance, and peace and security operations integrate a stronger gender perspective and effectively serve the interests of women and girls.

UN

28. At the UN the UK continues to lead on Women, Peace and Security in the Security Council. We work to ensure that the provisions of all the Women, Peace and Security Resolutions are integrated into new Security Council resolutions and the mandates of peacekeeping operations and special political missions, with the aim of ensuring that UN activity at country level is responsive to the needs and interests of women and girls. We also lobbied successfully for strong wording on Women, Peace and Security in the major 2015 UN reviews on peacebuilding and peace operations to reinforce the need to strengthen the UN's ability to deliver this agenda.

29. The UK played a significant role in the success of the October High Level Review, both in terms of its preparation and outcome. This included providing

£60,000 to support the launch and implementation of the Global Study, which was commissioned by the Secretary-General to inform the High Level Review, to help ensure a robust global picture of progress and challenges to date. In the run up to the meeting we worked closely with Spain, the Security Council Presidency for October 2015, to encourage governments around the world to consider the High Level Review as an opportunity to make commitments to ambitious future action.

30. To reinforce this, Baroness Anelay hosted a meeting in the margins of the UN General Assembly to lobby key countries, regional organisations and the UN to raise their level of ambition for the High Level Review. In the UK we consulted the GAPS consortium, as well as Parliamentarians and wider civil society groups as we developed our approach. The UK led on the drafting and negotiation of the resolution adopted at the High Level Review, [SCR 2242](#). This is the eighth Women, Peace and Security resolution, but the most comprehensive so far.

31. SCR 2242 strengthens the working methods of the Council on Women, Peace and Security, including by: i) initiating a working group to oversee implementation, ii) paving the way for designation of sanctions against actors who abuse women's rights, including those affiliated with ISIL, and iii) inviting civil society speakers to brief on country-specific issues. It urges increased representation

of women in peace and security decision making bodies, and urges the UN to address accountability deficits, including through senior leadership compacts containing indicators relevant to this agenda. It also calls for greater integration of the Women, Peace and Security and Countering Violent Extremism agendas and responds to the recent allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by UN peacekeepers. The resolution was co-sponsored by over seventy member States.

32. Baroness Verma, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for International Development, represented the UK Government at the High Level Review. She announced eight key commitments for future UK work. These covered improving women's participation in peace processes; better protection for women and girls affected by conflict; making our conflict prevention, early warning systems, humanitarian activity and Countering Violent Extremism activity more gender-sensitive; improved military training on Women, Peace and Security; more UK funding for Women, Peace and Security; and helping more countries to develop and implement National Action Plans. We will report on progress against their delivery each year at the annual Security Council debate on Women, Peace and Security. We will encourage other governments to do likewise.

33. We are now seeking to capitalise on the renewed energy created through the High Level Review. We are working with the UN to ensure that the strong recommendations on Women, Peace and Security set out on the three major UN reviews this year are properly implemented. These include strengthening the Gender Teams in UN headquarters and the field; updating performance agreements for senior UN management to include gender indicators; and increasing the participation of women in senior UN leadership and military/police contingents.

34. In addition to the \$1 million of start-up funding for UN Women’s Global Acceleration Instrument announced at the High Level Review, we have funded a variety of other projects at the UN over the last year. These include:

- > £35,000 to build the capacity of the UN NGO Working Group that was set up to co-ordinate Women, Peace and Security advocacy efforts at the UN. Our funding has helped to provide support for their monthly advocacy briefings targeting the UN Security Council, including two advocacy briefings focused on the 15th anniversary of Women, Peace and Security; a redesigned website available in other languages; and strengthening their online engagement;
- > £75,000 for a Gender Affairs Officer from October 2015 until the end of March 2016, to ensure that the recommendations from the Peace Operations and Peacebuilding Architecture Reviews are implemented, both in the field and at HQ, e.g. by providing guidance and operational support to field missions; developing and rolling

out training and guidance material for those in the field; and maintaining liaison with all major stakeholders and UN system partners.

- > £200,000 for a training package in support of the Peace Operations Training Institute, to enable troops from a wide range of countries to access training on Women, Peace and Security more readily online, enabling better pre-deployment training.

35. We have also provided continued funding of £1.25m in 2015/16 to support our work on PSVI at the UN. The funding supports the UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, enabling the UN to make political and technical progress on delivering commitments to develop and implement national strategies to address sexual violence in conflict; the UN Action Trust Fund in its work to strengthen the coordination of UN agencies working on the ground; and the deployment of a UK Expert to strengthen UN Special Representative Bangura’s Team of Experts.

36. The UK is actively encouraging the deployment of female military officers on UN Operations. This is due not only to the positive and balanced effect that they can have on Peacekeeping Operations, but also for their potential to interact and resonate more effectively with different parts of the country’s population. For example, in 2014 the MOD deployed a female Gender Field Adviser (GFA) to the UN Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO). In a country with one of the highest rates of sexual violence in the world, the GFA played a vital role within the Mission;

communicating with influential female figures in the local communities to gain their perspectives and contributions to the UN mission. The GFA’s success in the DRC has been reflected in her recent appointment as the military gender adviser to the UN Office of Military Affairs within the Department for Peacekeeping Operations, New York. As a gender adviser at the UN, she will perform an influential role using her operational experience to ensure that gender aspects are included when the UN develop peacekeeping strategies.

Other multilateral and regional organisations

37. In addition to our work with the UN, we continue to work closely with other important multilateral and regional organisations that also play important roles in implementing Women, Peace and Security. We have called for the deployment of gender advisers in each **EU** Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) mission and helped develop the first EU guide on Practical Actions at EU level for ending sexual violence in conflict, drawn up following last year’s Global Summit. The recent appointment of Mara Marinaki as ‘Principal Adviser on Gender and on the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security’ will provide greater focus and drive to the EU’s work. We look forward to working closely with her as she develops her mandate.

38. The UK has provided £700,000 to the **African Union’s** (AU) Gender Peace and Security Programme over the last 12 months. This supports the AU to mainstream gender throughout its peace

and security work. This includes funding to the office of the AU's Special Envoy for Women, Peace and Security, Madame Diop, to support her work to increase women's participation in peacebuilding efforts and enhance the protection of women in conflict and post-conflict situations across Africa. Our practical support to **NATO** included building awareness of Women, Peace and Security at military working level at NATO HQ for members of the Operations Policy Committee, Military Cooperation Working Group representatives and members of the International Military Staff. The side event hosted by William Hague and Mari Skare, NATO Secretary General's Special Representative on Women, Peace and Security, at the NATO Summit in Wales in September 2014 usefully raised further the profile of this agenda within the organisation.



Evaluation of the National Action Plan

39. We commissioned an independent evaluation of our Women, Peace and Security work to learn about what works and what does not; to improve our ability to respond to change; and to consider the extent to which Women, Peace and Security had been mainstreamed across the Government's work.
40. The evaluation team has completed its first year of work and has established a baseline against which to evaluate our implementation of the National Action Plan over its 3-year life. The baseline evaluation looked at three questions:
- To what extent has the UK effectively used policies, training, tools, expertise and awareness-raising among staff to deliver its commitments outlined in the National Action Plan?
 - To what extent has the UK supported appropriate, relevant and strategic efforts to deliver against the range of outcomes and outputs identified in the National Action Plan?
 - How effective have UK efforts been in contributing to the four outcomes within the National Action Plan (participation, prevention, protection, and relief and recovery)?
41. At this baseline stage the team have concluded that the UK is successfully undertaking a range of Women, Peace and Security initiatives in conflict-affected states and that the UK's capacity to deliver on Women, Peace and Security is generally high.
- However, the evaluation notes that more could be done to institutionalise Women, Peace and Security across HMG, such as ensuring that Women, Peace and Security is reflected in high level policy and departmental plans. It also suggests ways in which the National Action Plan could be made a more effective policy tool. The evaluation makes the following 5 principal recommendations.
- Work on the UK's post-2017 National Action Plan should begin early in order to develop a follow-on National Action Plan that is more fit for purpose, acknowledging the work done on Women, Peace and Security across all conflict-affected countries in which the UK works. There should be more focus on how to operationalise the National Action Plan. The development of the National Action Plan should be driven by the country offices rather than centrally and should be of sufficient duration that it can influence departmental and programmatic planning cycles.
 - Women, Peace and Security concerns should be institutionalised by including them in departmental strategies. Most departmental strategies are due to be renewed within the lifetime of the National Action Plan. In particular, inclusion of Women, Peace and Security in the newly revised Strategic Defence and Security Review is key. Further Women, Peace and Security should be included in programme planning at an early stage.
 - A review of PSVI activities would be beneficial to ensure that PSVI: is fully embedded in UK responses; complements wider policy; meets specific country needs; and maximises impact.
 - Training and capacity building on Women, Peace and Security should be made more widely available to HMG staff in order to better equip them to mainstream Women, Peace and Security concerns in their work and programmes. This is particularly important for staff designing and overseeing programmes in the field. The training should offer support on practical implementation of Women, Peace and Security priorities in programmes.
 - There should be a greater focus on the underlying causes of the challenges, human rights abuses and inequalities experienced by women and girls in conflict affected contexts rather than just responding to the symptoms. In the interest of sustainability, the UK should support more programmes that work on changing social norms that perpetuate violence against women and girls in and after conflict.
42. We have [published the first evaluation report on gov.uk](#). We are still examining the evaluation's recommendations and will reflect on these as we consider our current approach, our new commitments and our ambition for the future.

Detail of activities by pillar of the National Action Plan

Pillar one: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Active inclusion of women, and women and girls' interests, in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.	1. Women's political participation in parliaments, regional parliaments and ministerial positions
	2. Women's political participation as voters and candidates
	3. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations

Outputs

Output 1.1:

The UK encourages grass roots participation by women and girls.

Output 1.2:

The UK encourages meaningful political participation by women and girls.

Output 1.3:

The UK encourages Governments to develop strategies for their countries and ministries that foster meaningful participation by women and girls.

Detail

Achieving women's meaningful political participation requires interventions at multiple levels, including grassroots, local, regional and national. We have provided £600,000 of funding to the International Civil Society Action Network's (ICAN) small grants making programme which supports grassroots organisations in **Afghanistan, Nigeria, Iraq, Pakistan, Syria** and **Libya** to promote women's political participation.

In **Libya**, the UK has been closely involved in the UN-led political dialogue process to agree a new Unity Government. There are two women as full members of the dialogue committee as well a separate women's track, which we have supported politically. At the UN rounds of talks in Skhirat we made strong efforts to engage, amplify, and encourage the female independent voices in the Skhirat Political Track. Our Office in Tunis engages closely with the UN Special Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) on women's

empowerment in the political process. We supported the development of proposed amendments to the Political Agreement to make it more reflective of women's interests. We insisted on, and worked with UNSMIL to help organise Libyan women's representation at the 19 October Senior Officials Meeting in London on support to a new Libyan Government, which we co-hosted with the UN.

In **Syria**, the UK is taking a leading role in pushing for the meaningful participation of Syrian women in Saudi Arabia's Opposition Conference and subsequently for the new Opposition negotiating team to include the strongest women's representation possible. The UK is providing financial support to the National Coalition/interim Government to address women's participation. One Vice-President post is held by a woman. A senior female National Coalition/interim Government member joined the

delegation who visited the UK in November and met with the Foreign and Development Secretaries.

In **Afghanistan**, the UK worked with other donors to increase the number of women candidates and voters in the 2014 presidential and provincial councillor elections through supporting training schemes and "dialogue forums" that raised awareness and support for their participation; and through promoting greater gender sensitivity in electoral plans. As a result, approximately 1 million more women voted in 2014 compared to the 2010 parliamentary elections. Women represented 37 % and 36% of voters in the presidential and provincial council elections respectively.

UK support included funding The Asia Foundation to train almost all of the 302 women Provincial Council candidates. 97 women were elected to the provincial council of whom 18 were elected through the popular vote and were not part of the quota system. A

female Provincial Councillor from Daikundi who was subsequently elected as a member of the Meshrano Jirga (upper house) attributed her success in part to this training. We are funding a study to better understand the challenges and constraints faced by female political actors at provincial and district levels, which will help inform future interventions. Our work at the national level is supported by our promotion of Afghan women's participation in international fora. In the run up to the London Conference on Afghanistan in December 2014 we worked with civil society and the Afghan Government to promote women's involvement. In addition to the civil society event in Oslo immediately preceding the Conference, women's rights were also addressed during the Conference plenary. 23 of the 53 civil society delegates in Oslo were women as was one of the two civil society representatives at the Conference.

In **Pakistan** a UK project in the Punjab Province, "Women's Campaign Schools and New Member Orientation Programmes", provided training to women wishing to stand as candidates in the 2015 local government elections. Through a train the trainer approach the project has so far reached over 1,800 women. We supported similar projects in other provinces, which also included an internship programme for women activists in political parties. Prior to the elections in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, we also provided funding to the United Nations Development Programme's campaign to encourage women voters to vote. Through community based campaigning and local media this campaign reached 13,000 women voters.

In **Burma**, the UK supported the Programme for Democratic Change, to increase the percentage of women parliamentary candidates. In the November 2015 elections, there was an increased percentage of women candidates (800 out of 6,072 compared with 127 out of 3,069 in 2010), the highest in Burmese elections so far. Through the International Foundation for Electoral Systems' "She Leads" campaign DFID is supporting activities to increase women's participation in elections and politics as voters, candidates and leaders. At least 6 of the women candidates in 2015 decided to run after participating in this programme.

Our work to increase women's political participation is reinforced by efforts to promote their wider economic and social participation. Examples include **Uzbekistan** where we sponsored a series of "Women in Business Workshops", attended by more than 150 local women to develop their entrepreneurial and leadership skills, and Bosnia and Herzegovina where the UK-established "First Women's Lobby Group" encourages greater participation by women in all levels of society.



Detail of activities by pillar of the National Action Plan

Pillar two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Prevention of conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence	1. Women and girls' engagement in early warning mechanisms to prevent the outbreak of conflict
	2. Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
	3. Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peace-keepers and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases.

Outputs			
<p>Output 2.1: The UK develops new research, protocols, policy, programmes, and guidance regarding the prevention of conflict.</p>	<p>Output 2.3: The UK works to end impunity related to conflict-related violence against women and girls.</p>	<p>Output 2.4: The UK delivers a set of programme activities that prevents violence against women and girls.</p>	<p>Output 2.5: The UK will work at home and abroad to prevent specific forms of violence against women and girls.</p>

Detail		
<p>Over the last 18 months, the UK has led international efforts to prevent violence against women and girls.</p> <p>The Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict in June 2014 was attended by over 120 countries, 70 Foreign Ministers, over 100 NGOs, 900 experts from health, legal, military and academic fields, and many survivors. It was the largest meeting of its kind on the issue of sexual violence in conflict. Two years on from the launch of PSVI, the Global Summit was an opportunity to reflect on international progress and to galvanise further action by governments and other participants to deliver fundamental and long-lasting change on the ground. It resulted in a number of tangible achievements and outcomes, notably:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The launch of the first International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict; > New funding commitments, including for survivors and organisations and agencies who work with them from the US, Australia, Bahrain, Finland and the United Arab Emirates. The UK announced £6 million of new funds; > A determination to implement existing or new action plans from the governments of some of the worst affected countries, including Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The deployment of an AU team of experts to the Central African Republic to respond to the urgent needs of survivors. <p>In June 2014, the UK co-hosted the Girl Summit with UNICEF. This brought together governments, international organisations and NGOs to accelerate momentum in tackling child, early and forced marriage (CEFM) and female genital mutilation (FGM) and with the aim of a future free from both practices. At the Summit, the UK committed £25 million to increase the Government's work on CEFM, now part of a £36 million child marriage programme, and £31 million over seven years, through the Global Girls Research Initiative, to support the generation of new evidence on what</p>

works to address CEFM, FGM and other harmful social practices. DFID have secured 490 signatories for the Girls Summit Charter which includes 43 national governments.

We have continued to invest in research and evidence around what works to tackle all forms of **violence against women and girls** (VAWG) in conflict. This includes almost £5 million on studies on prevention and response to VAWG in crisis settings. Over the next five years we are working with the International Rescue Committee and a number of academic institutions to develop and conduct six research studies to build the evidence base on tackling VAWG in conflict and humanitarian settings which will guide our future policies and programmes.

Work is also underway to ensure that gender indicators are incorporated into both the **Joint Analysis of Conflict and Stability** (JACS) and **Countries at Risk of Instability** (CRI) matrices to ensure that our early warning analysis tools are gender-sensitive.

DFID has published guidance notes for its staff on how best to address violence against women and girls through community-based programming; security and justice programming; education; economic development and health programmes. These have been accompanied by learning events where the contents of the guidance notes have been presented and discussed.

DFID continues to support the Creating Opportunities through Mentoring, Parental Involvement and Safe Spaces (COMPASS) programme. COMPASS is a £10 million initiative that, over three years, aims to build the resilience of adolescent girls. The programme will measure the impact of interventions in preventing violence as well as encouraging support-seeking behaviours if girls experience violence. In Ethiopia, DRC, and Pakistan, girls and their families displaced by conflicts will receive training, mentorship, and opportunities to enhance social and familial links. This programme works directly with conflict-affected displaced communities and is implemented by IRC in partnership with Columbia University.

We are also working to strengthen the evidence base on women's empowerment and political participation in conflict and post-conflict settings. We are providing £2 million to support the new **Women, Peace and Security Centre** at the **London School of Economics** to produce research and evidence on WPS issues, including sexual and gender-based violence; as well as for their teaching and training programmes on WPS for graduates, undergraduate students and practitioners.



Detail of activities by pillar of the National Action Plan

Pillar three: Protecting the human rights of women and girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women's and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights upheld in conflict and post-conflict situations.	1. Extent to which national laws to protect women's and girls' human rights are in line with international standards.
	2. Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls.
	3. Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence.

Outputs

Output 3.1:

The UK will increase the quantity, quality, and culture of protection available to women and girls overseas.

Output 3.2:

The UK will protect women and girls from gender-based violence.

Output 3.3:

The UK will protect the rights of women and girls and will empower them by increasing the employment, health, education, and training services available to women and girls.

Detail

Protecting women and girls in conflict situations, including from sexual and gender based violence, and promoting their rights and social and economic participation, is essential.

During 2015, the MOD deployed a team of gender experts to Erbil, Iraq, to deliver Protection of Civilian (PoC)/PSVI training to Kurdish Security Forces (Peshmerga) at the Kurdish Training Coordination Centre (KTCC). Their primary goal was to increase their awareness and understanding of how to respond to civilians and sexual violence in the battle against Daesh. This was the first deployment of its kind to the Kurdish region and was seen as a trial to develop the concept across further coalition Building Partner Capability (BPC) sites in Iraq. The success of the

training has been significant; not only have over 800 Peshmerga troops undergone training, but the UK also provided the training to our coalition partners in Erbil (including German, Norwegian and Italian trainers) who were very supportive of mainstreaming the agenda into their own training of the Peshmerga. Since then, the training has subsequently been incorporated into all Infantry training courses delivered by all multi-national training teams within the KTCC, forming a core training objective. All UK trainers now deployed to Iraq are trained to deliver these modules.

In South Sudan, DFID is providing £3 million to the International Medical Corps (IMC) and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to deliver services to survivors of sexual violence that are

displaced in remote and underserved areas of South Sudan and to engage in community dialogue and prevention activities in order to reduce the risks of Gender Based Violence (GBV) as part of DFID work to mainstream GBV across its humanitarian activity.

The Girls' Education Challenge (GEC) aims to improve the lives of up to one million of the world's most marginalised girls by helping them get through primary and secondary school in conflict-affected countries. The project is empowering marginalised girls and boys, their families and their communities by improving the quality of education in the classroom and supporting teacher development. In countries such as Nigeria and Kenya DFID has provided over £11.5 million for the GEC.

In Iraq, DFID is supporting humanitarian efforts to meet the needs of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and reduce the risks of violence against women and girls amongst displaced populations. DFID has provided £59.5 million of humanitarian assistance in Iraq to date, including to projects to establish women and children's centres and provide psychosocial support for survivors of SGBV. DFID has deployed two technical experts to the GBV Sub cluster - the UN inter-agency coordination mechanism for GBV - to improve information collection and sharing and strengthen the coordination of the humanitarian response to SGBV.

In Pakistan, DFID is helping to save the lives of women and girls by making childbirth safer, immunising babies, providing basic health services including family planning, and improving nutrition. By 2017 UK support to Pakistan will help prevent 1.7 million fewer unintended pregnancies, fund the training and deployment of 12,000 Community Mid-Wives to strengthen emergency child-birth services, and help prevent 3,800 mothers dying in childbirth by increasing skilled attendance for over 1 million births. A new road-map on health in Punjab province has already achieved significant increases in vaccination rates and increased the number of pregnant women benefitting from skilled birth attendants.

In Afghanistan DFID is currently supporting women's economic empowerment through two programmes. The SEED umbrella programme supports job creation, business skills training and market development for textiles and handicrafts. The project targets women home-based producers. The CARD-F (Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development Facility) project aims to strengthen women's participation in, and benefit from, agriculture.



Detail of activities by pillar of the National Action Plan

Pillar four: Addressing women's and girls' needs in relief and recovery

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' specific needs are prioritised in conflict and post-conflict relief efforts.	1. Proportion of disbursed humanitarian funding used to address specific needs of girls and women.
	2. Proportion of total disbursed humanitarian funding to civil society that is allocated to address gender equality issues.
	3. Maternal mortality rate.

Outputs

Output 4.1: The UK provides a rapid response to the needs of girls and women in humanitarian conflict and post-conflict situations.

Detail

The UK has been at the centre of international initiatives in humanitarian and post-conflict situations. We brought together governments, UN agencies, international NGOs and Civil Society Organisations through launching the **Call to Action** to Protect Women and Girls in Emergencies with funding of £20m. This has helped build the capacity of the international humanitarian system to better respond to the often neglected needs of women and girls during emergencies, by increasing the number of deployable experts and by building the capacity of local actors. The Call to Action has been an important tool to increase efforts to protect vulnerable women and girls in today's diverse humanitarian settings. DFID has also participated in the Call to Action Steering Committee to guide the development of a Roadmap for action that will articulate what donors and states need to do by 2020 to improve outcomes for women and girls.

DFID is also providing technical guidance, training and ongoing support for humanitarian teams and others managing funds for humanitarian contexts to ensure that VAWG is adequately considered in

emergency interventions. The recent mapping of the department's violence against women and girls portfolio identified a significant increase in the number of humanitarian programmes addressing VAWG - from four humanitarian programmes tackling VAWG in 2012 to twenty four in 2014.

In addition, DFID is also obliged to ensure that all spending on humanitarian assistance is compliant with the International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014. This means that all programmes must consider "...any gender-related differences in the needs of those affected by the disaster or emergency".

We continue to work hard to provide international leadership in this area. Next year's World Humanitarian Summit provides another pivotal moment and our recent pledge at the High Level Review of 1325 commits us to help secure positive outcomes for women and girls at the Summit.

As one of the leading bilateral humanitarian donors, DFID aims to support greater accountability and

a stronger performance across the humanitarian system on VAWG. A key element of this is working to enhance capacity on VAWG in order to promote better capability and responsiveness in emergencies. DFID is supporting the interagency humanitarian system to better respond to the needs of women and girls in crisis through the provision of funding for two Regional Emergency GBV Advisers (REGA) (out of a total of seven) who can deploy to emergencies and build the capacity of local and international actors to improve responses to GBV. DFID is also supplying a global manager for this initiative. Recent deployments of these experts have included the Syrian context, Iraq, Nepal and South Sudan. They added value to the UN-led interagency responses by improving coordination, enhancing information sharing, and advocating for actions to mitigate and respond to gender based violence (GBV) to be considered lifesaving.

Through DFID, the UK is providing £1 billion in response to the conflict in **Syria**, making us the largest single donor. The UK has given cash assistance to female refugees in Jordan to pay rent. We are also

providing new-born kits for mothers and pregnant women in Iraq, and reproductive health services for women in Jordan. This aid money is used to support Syrian refugees and help them remain in host countries in the region, but it also helps host countries accommodate them and negate any consequences of the effects of making such a move. By June 2015 the UK had supported 99,395 sexual and gender-based violence interventions, both inside Syria and neighbouring countries and provided 6,000 women with health services in Jordan.

DFID has increased its **Violence Against Women and Girls** programming by 63% overall. This includes an increase from 4 VAWG projects in 2012 to 24 projects in 2014 in humanitarian contexts. Funding for VAWG-focused programmes in all contexts has increased from under £20m in 2012 to over £131m in 2014, in part through developing stronger ties with multilateral organisations. DFID is committed to addressing all forms of VAWG especially in emergencies and to end the use of sexual violence in conflict with recognition that this is a violation of international humanitarian law and a violation of human rights. DFID is providing £6 million over three years (2014 – 2017) to the UN Trust Fund (UNTF) to VAWG. This is in support of the UNTF's new Strategic Vision for 2015 - 2020. This Fund is the only global multilateral grant-making mechanism dedicated to addressing all forms of violence against women and girls, and is administered by UN Women

In **Ukraine**, DFID funds the World Health Organisation (WHO) to ensure conflict affected populations have access to Sexual and Reproductive Health services in both Government and non-Government controlled areas. The specific focus of the programme relates to marginalised groups including Roma, Tartar, people living with HIV and drug dependencies, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex. Specific activities include data collection, community outreach and awareness building, health service sensitisation. The re-establishment of services for HIV and drug dependence are being implemented with specific technical and social experts.

In **Iraq**, DFID is supporting humanitarian efforts to meet the needs of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and reduce the risks of violence against women and girls amongst displaced populations. DFID has provided £59.5 million of humanitarian assistance in Iraq to date, including projects to establish women and children's centres and provide psychosocial support for survivors of SGBV. DFID has deployed two technical experts to the GBV Sub-cluster - the inter-agency coordination mechanism for GBV - to improve information collection and sharing and strengthen the coordination of the humanitarian response to SGBV.



Assessment of progress made in the six focus countries

Set out below is our assessment, as at 1 October 2015, of the progress made against the activities and targets (2017 unless otherwise stated) in the implementation plan that we published in December 2014. The assessment is based on feedback received from FCO, DFID and MOD staff including their key partners, located both in the UK and overseas.

Where applicable, we have included details of new initiatives since the Implementation Plan and details - where possible - of associated baselines, targets and initial progress made.

In Libya and Syria, we do not have any formal UK Diplomatic presence on the ground, which makes an accurate assessment of projects more difficult due to the lack of reliable and up-to-date information available to us. Also, due to local sensitivities and the security situation on the ground in certain countries, we have had to adapt the details of the progress made on a small number of projects, as we do not wish our assessment to impact in any way on the security of individuals or organisations operating in those countries.



Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Active inclusion of women, and women and girls' interests, in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.	1. Women's political participation in parliaments, regional parliaments and ministerial positions
	2. Women's political participation as voters and candidates
	3. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 1.2: The UK encourages meaningful political participation by women and girls.			
1.2.1 - Support women's political participation in peace and transition processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: supporting local governance programmes, encouraging female voter participation and promoting and strengthening women's participation in elections, constitution-drafting processes and national dialogues, including by working with men and boys.			
In Afghanistan , the UK will continue to encourage female voter participation through training for female candidates and councillors, dialogue forums to foster wider support for women's participation and the incorporation of gender issues in electoral plans.	Unreliable data on number of newly registered women voters. There has been no census in Afghanistan for decades and voter lists are notoriously unreliable.	Independent Election Commission identifies that 30% newly registered voters are women by 2015.	37% of voters were women in the first and second rounds of the 2014 Presidential elections. About 1 million more women voted than in the 2010 Parliamentary elections. 36% of voters were women in the 2014 Provincial Council elections. We are currently supporting a scoping study to better understand the challenges faced by female Provincial Councillors. The High Peace Council has worked with the Research Institute for Women, Peace & Security to foster female engagement in elections safely.

1.2.2 - Work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for recognition of women as crucial participants in political and peace processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: pushing for women's full representation in ongoing peace processes; and supporting UN Special Envoys and SRSGs to involve women in peace building and negotiation processes.			
In Afghanistan , the UK will work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for the recognition of women as crucial participants in any developing peace process in country.	Limited participation of women in high level peace discussions (nine out of circa seventy members of the High Peace Council are female).	Greater recognition of the importance of women's meaningful inclusion in peace processes including statements from members of the new Afghan government demonstrating commitment to the Women, Peace and Security agenda.	Afghan Cabinet largely signed off with four female cabinet appointments including MoWA (Ministry of Women's Affairs) There are currently 89 women Provincial Peace Councillors, which is under 10% of the total. UK is a donor to the Afghan Peace and Reconciliation Programme - one strand of this work is around developing Peace Councils and lobbying to ensure these issues are reflected and women are represented at a local level. The next phase of support is currently under design, with efforts to ensure that women participate in peace processes. The Government of Afghanistan has identified the importance of women's involvement in the peace process in its own NAP on Women Peace and Security.

Annex - detail of activities by country - AFGHANISTAN

Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 1.3 - The UK encourages Governments to develop strategies for their countries and ministries that foster meaningful participation by women and girls.			
1.3.1 - Actively encourage the employment of women within foreign government roles, security services and the Armed Forces and related Ministries, including by: encouraging the deployment of female military officers on UN Operations; actively supporting the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives; and strengthening both women's role in the Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) and its ability to protect Afghan women through the training of future female leaders at the Afghanistan National Army Officer Academy.			
<p>In Afghanistan, the UK will strengthen the role of women in the security forces through the European Mission to Afghanistan (EUPOL) by providing leadership and assertiveness training to female police officers, and through* the training of future female leaders at the Afghanistan National Army Officer Academy (ANAOA).</p> <p><i>*There is no formal EUPOL support on this project</i></p>	<p>The UK MOD helped establish a recruitment process for the ANAOA, which has now been fully transitioned to Afghan National Army Recruitment Command (ANARC) ownership. First platoon of female officers began training in May 2014 and included 21 women (out of a target 30). The female development course is currently being delivered by a UK EUPOL officer.</p>	<p>The UK MOD will encourage the ANARC to actively recruit females to the ANAOA. The UK MOD seeks to have a final target of 80% female trainees graduate from the ANAOA. Female Development Course transitioned to Afghan ownership and effectively delivered by Afghan training officer.</p>	<p>The UK continues to help with recruitment. Domestic improvements for ANAOA cadets have been made and the Amenities and Charities Fund have undertaken to continue to improve living conditions.</p> <p>The first female cadets graduated from ANAOA in June 2015. All 21 graduates passed and the award to the top cadet went to a woman. The second cohort passed out in October 2015 - however only 9 graduated due to the low level of recruitment at the start of the course. The UK MoD continues to engage with ANARC to improve female recruitment.</p> <p>The two potential female candidates for RMAS (Royal Military Academy Sandhurst) were unable to attain the required level of English and were unable to start training in UK. The UK's Chief Mentor at ANAOA will look to see if there are other suitable candidates from within the female cadet cadre at ANAOA.</p>
1.3.2 - Support governments in developing and implementing National Action Plans for Women, Peace, and Security, including by: making UK resources and technical expertise available to foreign governments; and sharing our experience of monitoring and evaluating progress against the plan.			
<p>The UK will support Afghanistan on the development and implementation of the Afghan National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and will encourage the inclusion of Preventing Sexual Violence initiatives.</p>	<p>Afghan National Action Plan unfinished with no implementation plan.</p>	<p>Afghan National Action Plan finished and published, cross-government approach to implementation finalised.</p>	<p>The Afghan Government finalised their NAP in June 2015. The UK provided advice in its development.</p> <p>The Afghan Government is currently developing a supporting implementation plan, which they have committed to finalising by the end of this year. The UK is supporting the delivery of several elements of the Afghanistan NAP, including support for women survivors of violence and their access to justice, training of security forces on women's rights and addressing violence, promoting women's political participation including in peace processes, and strengthening women's economic empowerment.</p>

Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Prevention of conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence	1. Women and girls' engagement in early warning mechanisms to prevent the outbreak of conflict.
	2. Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
	3. Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeeper and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases.

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 2.3 - The UK works to end impunity related to conflict-related violence against women and girls			
2.3.1 - Ensure security and justice sector reform (SJSR) programmes are gender-sensitive, have strengthened systems of accountability, and promote access to justice for women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations by working with national police forces and developing legal frameworks, training women in basic legal skills, and training community leaders and local government staff on their role in preventing violence against women and girls in their communities.			
In Afghanistan , via EUPOL, the UK will lobby through bilateral and multilateral channels to support the implementation of the Ministry of Interior's (MoI) Gender Strategy to reduce abuse of female police officers and increase recruitment and retention rates.	Agreed EUPOL policy to mainstream all gender-related activity by end 2014; MoI gender strategy agreed and signed by Minister of Interior.	EUPOL policy on mainstreaming of all EUPOL gender-activity implemented. New Afghan government engaged and implementing MoI gender strategy.	<p>The MoI have finalised their Gender Strategy and developed a Female Policing Plan.</p> <p>EUPOL Advisers and staff who work in the MOI Directorate for Human Rights, Women's Affairs and Children to have helped to embed the strategy and the Female Policing plan. The EUPOL Rule of Law team have trained female police and female prosecutors. UK funded project is assisting with support for female police networks/councils. Funding to the UN administered Law and Order Trust Fund LOTFA (expected to be disbursed in December) also aims to improve sustainable police payment.</p> <p>The female policing plan has three components covering recruitment and retention; education and professionalisation; and working conditions.</p> <p>The UK's Strategic Support to the Ministry of Interior (SSMI) programme also includes activities to promote the implementation of the Afghan Ministry of Interior's Gender Strategy, including support for a Gender Adviser.</p>

Annex - detail of activities by country - AFGHANISTAN

Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 2.4 - The UK delivers a set of programmed activities that prevents violence against women and girls			
2.4.2 - Undertake innovative programming to prevent violence against women and girls in conflict and non-conflict settings, to test and implement the DFID Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls.			
In Afghanistan , the UK will fund and support the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) to raise awareness of women's rights, including ending violence against women and girls, across provinces through workshops and media and will support human rights defenders working on women's issues.	UK funding for AIHRC secured for 2014/5. Work underway to refresh EU Action Plan to implement EU Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders.	24 regional and 12 provincial training sessions/workshops conducted by AIHRC each year for different groups of society; increased awareness of women's rights reported by AIHRC. EU Action plan on human rights defenders completed and implemented.	The UK joined the EU local strategy for Afghanistan on Human Rights Defenders. The UK participated in bi-monthly EU co-ordinated meetings to help improve protection and recognition of HRDs. Work continues on hotlines, safe houses, focal points and a database to record incidents of HRD abuse.
NEW INITIATIVE: In Afghanistan the UK will support investments in partnerships with male leaders and community members in order to counter gender-based violence and create environments that reinforce women's rights and economic empowerment.		By 2016, 425 community and religious leaders engaged in a three-month long training curriculum centred on women's rights in Islam. 25 men become a leader of dialogue and discussion of women's rights in their communities. 250 male community members participated in community activities on women's rights	So far, 215 community and religious leaders have been trained of which 115 are from Parwan and 100 from Nangarhar. An additional 150 men are to join the programme; 50 in Nangarhar Province and 100 in Parwan Province. Two men from both Parwan and Nangahar were selected and trained to be trainers. Concurrently, promotional material has been produced and shared including radio sound clips which have aired.

Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights upheld in conflict and post-conflict situations.	1. Extent to which national laws to protect women and girls' human rights are in line with international standards
	2. Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls
	3. Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 3.1 - The UK will increase the quantity, quality and culture of protection available to women and girls overseas			
3.1.1 - Drive forward international and national policy processes to improve the normative framework for women and girls in conflict and post-conflict states, including through our work at the UN and with national Governments; and by supporting other Governments' development of their own National Action Plans			
In Afghanistan , the UK will lobby the new Afghan government through bilateral and multilateral channels to ensure that women's rights are integral to its new policies and support them in the continued development and implementation of existing gender strategies, including the Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) Law, National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA), and the refresh of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF).	Awaiting new government formation.	Cross government approach to implementation of EVAW law and NAPWA. TMAF refresh includes women's rights, and Government of Afghanistan reports successfully on meeting targets annually.	The Afghan Senior Officials Meeting held in Kabul in September 2015 was an opportunity for the International Community to check on progress of the TMAF. As a follow up, the Government of Afghanistan and the International Donor Community negotiated the Sustainability through Mutual Accountability Framework (SMAF). The key deliverables of the SMAF relating to Women, Peace and Security included empowering women through: implementation of Elimination of Violence Against Women law; dedicated Violence Against Women prosecution units to be established in 26 provinces by December 2016; preparation of a National Economic Empowerment Plan for Women; implementation of the Afghan National Action Plan for Women Peace and Security; and safe working/ anti-harassment guidelines to be published. The NAPWA also commits the Afghan Government to increase women's representation in the civil service to 30 per cent, which is an area we are supporting through the British Ambassador's programme of engagement and capacity building with female civil servants in the four female led ministries in partnership with the British Embassy Kabul Women's Association.

Annex - detail of activities by country - AFGHANISTAN

Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 3.2 - The UK will protect women and girls from gender-based violence			
3.2.1 - Provide multi-sector survivor-centred programming to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict-affected states, including through bilateral programming			
In Afghanistan , the UK will work with a local NGO to support a project which will provide psychological treatment for survivors of sexual harassment and violence, support state institutions to improve their response to survivors of sexual violence and to raise public awareness of the threats women face in Afghanistan.	Limited government capacity to assist survivors of sexual violence; limited psychological treatment available. No comprehensive policy documentation with focus on sexual violence.	Increased awareness of the needs of sexual violence survivors within the police and justice system. Psychological treatment to women survivors of sexual violence in place. Policy recommendations on tackling sexual violence are shared with the relevant institutions.	The Psychological Treatment Unit within the Ministry of Women's Affairs has been established with the support of a medical counsellor. With UK funding, the Shelter Counselling Centre was able to provide 584 individual therapy and 13 group therapy sessions to women victims/survivors of sexual violence. In May, the British Ambassador opened Afghanistan's first ever forensic testing centre to support sexual violence investigations.
In Afghanistan , the UK will support the establishment and provision of multi-sector violence survivor centred services, for health, psychological and legal services.	Multi-sector survivor centred services exist in 6 provinces, funded by other donors.	Establishment of services in 6 additional provinces with UK support. At least 6,000 women per year access services.	The initial phase of programme has just been approved. This programme will train health and psychosocial service providers, and establish centres and outreach in 6 provinces to provide initial health, psychosocial and legal services to women survivors of violence and appropriate referrals as needed.
Output 3.3 - The UK will protect the rights of women and girls and will empower them by increasing the employment, health, education and training services available to women and girls.			
3.3.2 - Get economic assets directly to girls and women in conflict-affected states, including by providing programmes that support women and girls' jobs and livelihoods, training and skills, property rights, financial inclusion and social protection. The UK will also work on creating an enabling infrastructure for girls and women and a favourable investment climate.			
In Afghanistan , UK will support women to enable them to have greater access to employment and economic activities, and increased incomes through strengthening their participation in production and markets, enterprise development, business skills and leadership training. This includes work in the agriculture, rural enterprise and artisan sectors.	Since project started in 2011, 13,000 full-time equivalent jobs for women have been created.	By March 2016, an additional 500 full-time equivalent jobs for women will have been created. Targets are not yet available for 2017.	Figures for the number of new jobs created are not yet available, hopefully in spring 2016. The UK has provided technical support to the Afghan Government in its development of the National Plan for Women's Economic Empowerment, through the SEED (Supporting Employment and Enterprise Development) programme. UK support for women's economic empowerment includes two programmes: the SEED umbrella programme supports job creation, business skills training and market development for textiles and handicrafts, targeting women home-based producers; and the CARD-F (Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development Facility) to strengthen women's participation and benefits from agricultural value chains, including small livestock. We are currently developing new programmes, subject to ministerial approval, which will strengthen women's access to finance and gender dimensions of the investment climate.

Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
3.3.3 - Get girls through primary and secondary school in conflict and post-conflict situations, including through the UK's £355million flagship programme, the Girls' Education Challenge, which works in countries such as in Afghanistan to provide girls in hard to reach areas with a quality education and to improve learning outcomes.			
In Afghanistan , UK will support the multi-donor Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) to aid government education programmes.	In 2012/13, UK funds were used to support 6.7m children in school through ARTF, 39% (2.6m) of whom are girls. There is no data available yet for 2014.	Target figures for 2017 have not yet been set by the Ministry of Education. The UK will work with the Ministry to develop targets.	DFID has committed £458m from 2015-19 to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), a World Bank-managed multi-donor fund (in addition to the \$1.2bn provided since 2002). While our funding is not preferenced, the education sector typically receives about a 20% share of ARTF funding, with programming to specifically target girls to enrol and remain in school. In 2015, the ARTF reports that 8.2 million students were in school, 39% (3.2million) of whom are girls.
In Afghanistan , the UK will increase access to quality education for girls living in marginal areas through the Girls Education Challenge Fund.	0 beneficiaries	130,000 girls showing improved literacy and numeracy.	To date, the project has supported over 87,000 children to enrol in early childhood education, community-based education and accelerated learning programmes across 16 provinces, with almost 4,600 community based and over 3,700 government schoolteachers trained. This programme goes beyond enrolment or retention, but to ensure that girls' learning outcomes are improved, and they receive a quality education in order to enable them to take up positions of work and to engage actively in society. The Girls Education Challenge Fund programme also provides literacy and vocational training, supports the distribution of textbooks and learning materials, the upgrade of learning spaces and construction of new schools. This is in direct support to the Afghanistan National Education Strategic Plan.
3.3.4 - Implement Security and Justice (S&J) programming to improve 10 million women's access to justice worldwide.			
In Afghanistan , the UK will provide support to strengthen referral and justice systems for survivors of Gender Based Violence and to raise public awareness of women's rights, including through work with religious leaders.	0 beneficiaries	30,000 beneficiaries reached.	Programme results are on track with over 11,500 beneficiaries reached through activities in 12 provinces.

Annex - detail of activities by country - AFGHANISTAN

Pillar Four: Addressing Women's and Girls' Needs in Relief and Recovery

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' specific needs are prioritised in conflict and post-conflict relief efforts.	1. Proportion of disbursed humanitarian funding used to address specific needs of girls and women
	2. Proportion of total disbursed humanitarian funding to civil society that is allocated to address gender equality issues
	3. Maternal mortality rate

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 4.1 - The UK provides a rapid response to the needs of girls and women in humanitarian conflict and post-conflict situations			
4.1.1 - Implement actions necessary to uphold respect for international law, protect civilians, and to secure humanitarian access, including by ensuring the UN Security Council delivers peacekeeping mandates with protection of civilian elements; training foreign armies in the adherence to international law where appropriate; and supporting National Security Forces in protecting and promoting women and girls' rights.			
In Afghanistan , the UK will provide life saving and emergency health care, including emergency reproductive healthcare and emergency nutrition services to the most vulnerable and conflict-affected people, including women and children.	2014 baseline data will be available in April 2015	166,000 receive nutrition support by 2015 (humanitarian aid targets are developed annually) 100,000 receive emergency humanitarian healthcare (based on DFID contribution to the CHAP (Common Humanitarian Action Plan) and the ICRC annual appeal)	<p>In 2014, through the Afghanistan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), 340,143 people received emergency nutrition services of which 149,633 were reached through UK funding (44%). This included 71,361 women, 7,947 men, 35,704 girls and 34,651 boys.</p> <p>In 2015, the number of beneficiaries provided with emergency nutrition support was 240,837 (87% of the target of 276,683). Among these were 82,689 men, 91,021 women, 32,801 boys and 34,326 girls.</p> <p>In 2014, through the Afghanistan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), a total of 664,166 people received emergency health care. UK contributions went to 44% of the total - 292,233, of which 155,248 were women, 83,436 men, 26,197 girls and 27,352 boys.</p> <p>In the first 6 months of 2015, through support to the ICRC, 381,268 patients, out of which 30,994 were women and 44,776 children, were treated in hospitals and health clinics.</p>

Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Active inclusion of women, and women and girls' interests, in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.	1. Women's political participation in parliaments, regional parliaments and ministerial positions
	2. Women's political participation as voters and candidates
	3. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 1.1 - The UK encourages grassroots participation by women and girls.			
1.1.2 - Build women and girls' leadership, networks, ability to organise and political know-how in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by the use of the Chevening alumni network to better understand and address the social and educational barriers to women applying to the scheme; and supporting female political actors through informal exchanges, lobbying, networking events, and visits to and from the UK to share best practice and lessons learnt.			
In Burma , UK will support Shan Women's Action Network on lobbying and activism on the needs of displaced Shan women and children, women's empowerment and improving literacy for women.	10 emerging women leaders from conflict-affected areas of Shan State provided with 3-week training course, including education / awareness trips.	Increased capacity for lobbying and activism. 30 emerging women leaders from conflict-affected areas of Shan State provided 3-week training courses, including exposure trips.	32 young women graduates from SWAN's Emerging Women's Leadership Training have returned to their communities and become focal points for SWAN, running Women's Exchange workshops and event days in their respective areas (Shan State). Women's voices are now better heard.
In Burma , the UK will consult regularly with civil society, including women's groups on engagement with the army on women, peace and security.	3 meetings held in the past year (December 2013, February 2014, September 2014).	Quarterly meetings held throughout period to better inform HMG policy and engagement with the army.	The Defence Attaché continues to host periodic meetings with CSOs including representatives of women's groups (most recently March 2015).

Output - 1.2 The UK encourages meaningful political participation by women and girls.			
1.2.1 - Support women's political participation in peace and transition processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: supporting local governance programmes, encouraging female voter participation and promoting and strengthening women's participation in elections, constitution-drafting processes and national dialogues, including by working with men and boys.			
In Burma , the UK will support the Programme for Democratic Change, to increase the percentage of parliamentary candidates who are women.	5.6% of MPs are female in the Lower House (Pyithu Hluttaw) (24/429) and 1.8% in the Upper House (Amyotha Hluttaw) (4/224).	50 women potential candidates (to both houses) supported with a view to them standing in the 2020 elections.	In the November 2015 elections, there was an increased percentage of women candidates (800/6,072 compared with 127/3,069 in 2010), the highest in Burmese elections so far. Through the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) "She Leads" campaign DFID is supporting activities to increase women's participation in elections and politics as voters, candidates and leaders. We understand that at least 6 of the women candidates in 2015 decided to run after participating in this programme.

Annex - detail of activities by country - BURMA

Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
In Burma , the UK will support involvement of women in health and local governance structures in Kachin and South East Burma.	66 women in key positions in local government structures such as Village Development Committees and Village Health Committees.	Significant increase in representation of women. 277 women in key positions.	We have supported partners working on the Support for Conflict Affected People Programme. 167 Village Development Committees (VDCs) have been formed with a total of 1047 members (642 male and 405 female).
1.2.2 - Work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for recognition of women as crucial participants in political and peace processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: pushing for women's full representation in ongoing peace processes; and supporting UN Special Envoys and SRSGs to involve women in peace building and negotiation processes.			
The UK will contribute funding to the Peace Support Fund in Burma , to be used to increase women's participation in the formal peace process.	No regular attendance of women in the National Ceasefire Coordination Team or in the Government's lead team.	More than one woman representative on each side in top level political dialogue.* <i>*This project is currently under review and target may therefore be changed. After a review in 2015, it was decided not to change to the target</i>	There is one female representative on the Nationwide Ceasefire Coordination Team (NCCT), which was the negotiating body of Ethnic Armed Groups on the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA). After the NCCT failed to reach a final agreement on the NCA, they created a Senior Delegation (SD) to negotiate the last obstacles with the government. A woman was selected to lead the SD and another woman was a member. The NCA process culminated in eight groups signing the Agreement. The government's peace negotiation team has two committees. The 11-member Union-Peace Central Committee has no women representatives. The 52-member Union Peace Working Committee has two women as representatives. We helped increase women's participation in the formal peace process through support for the Alliance for Gender Inclusion in the Peace Process (AGIPP) and UN WOMEN. Mercy Corps is training both male and female participants as conflict mediators to suppress inter-communal violence.

Output 1.3 - The UK encourages Governments to develop strategies for their countries and ministries that foster meaningful participation by women and girls.

1.3.2 - Support governments in developing and implementing National Action Plans for Women, Peace, and Security, including by: making UK resources and technical expertise available to foreign governments; and sharing our experience of monitoring and evaluating progress against the plan.

In Burma , the UK will support the implementation of the Government of Myanmar National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013 - 2022).	National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women in place.	Burma making progress implementing its National Strategic Plan. UK being supportive, particularly on actions related to Women and Decision-making; Violence against Women; and Women and Emergencies.	The Department of Social Welfare (DSW) has convened a multi-sectoral working group on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) to operationalise NSPAW. Three meetings have been held since formation in 2013, the most recent in June 2015. UK has supported civil society engagement through the Gender Equality Network - the Pyoe Pin and LIFT programmes.
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Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
In Burma , the UK will lobby the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence and Department of Social Welfare and hope to consider funding an alliance of gender networks to support the development of a Burmese National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325.	Burma a signatory to the Declaration of Commitment to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, but there is no Burmese National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325.	Burmese NAP in place, including End Sexual Violence in Conflict implementation plan.	The consultation process and development of a Burmese NAP has not yet begun. However a CSO coalition on WPS was formed in early 2015 and DFID is in discussion with this group.

Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Prevention of conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence	1. Women and girls' engagement in early warning mechanisms to prevent the outbreak of conflict.
	2. Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
	3. Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeeper and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases.

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 2.3 - The UK works to end impunity related to conflict-related violence against women and girls			
2.3.1 - Ensure security and justice sector reform (SJSR) programmes are gender-sensitive, have strengthened systems of accountability, and promote access to justice for women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations by working with national police forces and developing legal frameworks, training women in basic legal skills, and training community leaders and local government staff on their role in preventing violence against women and girls in their communities.			
In Burma , the UK will fund the establishment of legal aid centres and the training of women in basic legal skills.	0 women trained as paralegals through this project (baseline taken from beginning of the project - November 2013).	60 women trained as paralegals increasing access to justice in conflict areas for women survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.	60 women received UK-funded paralegal training through ActionAid and its partner Legal Clinic Myanmar (LCM) in areas of Kayah, Rakhine, Pyapon, Meikhtilar and Kachin. Four Legal Aid Centres established in Myitkyina (Kachin), Sittwe (Rakhine), Pyapon and Meikhtila. The total number of cases reported was 44 via paralegals and 480 via the hotline. 200 community paralegals trained in 7 townships in Yangon. They received 8 cases of sexual violence, referred by paralegals to legal clinic Myanmar since March 2015. They also established 1 legal aid centre in Yangon.

Annex - detail of activities by country - BURMA

Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
2.3.2 - Tackle the culture of impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence at a national and international level, including through the PSVI Global Summit where we call for an end for impunity for sexual or gender-based violence in conflict; and in-country projects to help law enforcement professionals to support and document, collect, and preserve forensic evidence of sexual and gender based violence crimes.			
In Burma , the UK will develop a 'Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative / Violence Against Women and Girls' component for the Defence Academy's Senior Leadership Programme and Managing Defence in the Wider Security Context (MDWSC) courses for the Tatmadaw (army), police, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and Border Affairs.	These issues were not included in the first MDWSC course.	Module included in all relevant training offers and courses. Greater awareness of issues and responsibility.	The MDWSC course was held in January 2015 and another is planned for February 2016. The SLP Course will be held in December 2015. Courses included a component on PSVI delivered by UN Women.
In Burma , the UK will support Geneva Call to work with Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) and ethnic women's Civil Society Organisations to increase signatories to the Deed of Commitment for the Prohibition of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict and towards the Elimination of Gender Discrimination (launched in 2012) in order to develop and enforce policies, procedures and practices.	Two NSAGs have signed the Deed.	At least two other NSAGs have signed the Deed. At least three groups have implemented and enforced policies, procedures and practices to prevent and respond to sexual violence within their areas of control.	Consultations and training underway with four ethnic armed groups on Deed of Commitment-including discussions on revisions of the standards within the Deed to fit the context. Groups engaged: New Mon State Army, Kachin Independence Organisation, Restoration Council of Shan State and Karen National Union.
Output 2.4 - The UK delivers a set of programmed activities that prevents violence against women and girls			
2.4.2 - Undertake innovative programming to prevent violence against women and girls in conflict and non-conflict settings, to test and implement the DFID Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls.			
In Burma , the UK will fund training for community leaders, youth leaders, Community Based Organisations, women's groups, faith-based groups, journalists and government staff on their role in preventing sexual violence in their communities.	0 beneficiaries trained	10 community leaders and 20 male youth leaders in 20 villages educated on the need for behavioural change, introducing a new culture of responsibility and acceptability, in order to reduce the number of sexual and gender based violence offences. These people reach out to approximately 1,000 people in 20 villages.	Using UK funding, ActionAid has trained 20 male role models (10 each in Rakhine and Kayah). ActionAid has also trained 140 community leaders in 7 townships in Yangon. These leaders will map areas that are 'unsafe' in their communities and will link these to Gender Responsive Public Services. This approach, focus on safety in urban areas, is part of the global 'safe cities' programme.

Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
In Kachin and Rakhine states in Burma , the UK will mainstream Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) minimum protection standards into WASH infrastructure programmes run by Trocaire, Health Poverty Action, Save the Children UK and Oxfam, including locks on latrines and women's participation in both the location of latrines and lighting.	Work underway on standard designs but patchy implementation.	Partners fully implement WASH minimum protection standards for all water points and latrines.	The latrine coverage in camps has almost reached SPHERE standards (20 persons per latrine) with an average ratio of 21 persons per latrine and gender separated. However in villages, the latrine coverage is still inadequate. In Kachin, Trocaire and Karuna Myanmar Social Services (KMSS) completed 115 latrines and Health Poverty Action (HPA) completed 315 latrines to a high standard. HPA is planning to construct an additional 200 latrines and repair 233 latrines before the end of this calendar year.
In Burma , the UK will support information sessions with community groups in Kachin and Rakhine on how to safely access services in humanitarian situations.	12 sessions held with community groups.	40 sessions held with community groups, leading to greater awareness and evidence of services being accessed more readily and safely.	Based on reports as at June 2015, Trocaire and HPA conducted a total of 535 health and hygiene sessions across the camps, with 28,028 IDPs having participated (70% of participants were female and 30% male). By April 2015, UNFPA held over 1,200 community information sessions on how women and girls can safely access GBV services in Rakhine State. UK funding supports the GBV coordinator who manages this broader UNFPA programme (i.e. this is not an attributable result).

2.4.3 - Design and deliver quality projects on preventing sexual violence in partnership with participants at the PSVI Global Summit 2014.

In Burma , the UK will provide funding to train 180 government staff, including General Administrative Department Officers, on international and national laws on sexual violence and the importance of providing psychosocial support to survivors.	0 staff trained	180 staff trained and better equipped to make informed policy decisions and introduce new legislation as appropriate.	ActionAid worked with the Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation and Department of Social Welfare to conduct gender training for 80 GAD officers and 200 Department of Social Welfare staff, civil servants, and police, and trained 60 members of the Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation in basic and advanced level psychosocial support. In the next stage of the project, ActionAid will conduct Young Women's Participation in Governance training with over 30 Yangon township level local government officials on Gender Responsive Public Service Delivery and Anti-Violence Against Women and Girls. Using the 'Urban Book' tools along with community leaders/volunteers/paralegals, local authorities will improve gender responsive public service delivery in order to increase safety of women and girls in Dala, Hlingthayar, Mingladon, Insein, Daw Pone, Tharkayta and Dagon Seikan (7 townships in Yangon).
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Annex - detail of activities by country - BURMA

Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators		
Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights upheld in conflict and post-conflict situations.	1. Extent to which national laws to protect women and girls' human rights are in line with international standards		
	2. Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls		
	3. Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence		
Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 3.1 - The UK will increase the quantity, quality and culture of protection available to women and girls overseas			
3.1.2 - Provide technical expertise and support to national and multilateral organisations and governments to improve gender-sensitive programming and military engagement in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by: working with foreign armies to increase awareness, understanding and application of good practice related to women, peace, and security and continued instruction on the Law of Armed Conflict.			
In Burma , the UK will attend the Burmese Government Sector Working Group on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment to promote gender-sensitivity within government and civil society programmes.	No attendance	The Government's National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW) 2013-2022 actions being implemented by two relevant government ministries.	The Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Sector Working Group has met infrequently and at very short notice and we have not been able to attend. We are pushing to resolve this in the coming year.

Pillar Four: Addressing Women's and Girls' Needs in Relief and Recovery

Outcome	High-level Indicators		
Women and girls' specific needs are prioritised in conflict and post-conflict relief efforts.	1. Proportion of disbursed humanitarian funding used to address specific needs of girls and women		
	2. Proportion of total disbursed humanitarian funding to civil society that is allocated to address gender equality issues		
	3. Maternal mortality rate		

Pillar Four: Addressing Women's and Girls' Needs in Relief and Recovery

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 4.1 - The UK provides a rapid response to the needs of girls and women in humanitarian conflict and post-conflict situations			
4.1.1 - Implement actions necessary to uphold respect for international law, protect civilians, and to secure humanitarian access, including by ensuring the UN Security Council delivers peacekeeping mandates with protection of civilian elements; training foreign armies in the adherence to international law where appropriate; and supporting National Security Forces in protecting and promoting women and girls' rights.			
In Burma , the UK will train medical centre staff in Kachin and Rakhine in Gender Based Violence guiding principles.	62 staff trained.	226 staff trained.	Rakhine: number of medical and non-medical staff trained-86 so far. Kachin: number of clinical staff trained- 52 so far. By April 2015, UNFPA has developed the GBV referral pathway for Sittwe township in Rakhine State and is embarking on the development of a referral pathway for northern Rakhine State to support the comprehensive response to GBV. Related: between March- May 2015, 3 SGBV cases were identified by volunteers in 2 camps. Lady Health Visitors (LHV) provided support to them. Kachin Women's Association (KWA), HPA's downstream partner, provided psychological counselling.
4.1.6 - Work with humanitarian organisations, donors and humanitarian NGOs to take forward the Call to Action so that they prioritise the protection of women and girls from the start of any emergency response.			
In Rakhine, Burma , the UK will support the UN's Population Fund to train Gender Based Violence (GBV) caseworkers in the provision of basic case management to ensure women and girls access all the services they require.	0 case management systems established to ensure women and girls access all the services they require.	GBV case management system established and operational in the 6 project areas by September 2017 to ensure women and girls access all the services they require.	DFID supported UNFPA for the provision of two Gender-Based Violence coordinators, one each for Kachin and Rakhine States, who have started to establish referral pathways for survivors of GBV. Seven Women and Girls Centres were established to support the safe access to support and services as well as serving as a hub for referrals. All seven WGCs were active as of September 2015. As of 30 April, 76 survivors had reported GBV-related cases. In addition, 31 women and girls have sought either emotional support or referral services through the IRC Women and Girls' Wellness Centres for issues unrelated to GBV.
In Rakhine, Burma , the UK will support the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to develop functioning referral pathways for Sexual and Gender Based Violence services.	Referral pathways not established.	10 camps have functioning referral pathways.	The UNHCR programme closed in July 2014 - having established referral pathways in 7 priority camps. We supported this initiative through UNFPA following the end of the UNHCR project. Under this programme 8 referral pathways were in operation by April 2015. We continue to work with UNFPA and aim for 25 referral pathways to be established by March 2016.

Annex - detail of activities by country - DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Active inclusion of women, and women and girls' interests, in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.	1. Women's political participation in parliaments, regional parliaments and ministerial positions
	2. Women's political participation as voters and candidates
	3. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 1.1 - The UK encourages grassroots participation by women and girls.			
1.1.2 - Build women and girls' leadership, networks, ability to organise and political know-how in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by the use of the Chevening alumni network to better understand and address the social and educational barriers to women applying to the scheme; and supporting female political actors through informal exchanges, lobbying, networking events, and visits to and from the UK to share best practice and lessons learnt.			
In the DRC , the UK will support the female political participation and leadership sub-working group (of the Group Thématique Genre) to encourage more consultation, exchanges, lobbying and networking.	Sub-working group not operational.	Sub-working group functional and facilitating consultation between the government and female political actors.	The UK is represented at the Group Thématique Genre bi-monthly meetings. There are four sub-groups (Justice, Economic Development, Political Participation and Sexual Violence). The UK is also the Co-Chair for the sub-group on political participation alongside UN Women and the Ministry of Gender.
In the DRC , the UK will encourage female participation by supporting high level political engagement to challenge the discriminatory 'code de la famille' through the government/donor gender working group (Group Thématique Genre).	Current legislation gives men authority over decision-making in the household.	Legislative change which gives women equal authority over decision-making in the household.	The Family Code is currently under revision and has been inserted into the next parliamentary session. Donors are closely involved in advocacy around the code's revision and the UK recently drafted a joint donor letter to the President of Parliament on this issue. In the letter, donors requested revision of the article regarding the husband as the head of the household and raised the importance of prompt implementation. The UK Ambassador and DFID Head of Office have also raised this issue during a number of high-level meetings.

Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output - 1.2 The UK encourages meaningful political participation by women and girls.			
1.2.1 - Support women's political participation in peace and transition processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: supporting local governance programmes, encouraging female voter participation and promoting and strengthening women's participation in elections, constitution-drafting processes and national dialogues, including by working with men and boys.			
In the DRC , the UK will encourage female participation through engagement to support the gender parity bill currently under revision.	Revised bill on parity law still in draft with quotas ruled unconstitutional.	Progressive legislation passed and implemented. Congolese authorities and civil society actively engaging women.	The Parity Law has been passed and is in implementation. In theory, institutions in the DRC should now apply the law ensuring equality for men and women throughout all their processes. Nevertheless, a challenge remains to promote the application of new laws through provincial structures. The UK continues to support female political participation, particularly through work on the forthcoming elections in 2016 (through a gender study) and on civil education. DFID is maintaining a strong voice in the gender donor group to ensure the international community advocates for change. We will continue to lobby the Government to reform discriminatory legislation and implement national Gender and Sexual Violence strategies.
1.2.2 - Work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for recognition of women as crucial participants in political and peace processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: pushing for women's full representation in ongoing peace processes; and supporting UN Special Envoys and SRSGs to involve women in peace building and negotiation processes.			
In the DRC , the UK will support UN Habitat to stimulate peace and social cohesion through prevention and resolution of land disputes.	No sex-disaggregated data available for number of land disputes that take place nor percentage of land disputes successfully mediated.	Baseline completed by March 2015 with baseline data disaggregated by sex. Target to be reviewed following completion of baseline data collection	UN Habitat is looking at refocusing its activities to community based land use planning, as a result of strong feedback from DFID. DFID will continue to ensure that women are central to these processes, both in playing an active role in community committees, and in ensuring that the livelihoods and land security priorities of women are reflected in the planning of land use. The baseline is currently in draft for DFID review and will be completed by 31 December 2015.

Annex - detail of activities by country - DRC

Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Prevention of conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence	1. Women and girls' engagement in early warning mechanisms to prevent the outbreak of conflict.
	2. Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
	3. Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeeper and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases.

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 2.3 - The UK works to end impunity related to conflict-related violence against women and girls			
2.3.1 - Ensure security and justice sector reform (SJSR) programmes are gender-sensitive, have strengthened systems of accountability, and promote access to justice for women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations by working with national police forces and developing legal frameworks, training women in basic legal skills, and training community leaders and local government staff on their role in preventing violence against women and girls in their communities.			
In the DRC , the UK will continue to implement the UK's Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative, including through working with key Congolese partners such as the Personal Representative of the Head of State for Sexual Violence and Child Recruitment; relevant Ministries and parliamentarians and civil society actors. UK to continue leadership role within the DRC on this agenda.	Sexual and gender based violence remains widespread. However, the government and civil society of DRC have supported the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative, including by sending high-level delegations to the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict and committing to follow-up.	Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Crimes of Sexual Violence endorsed by government of DRC and in use in conflict-affected areas of DRC.	During Baroness Anelay's visit to the DRC in October 2015, we held a launch event for the International Protocol, during which French translations of it were formally presented to the government. An experts' workshop was also held, which included attendees from government and civil society, as well international NGOs and other embassies, which considered how the International Protocol might be used in a DRC context and produced a set of conclusions for next steps for the government in tackling SGBV. Magistrates in Kinshasa have circulated the Protocol, instructing the courts to use it to prosecute sexual violence offences.

Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
2.3.2 - Tackle the culture of impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence at a national and international level, including through the PSVI Global Summit where we call for an end for impunity for sexual or gender-based violence in conflict; and in-country projects to help law enforcement professionals to support and document, collect, and preserve forensic evidence of sexual and gender based violence crimes.			
In the DRC , the UK will continue to actively press the government to end the culture of impunity for crimes of Sexual and Gender Based Violence by lobbying on emblematic cases, active support for the International Criminal Court and working closely with partners to ensure that legislation facilitates the effective prosecution of the perpetrators of the worst crimes.	187 convictions by military jurisdictions for sexual violence between July 2011 and December 2013.	An ongoing increase in the number of successful prosecutions of perpetrators as measured by the government and UN Joint Human Rights Office.	<p>During Baroness Anelay's visit to the DRC in October 2015, she met with the DRC Minister of Defence and discussed the implementation of the National Army Action Plan on Sexual Violence. She also met local activists and survivors. A visit from the House of Lords Select Committee on Sexual Violence in Conflict planned for November 2015 will also provide a further chance to meet with the government and discuss progress.</p> <p>The UK supports a project in eastern DRC through Tearfund to change attitudes towards sexual violence in local communities and to provide support to its victims. From November 2015 to March 2016 we will also fund a project with TRIAL to train local lawyers and practitioners in the use of the International Protocol.</p> <p>Reliable statistics are not available, but according to government statistics it appears that there has been a growing number of prosecutions of Congolese army officers guilty of crimes of sexual violence, although this is still at a relatively low level overall. The number of prosecutions of senior military for crimes of sexual violence (as for other crimes) remains very low.</p>
Output 2.4 - The UK delivers a set of programmed activities that prevents violence against women and girls			
2.4.1 - Undertake 'safe spaces' programming to protect adolescent girls from violence in conflict and post-conflict settings, including projects in refugee settings.			
In the DRC , the UK will provide funding to the International Red Cross with the aim of ensuring adolescent girls in humanitarian settings are safe from violence. A core component is building the evidence base on what interventions effectively protect adolescent girls from violence. Key activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Providing opportunities for girls to build assets to protect against violence through mentorship, learning and peer interaction in safe spaces; > Capacity building to improve attitudes, skills and practices of service providers; > Engagement with girls' families/community members to improve attitudes, knowledge and skills. 	This is a new project. Baseline data due to be collected by beginning of 2015.	1,625 girls have participated in human, social, physical and financial asset building activities enabling them to protect themselves from violence and respond to threats or incidents of violence.	Due to an extension of the inception phase of the programme, the baseline data collection was delayed. Baseline data collection was completed by August 2015 and will be included in the quarterly report due at end of October 2015.

Annex - detail of activities by country - DRC

Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
2.4.2 - Undertake innovative programming to prevent violence against women and girls in conflict and non-conflict settings, to test and implement the DFID Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls.			
In the DRC , La Pépinière programme will support War Child UK's project: 'Support and Protect Vulnerable Young Women and Girls Living and Working on the Streets of Tshangu, Kinshasa'. The War Child UK project includes support to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > A night ambulance and a drop-in centre; > Life-skill classes, including recognising and counteracting sexual violence; > Develop child protection mechanisms for girls, supporting reporting of abuse by peers or staff; > Medical and psycho-social support services for survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). 	1,372 women and girls receiving medical and psycho-social support, 107 medical cases referred to relevant social services, 28 girls receiving life skill classes (including recognising/counteracting SGBV).	By 2015, support to local community substantially enhanced. 3,110 women and girls receiving medical and psycho-social support; 262 medical cases referred to relevant social services; 85 girls receiving life skills classes (including recognising / counteracting SGBV).	To date, 2,136 (medical) treatments provided to vulnerable girls and young women (VGYW); 932 treatments provided to boys and young men (BYM) - through the night ambulance; 887 medical treatments to YGYW and 262 medical treatments to BYM through the transitional home; 225 VGYW received regular psychosocial assistance during the project; 281 sensitisation sessions to VGYW and BYM; and 254 vulnerable girls received life skills training.
In the DRC , the UK will mainstream a gender-sensitive approach throughout its peace and stability programming to end the conflict in eastern DRC, including activities to respond to wider causes and consequences of the conflict and human rights abuses, such as land disputes; promoting greater respect for human rights and natural resource management and governance; Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration and building community resilience.	All initial partners were scored on their approach to gender when proposals were reviewed, and were judged to have an 'acceptable' approach.	Throughout the lifetime of the programme all peace and stability partners have demonstrated a 'strong' approach to gender in their programme design and implementation.	All partner activities have a strong gender mainstreaming component in their design and monitoring. A gender review of the programme was undertaken in March 2015. The programme will continue to design activities that actively understand/promote the unique role that women play in the creation and resolution of conflict. The peace and stability programme is currently undertaking a significant review, of which gender is a core part.
NEW INITIATIVE: In Eastern DRC , the Urban Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme is aiming to prevent SGBV on the way and at the water point, by including taking gender into consideration in every activity under the programme, including women in decision-making and empowering them to have a voice. By reducing the burden of water collection (distance, waiting time, transparency of cost), the aim is to improve intra-household conflicts related to water, as well as risks of SGBV in carrying out water and sanitation related tasks.	61% is the current Gender Status index score for future intervention areas in Bukavu 69% is the current Gender Status index score for Goma.	We are awaiting the results of a qualitative study to better define the desired target.	A baseline study was recently carried out, so the full results are not available yet. This will be captured through the Gender Status Index, an innovative composite index that measures gender inequalities. It is expected that the mid-line and end-line surveys will be able to provide comparative data in order to measure progress from the baseline.

Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights upheld in conflict and post-conflict situations.	1. Extent to which national laws to protect women and girls' human rights are in line with international standards
	2. Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls
	3. Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 3.1 - The UK will increase the quantity, quality and culture of protection available to women and girls overseas			
3.1.2 - Provide technical expertise and support to national and multilateral organisations and governments to improve gender-sensitive programming and military engagement in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by: working with foreign armies to increase awareness, understanding and application of good practice related to women, peace, and security and continued instruction on the Law of Armed Conflict.			
In DRC , La Pépinière programme will improve the gender components of DFID DRC's portfolio, for example through supporting health and education programmes better to understand and meet girls' needs, as well as sharing learning and lessons with other partners working on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) issues such as Global Fund and the World Bank.	Research and capacity building planned.	Increased understanding of girls' needs. Research completed and disseminated on (1) analysis of social norms that effect girls in the DRC; (2) analysis of approaches to attitudinal and behavioural change. Both pieces of research to include a focus on Violence Against Women and Girls.* <i>*A tender is also underway to contract: (a) learning (qualitative/quantitative research); (b) innovation (grant fund for pilot projects focused on economic empowerment); and (c) capacity assessment/building local gender capability.</i>	A priority of the current inception phase of La Pépinière (until 31 December 2015) is developing the initial stakeholder mapping and capacity building needs assessment. The programme team has identified a number of capacity building needs throughout DFID DRC's portfolio and has begun plans to strengthen the programme's support to women and girls including through our broader work on economic development.

Annex - detail of activities by country - DRC

Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 3.2 - The UK will protect women and girls from gender-based violence			
3.2.1 - Provide multi-sector survivor-centred programming to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict-affected states, including through bilateral programming			
In the DRC , the UK will develop service standards for the treatment of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) survivors.	385 SGBV survivors received Post Exposure Prophylaxis Kits within 72 hours.	6,463 SGBV survivors receive Post Exposure Prophylaxis Kits within 72 hours.	<p>Accès aux Soins de Santé Primaires (ASSP) supports the implementation of existing protocols for the medical management of survivors of SGBV, and has also supported the revision and implementation of training manuals in line with these protocols.</p> <p>The most recent annual review carried out in July 2015 revealed that the programme continues to underperform on the management of SGBV (in year 2, 690 cases were managed, against an expectation of out of 1,348). However, there has been some improvement in quarter 1 of year 3.</p> <p>The gender strategy has been revised with a strengthened plan for SGBV as well as other interventions including family planning and skilled birth attendance. This includes community dialogue and awareness-raising on these topics.</p>
In the DRC the UK will support Tearfund in order to work on evidence-based interventions with churches and other faith communities to reduce both the incidence and impact of sexual violence in conflict-affected areas in eastern DRC. Activities include: survivors receiving care and being referred to support services, including justice; reporting and prosecution of sexual violence cases, reducing impunity of perpetrators. Faith leaders facilitating greater accountability and multi-sectoral collaboration and action against sexual violence.	Discrimination and sexual violence against women and girls endemic. Little equality before the law and low participation in political and public affairs.	By end March 2015, 75 faith leaders trained and equipped to promote gender justice and tackle sexual violence; 15 community action groups established to prevent sexual violence and inspire a further 5 communities each; 30 first line responders able to document cases, ensure informed consent and help compile evidence against perpetrators; with the result that communities feel safer.	<p>75 church leaders have increased knowledge on sexual violence issues having attended training in Goma, Bukavu and Bunia (Ituri). Following the training, the faith leaders helped to bring 4 rape cases to court.</p> <p>15 Community Action Groups (CAGs) have been set up across all target communities in North Kivu and Orientale Provinces and are functioning well. With HEAL Africa, training has been completed for all CAGs on their roles and responsibilities, and understanding of sexual violence issues, needs of survivors, available services and advocacy.</p> <p>In partnership with a local NGO legal clinic, the CAGs (including faith leaders) received training on existing laws, rights, and legal process for sexual violence, and how they can support survivors to access justice. The process began in September and should have been completed by the end of October 2015.</p>

Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 3.3 - The UK will protect the rights of women and girls and will empower them by increasing the employment, health, education and training services available to women and girls.			
3.3.1 - Provide programme and policy support to delay first pregnancy and support safe childbirth for women and girls in conflict-affected states, including by supporting reproductive, maternal and newborn health programmes in 21 countries in Africa and Asia and 13 country level programmes which have a specific focus on young women and adolescent girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights.			
In the DRC , the UK will increase coverage of essential reproductive, maternal and child health services in DFID-supported health zones (30 health zones out of 515) including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Advocacy and sensitisation on gender-related issues and on Family Planning/ Reproductive Health services including targeted work with boys and peer education; > Integration of Adolescent Friendly Sexual Reproductive Health services into mainstream primary care; > Rapid analysis to capture the situation of women and girls in the supported health zones. 	218,691 births attended by skilled health personnel.	1,575,599 births attended by skilled health personnel.	In year 2, the number of births attended by skilled personnel was 264,550 (target: 293,425) and the number of new acceptors of modern methods of family planning was 169,668 (target: 163,676). The programme has generally been performing well on family planning. Preparations for the implementation of adolescent-friendly sexual and reproductive health services are complete and this will begin in year 3. Significant gains have also been made on skilled birth attendance, although there is varying uptake between areas. Focus group work has identified potential constraints to the uptake of skilled birth attendance, and these will be addressed by the programme where possible.
3.3.2 - Get economic assets directly to girls and women in conflict-affected states, including by providing programmes that support women and girls' jobs and livelihoods, training and skills, property rights, financial inclusion and social protection. The UK will also work on creating an enabling infrastructure for girls and women and a favourable investment climate.			
In the DRC , the UK will support the economic empowerment of adolescent girls through La Pepiniere programme, which includes: (a) establishing baselines and situational analysis of adolescent girls' lives; (b) supporting projects to develop evidence about 'what works' to economically empower adolescent girls; and (c) dissemination of the research learning.	Funding for three year inception phase of programme approved.	Pilot projects operational and evidence of what works to economically empower girls generated.	The current inception phase until 31 December 2015 is focused on initial set-up, development of the programme logframe, M&E framework, and theory of change on girls' economic empowerment, a situation analysis comprising a number of primary and secondary research studies and initial stakeholder mapping and capacity building needs assessment. The scoping studies and research will feed into research and capacity building strategies for the remainder of the programme as well as into the design of 'mini-pilots' which will test 'what works' to empower adolescent girls in Kinshasa.

Annex - detail of activities by country - DRC

Pillar Four: Addressing Women's and Girls' Needs in Relief and Recovery

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' specific needs are prioritised in conflict and post-conflict relief efforts.	1. Proportion of disbursed humanitarian funding used to address specific needs of girls and women
	2. Proportion of total disbursed humanitarian funding to civil society that is allocated to address gender equality issues
	3. Maternal mortality rate

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 4.1 - The UK provides a rapid response to the needs of girls and women in humanitarian conflict and post-conflict situations			
4.1.1 - Implement actions necessary to uphold respect for international law, protect civilians, and to secure humanitarian access, including by ensuring the UN Security Council delivers peacekeeping mandates with protection of civilian elements; training foreign armies in the adherence to international law where appropriate; and supporting National Security Forces in protecting and promoting women and girls' rights.			
In DRC , the UK will provide support to the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to ensure survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in eastern DRC are provided with medical, material and psycho-social assistance.	Through the CHF 1,481 SGBV victims psychologically treated, 2,908 medically treated. Preliminary figures released before annual report. In annual report, 794 SGBV survivors psychologically treated (2013 annual report). Through the ICRC 1,307 survivors reported that they received at least one emergency service (emergency services include Post Exposure Prophylaxis kits) from January 2013-July 2014.	No fixed target for CHF. By end of June 2015 ICRC will provide additional 900 women and girls who are survivors of SGBV with basic, essential services in emergencies.	Neither ICRC nor CHF reporting is yet available for 2015 and will not be available until mid-2016. In 2014, ICRC reported that 2,906 victims of sexual violence, plus 1,064 people suffering from conflict related trauma received psychosocial support. Of these, over 1,220 were referred to nearby health facilities for treatment. The UK share of this was 6% pro-rata. Of the CHF 868 victims identified the UK share was 52% pro-rata. IRC: Through the Saving Lives, Saving Futures project, the IRC assisted a total of 1,435 GBV survivors in 2014 and 2,525 GBV survivors in 2015 during emergency assessment and response activities in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Katanga provinces (now Haut Katanga and Tanganyika provinces more specifically).

Pillar Four: Addressing Women's and Girls' Needs in Relief and Recovery

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
In the DRC , the UK will work with Physicians for Human Rights to enhance a multi-sectoral approach to the prosecution of sexual violence crimes by supporting, health, legal and law enforcement professionals in the documentation, collection and preservation of forensic evidence. This includes (1) working collaboratively to provide post-sexual violence medical care and supporting, documenting, collecting, and preserving forensic evidence collected from investigations into sexual violence in a clinical setting; and (2) conducting scientific, collaborative and survivor-centric crime scene investigations and documenting, collecting and preserving forensic evidence of sexual violence crimes.	24 cases documented between April 2013 and July 2014 using medical certificates.	Local health, legal, and law enforcement professionals in South Kivu province, DRC are better equipped to provide these services.	<p>The number of sexual violence cases where the clinician uses a medical certificate to document findings from medical evaluations for survivors of sexual violence in South Kivu province was 86 as at January 2015.</p> <p>Training Modules: UK expert drafted a module on judicial information, targeted at a medical audience, which describes the essential elements needed from a judicial perspective, both broadly and in the DRC legal context. Physicians for Human Rights have drafted training modules on documenting adolescent and paediatric cases of sexual violence.</p> <p>UK expert is in the process of drafting two gap assessments. One assessment covers obstacles to crime scene investigations and the other assesses obstacles to network collaboration.</p>
4.1.6 - Work with humanitarian organisations, donors and humanitarian NGOs to take forward the Call to Action so that they prioritise the protection of women and girls from the start of any emergency response.			
In the DRC , the UK will support Common Humanitarian Fund to make systematic improvements (leadership, planning, monitoring and evaluation) to improve the percentage of pooled fund projects scoring a 2a or a 2b on the gender marker (2a= The project will contribute significantly to gender equality, 2b=The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality.)	More than 60% of projects score 2a or 2b on the gender marker.	By 2016, more than 65% of projects score 2a or 2b on the gender marker.	2015: 72% of CHF projects scored 2a or 2b on the gender marker. (Source: Humanitarian programme, Annual Review, June 2014)

Annex - detail of activities by country - LIBYA

Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Outcome	High-level Indicators		
Active inclusion of women, and women and girls' interests, in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.	1. Women's political participation in parliaments, regional parliaments and ministerial positions		
	2. Women's political participation as voters and candidates		
	3. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations		
Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 1.1 - The UK encourages grassroots participation by women and girls.			
1.1.1 - Provide financial and technical support to women and girls' coalitions working to mitigate conflict and build peace, including by providing financial and capacity-building support to civil society organisations and platforms promoting women and girls' participation in peace building.			
In Libya the UK will work with Dan Church Aid to ensure greater impact and sustainability of the work of Libyan women's organisations. Key areas: a) the promotion of women's rights and b) participation in the Libyan Constitution drafting process and national dialogue and reconciliation process. Project includes sub-granting to a number of grassroots women's Civil Society Organisations to undertake different advocacy campaigns.	Civil Society Organisations have received limited training and limited awareness-raising is currently taking place.	By March 2015, 11 Women's Civil Society Organisations have implemented two advocacy campaigns on the Constitution and at least six Women's Civil Society Organisations are working in a coalition.	Eight CSOs have conducted a campaign to promote a peaceful transition to democracy focusing on including women in the Constitution drafting process, national dialogue and reconciliation process across Libya. Four CSOs have worked in a coalition (the Eastern coalition mainly based in Benghazi).
1.1.2 - Build women and girls' leadership, networks, ability to organise and political know-how in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by the use of the Chevening alumni network to better understand and address the social and educational barriers to women applying to the scheme; and supporting female political actors through informal exchanges, lobbying, networking events, and visits to and from the UK to share best practice and lessons learnt.			
In Libya , the UK will work with Chevening alumni network to better understand and address the social and educational barriers to women; and support female political actors through informal exchanges, lobbying, networking events, and visits to and from the UK to share best practice and lessons learnt.	Activity delayed by in-country situation intention is to re visit.	Greater understanding of obstacles to female participation in governance. Proposals devised to address these. Exchange visits take place security situation permitting.	Work is underway to establish a Chevening alumni network through which to develop this work. We are however facing challenges in developing this network, due to communication problems with some alumni, not all of whom are based in Libya at the moment, due to the ongoing conflict there.

Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output - 1.2 The UK encourages meaningful political participation by women and girls.			
1.2.2 - Work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for recognition of women as crucial participants in political and peace processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: pushing for women's full representation in ongoing peace processes; and supporting UN Special Envoys and SRSGs to involve women in peace building and negotiation processes.			
In Libya , the UK will work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for recognition of women as crucial participants in political and peace processes in Libya.	The UK is supporting work to ensure that the new constitutional drafting commission is aware of gender equality issues and these are represented in the constitution.	Constitution provides for equal status of men and women. Strong representation of women in any delegations participating in political and peace processes.	The UK has been closely involved in the UN-led political dialogue process to agree a new Unity Government in Libya, and will continue to reiterate the importance of female participation in it. There are two women members of the dialogue committee and a separate women's track as well. However, none of the six people currently proposed to make up the new Presidential Council of a future Unity Government is a woman. The first full version of the draft Libyan Constitution has recently been published. It has some positive aspects to it with regards to the reflection of women's rights. The UK will continue to advocate for change to the less progressive elements where we feel it would be appropriate and effective to do so. Working with Democracy Reporting International, the UK has supported the Constitutional Drafting Assembly, including seeking to better reflect women's rights in the Constitution and engaging with CSOs (including women's CSOs) on such issues. The UK has also provided support to a number of women's grassroots organisations to advocate for women's rights in the Constitution under Dan Church Aid.
Output 1.3 - The UK encourages Governments to develop strategies for their countries and ministries that foster meaningful participation by women and girls.			
1.3.1 - Actively encourage the employment of women within foreign government roles, security services and the Armed Forces and related Ministries, including by: encouraging the deployment of female military officers on UN Operations; actively supporting the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives; and strengthening both women's role in the Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) and its ability to protect Afghan women through the training of future female leaders at the Afghanistan National Army Officer Academy.			
In Libya , the UK will promote and support the integration of women into the Libyan security sector/in security sector reform.	The UK has limited capacity to influence the structure of the armed forces and police in the current circumstances but we will raise these issues when security and stability is restored.	When circumstances permit, Libyans acknowledge the need to increase female representation in the security sector.	We intend to lobby to mainstream women's participation in security structures when the political and security situation permits a return to Libya

Annex - detail of activities by country - LIBYA

Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
1.3.2 - Support governments in developing and implementing National Action Plans for Women, Peace, and Security, including by: making UK resources and technical expertise available to foreign governments; and sharing our experience of monitoring and evaluating progress against the plan.			
The UK will support implementation of the Libyan Decree on Sexual Violence by sending technical experts to work with the organising Committee. (On hold due to political/security deterioration in Libya).	Decree on sexual violence in place, lack of implementation.	Decree implemented resulting in reparations for survivors and access to services.	On hold until the security and political situation in Libya makes this a realistic objective again.

Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Prevention of conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence	1. Women and girls' engagement in early warning mechanisms to prevent the outbreak of conflict.
	2. Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
	3. Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeeper and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases.

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 2.3 - The UK works to end impunity related to conflict-related violence against women and girls			
2.3.1 - Ensure security and justice sector reform (SJSR) programmes are gender-sensitive, have strengthened systems of accountability, and promote access to justice for women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations by working with national police forces and developing legal frameworks, training women in basic legal skills, and training community leaders and local government staff on their role in preventing violence against women and girls in their communities.			
In Libya, the UK will work with No Peace Without Justice supporting implementation of the transitional justice law, in particular, building links between state and civil society and monitoring and documenting of human rights abuses including in relation to women and children.	Limited capacity of Libyan institutions to fulfil their duties to provide accountability for past crimes.	Libyans feel more confident that institutions are better progressing transitional justice issues. Data will be collected to monitor progress including through feedback from activity participants, media reports and trial monitoring reports (target date - March 2015).	Since the conflict broke out in Libya in summer 2015, the transitional justice process has been seriously disrupted. While it has not been possible to increase the trust of the Libyans toward the divided Libyan institutions, NPWJ has assisted local civil society by increasing its awareness of transitional justice processes and establishing direct links between civil society representatives and international institutions, such as the International Criminal Court, tasked with supporting the transitional justice.

Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
In Libya , the UK will continue to lobby for improved human rights including women's rights.	Human rights situation very poor due to ongoing violence and lack of rule of law. Many civilian casualties and human rights abuses including kidnappings, killings and summary executions.	When circumstances permit, stable government introduces measures to guarantee basic human rights including in the new constitution.	Working with Democracy Reporting International, the UK has provided support to the Constitutional Drafting Assembly, including seeking to reflect human rights including women's rights in the Constitution and engaging with CSOs (including women's CSOs) on such issues.

Output 2.4 - The UK delivers a set of programmed activities that prevents violence against women and girls

2.4.2 - Undertake innovative programming to prevent violence against women and girls in conflict and non-conflict settings, to test and implement the DFID Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls.

In Libya , the UK will work on Civil Society Organisation media campaigns to challenge social attitudes towards Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and behaviour.	Suspended due to political and security deterioration.	When circumstances permit, successful media campaigns take place (measured by social media hits and responses).	This remains a sensitive area and is not one which any of our projects has so far specifically tackled. Further work needs to be done to consider how to best tackle this important issue, both at the political and the programme level, in the current challenging context in Libya.
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Annex - detail of activities by country - LIBYA

Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators		
Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights upheld in conflict and post-conflict situations.	1. Extent to which national laws to protect women and girls' human rights are in line with international standards		
	2. Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls		
	3. Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence		
Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 3.2 - The UK will protect women and girls from gender-based violence			
3.2.1 - Provide multi-sector survivor-centred programming to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict-affected states, including through bilateral programming			
In Libya, the UK will support a project delivering a female specific Crime Scene Investigators (CSI) course at the National Criminal Investigation Department (CID) HQ.	Nine women already working for the Libyan CID successfully completed a female-specific CSI course.	Nucleus of specially trained female officers established, provided funding and the security situation permits a return to Libya to continue this work.	On hold until the security and political situation in Libya permits a return.

Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Outcome	High-level Indicators		
Active inclusion of women, and women and girls' interests, in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts	1. Women's political participation in parliaments, regional parliaments and ministerial positions		
	2. Women's political participation as voters and candidates		
	3. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations		
Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 1.1 - The UK encourages grassroots participation by women and girls.			
1.1.1 - Provide financial and technical support to women and girls' coalitions working to mitigate conflict and build peace, including by providing financial and capacity-building support to civil society organisations and platforms promoting women and girls' participation in peace building.			
In Somalia , the UK will work with the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance to increase the number of women engaged in determining local development and budget priorities in target districts.	No baseline in place	Baseline established, 30% increase from baseline by 2017.	The number of districts which have developed a participatory Annual Work Plan & Budget that includes priorities/activities where women are a primary beneficiary, has increased from a baseline of 12 in 2013 to 16 in 2015. The project has a target of 25 districts with plans where women are a primary beneficiary by 2017.
In Somalia , the UK will increase the involvement of women in local conflict resolution through the Somalia Stability Fund (SSF).	SSF gender strategy in place, no call issued for funding.	At least 4 calls for programme concepts issued and implemented to support women's roles in restoring peace and stability in Somalia.	<p>Stability Fund. The Fund has issued 4 calls for proposals to enhance women's empowerment and participation. Take-up has generally been good.</p> <p>Women's leadership training has been provided through 'Help Leads to Hope' & 'Somali Women's Study Centre' to enable increased participation in the political process. 11 grants have been awarded out of 168 applicants in the first phase and training completed in financial literacy, business management and leadership. Second phase is underway with 200 applications received.</p> <p>Job Placement Scheme - Iftin; web platform was launched in May; 200 female graduates and 35 employers registered by June and 27 women were placed in jobs, but there is some way to go to achieve the target of 500 applicants by January 2016.</p> <p>Women's Umbrella Organisation - Somali Women's Studies Centre: we provided comprehensive 3-day leadership training to 261 women in Mogadishu; support to Horseed - a women's organisation in Galkacyo - to push for women's representation and participation in the newly established Galmudug State; and provided sub-grants to five local partners to implement women's empowerment activities.</p> <p>However, a suitable implementing partner was not identified for a fourth scheme related to the Private Sector.</p>

Annex - detail of activities by country - SOMALIA

Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015

Output 1.3 - The UK encourages Governments to develop strategies for their countries and ministries that foster meaningful participation by women and girls.

1.3.1 - Actively encourage the employment of women within foreign government roles, security services and the Armed Forces and related Ministries, including by: encouraging the deployment of female military officers on UN Operations; actively supporting the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives; and strengthening both women's role in the Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) and its ability to protect Afghan women through the training of future female leaders at the Afghanistan National Army Officer Academy.

The UK will support the Health Consortium for the Somali People in Somalia to increase the participation of women in health decision-making processes at the devolved level.	Percentage of women represented on functioning district health boards/ committees: 10% in Karkaar; 10% in Gedo; 10% in Sahil.	50% women in Karkaar health committee; 33% in Gedo, 30% in Sahil by mid 2016.	Gedo: Target met: 33% of representatives in DHBs are women - with a total of 16 women. Sahil: Target exceeded. 24 fully functioning Community Health Committees (CHCs). Of the total 201 members of health committees, over 40% (80) are female. Karkaar: Target almost met. 45% of active CHC members are women.
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1.3.2 - Support governments in developing and implementing National Action Plans for Women, Peace, and Security, including by: making UK resources and technical expertise available to foreign governments; and sharing our experience of monitoring and evaluating progress against the plan.

The UK will support the implementation of the Somalia National Action Plan (NAP) on Ending Sexual Violence in conflict.	Somali NAP on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict launched at the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence, June 2014.	Plan being implemented.	Implementation is in progress. NAP activities are being implemented. Steering committee has been formed and met. The UK is supplying technical assistance in the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development through the Conflict, Security and Stability Fund (CSSF), including a gender adviser. A Sexual Offences Bill has been drafted; process to bring it into law is imminent.
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Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Prevention of conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence	1. Women and girls' engagement in early warning mechanisms to prevent the outbreak of conflict.
	2. Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
	3. Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeeper and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases.

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 2.4 - The UK delivers a set of programmed activities that prevents violence against women and girls			
2.4.2 - Undertake innovative programming to prevent violence against women and girls in conflict and non-conflict settings, to test and implement the DFID Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls.			
In Somalia , the UK will work with Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli and International Alert to prevent and respond to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) against Women and Girls in Mogadishu, including development of referral pathways for survivors who report.	0 beneficiaries (response services being created).	By year 3 (2017) 75% of beneficiaries evaluate GBV response services as adequate.	CISP has formalised 2 referral pathways for GBV reporting and managed 960 cases of GBV, including 115 girls and 4 boys (under 18 years of age), 828 women and 13 men. CISP plans to conduct a client satisfaction survey for this between October & December 2015.

Output 2.5 - The UK will work at home and abroad to prevent specific forms of violence against women and girls			
2.5.1 - UK will work trans-nationally on the prevention of FGM and CEFM, ensuring a joined up approach across HMG that provides scope for supporting Southern leadership and sharing lessons and good practice with developing countries, including a flagship five year legislation, social change and research programme in 17 countries to tackle FGM.			
In Somalia , the UK will work with 300 communities to secure the abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) through the Joint Health and Nutrition Programme.	No communities declaring abandonment of FGM.	300 communities declared abandonment of FGM by mid 2016.	So far, 27 communities in the Central and Southern Zone (CSZ) have declared abandonment of the practice while an additional 54 communities have committed to declare abandonment. Over 200,000 community members have been educated on the benefits of abandoning FGM, plus 100 FGM practitioners were engaged in advocacy activities. 10 TV sessions & 30 radio sessions have been broadcast in support of materials on Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) and training on Communication for Development (C4D), all focusing on FGM.

Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights upheld in conflict and post-conflict situations.	1. Extent to which national laws to protect women and girls' human rights are in line with international standards
	2. Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls
	3. Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 3.1 - The UK will increase the quantity, quality and culture of protection available to women and girls overseas			
3.1.2 - Provide technical expertise and support to national and multilateral organisations and governments to improve gender-sensitive programming and military engagement in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by: working with foreign armies to increase awareness, understanding and application of good practice related to women, peace, and security and continued instruction on the Law of Armed Conflict.			
The British Peace Support Team (Eastern Africa) (BPST(EA)) will provide training on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in Kenya to personnel from AMISOM (the African Union Mission in Somalia) Troop Contributing Countries for trainers of trainers and others involved in planning peace keeping operations. Two more two week courses for 40 personnel each planned before March 2015.	One two week pilot course for 40 AMISOM officers including women, from 12 countries took place July 2014. Since September 2014, BPST(EA) have also incorporated SGBV modules into training given to Burundi and Uganda troops at the tactical level prior to forthcoming deployments to Somalia.	All course participants will have a good understanding of the international legal framework on preventing sexual violence in conflict, which they will share with others through their training or planning role, including on the mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to this which reduces prevalence of sexual violence in Somalia.	BPST(EA) has continued to sponsor courses at International Peace Support Training Centre Kenya (IPSTC) for AMISOM Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) on SGBV. Between July 2014 and October 2015, more than 125 military, police and civilians from TCCs and Somalia received training on 8 courses; 41 of which were women. (NB these figures are incomplete and do not include statistics for all training courses held.) Course material designed in conjunction with UN Women and other IOs/NGOs as appropriate and constantly under review. BPST(EA) is planning further courses in 2016/17.

Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 3.2 - The UK will protect women and girls from gender-based violence			
3.2.1 - Provide multi-sector survivor-centred programming to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict-affected states, including through bilateral programming			
In Somalia, the UK will support the Core State Functions Programme to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Train police officers and legal officials in dealing with cases of sexual violence; > Support sexual assault referral centres, which provide free medical care, counselling and legal advice to survivors of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG); > Increase the use of mobile courts in rural areas by VAWG survivors. 	3,906 women have received legal assistance through the Core State Functions Programme in 2013.	6,000 women will receive legal assistance through the Core State Functions Programme (2015 target).	The Core State Functions Programme continues its work and the project has met its target. 2013 total: 14,368 clients of which 4959 women. 2014 total: 14,950 clients of which 6,529 women. 2015 total: 16,280 Somalis have received legal assistance, of which 7,357 were female.
Output 3.3 - The UK will protect the rights of women and girls and will empower them by increasing the employment, health, education and training services available to women and girls.			
3.3.1 - Provide programme and policy support to delay first pregnancy and support safe childbirth for women and girls in conflict-affected states, including by supporting reproductive, maternal and newborn health programmes in 21 countries in Africa and Asia and 13 country level programmes which have a specific focus on young women and adolescent girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights.			
In Somalia, the UK will support the provision of essential health services such as ante-natal and post-natal care, skilled birth delivery, immunisations and routine nutrition provisions.	10% of health facilities in Joint Health and Nutrition Programme regions offering 24/7 Emergency obstetric care services.	50% of targeted health facilities offering 24/7 emergency obstetric care services by end 2016.	By March 2015, 56% of the health facilities in the regions supported by Joint Health and Nutrition Programme were providing delivery and emergency obstetric care services with the recommended skilled staff. Not all facilities are open 24 hrs.
In Somalia, the UK will support the NGO Health Consortium to provide an essential package of health services to the most vulnerable, especially women and children, in three political zones (Somaliland, Puntland, and South Central).	Gedo circa 6% of births (2010) Sahil circa 5% (baseline 2011) Karkaar; (Jan-May) Skilled Birth Attendants were present at an average of 4.33% per month (baseline 2011)	By end 2015: Gedo circa 25% of births Sahil 35% Karkaar 35%	Percentage of births at which skilled attendants were present: Gedo: 39% Sahil: 58.4% Kakaar: 36.4% (Updated from the latest Annual Review July 2015)

Annex - detail of activities by country - SOMALIA

Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
<p>3.3.2 - Get economic assets directly to girls and women in conflict-affected states, including by providing programmes that support women and girls' jobs and livelihoods, training and skills, property rights, financial inclusion and social protection. The UK will also work on creating an enabling infrastructure for girls and women and a favourable investment climate.</p>			
<p>In Somalia, the Building Resilience in South Central Somalia programme supports over 100 extremely vulnerable communities to develop and implement community resilience plans including improving the livelihoods of female headed households.</p>	<p>Programme in planning phase.</p>	<p>Number of targeted beneficiaries set and reached, NGO Resilience Programme targets to be confirmed 30% of all beneficiaries targeted by FAO Resilience Programme activities will be female.</p>	<p>The Community consultations were completed and 99 communities selected under the resilience programme. The NGO Resilience Programme targets 210,000 beneficiaries (30,100 Households) over 4 years. At least 50% of these are women. The FAO Resilience Programme targets 53,580 beneficiaries (8,930 Households) over 4 years. At least 30% are Women. BRCiS results include: 22,917 female beneficiaries reached between March -June 2015. Examples include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 2 Communities participate in awareness raising sessions on GBV; > 2,000 women receiving unconditional cash transfers towards food insecurity; > 20 women benefitted from vocational training e.g. Tailoring; > 50% members of Community Disaster Management Committees are women; all members received Disaster Risk Reduction training during the quarter; > 47 Female Community Health Workers reached with training on sanitation and hygiene promotion; > 5,089 women reached with sanitation promotion campaigns; > 1,438 women supported with agricultural/livelihood production related inputs. > FAO results include:- > 220,265 households benefitted from vaccinations of goats; > 18 Community Animal Health Workers trained.
<p>3.3.3 - Get girls through primary and secondary school in conflict and post-conflict situations, including through the UK's £355million flagship programme, the Girls' Education Challenge, which works in countries such as in Afghanistan to provide girls in hard to reach areas with a quality education and to improve learning outcomes.</p>			
<p>In Somalia through the Girls Education Challenge Fund, the UK will increase opportunities for girls through scholarships for vulnerable and marginalised girls and measures to increase the number and capacity of teachers, including female teachers.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>By 2016, 36,542 marginalised girls retained in school and 27,562 girls show improved learning outcomes.</p>	<p>As of 31 March 2015, two GEC projects have reached a total of 26,348 girls through school enrolment, support for fee waivers and stipends, receipt of uniforms and/or sanitation kits and training of girls' club leaders. 785 teachers and headmasters received pre-service and in-school training opportunities. 182 classrooms have been constructed and 115 additional classrooms renovated while USD 147,323 has been disbursed as either stipends or fee waiver support.</p>

Pillar Four: Addressing Women's and Girls' Needs in Relief and Recovery

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' specific needs are prioritised in conflict and post-conflict relief efforts.	1. Proportion of disbursed humanitarian funding used to address specific needs of girls and women
	2. Proportion of total disbursed humanitarian funding to civil society that is allocated to address gender equality issues
	3. Maternal mortality rate

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 4.1 - The UK provides a rapid response to the needs of girls and women in humanitarian conflict and post-conflict situations			
4.1.1 - Implement actions necessary to uphold respect for international law, protect civilians, and to secure humanitarian access, including by ensuring the UN Security Council delivers peacekeeping mandates with protection of civilian elements; training foreign armies in the adherence to international law where appropriate; and supporting National Security Forces in protecting and promoting women and girls' rights.			
In Somalia , the UK will support the UN Joint Health and Nutrition Programme to supporting the Essential Package of Health Services (EPHS) in nine regions in three political zones (Somaliland, Puntland and South Central) including the provision of humanitarian support to increase nutrition for pregnant mothers.	Reporting started on performance.	At least 60% of targeted beneficiaries have received micronutrients during pregnancy and lactation by end 2016.	In 2014, 93,575 women received Multiple Micronutrient Nutrition in the six Joint Health and Nutrition Programme/Essential Package of Health Services regions against a milestone of 148,000 (Health Management Information System), with 34,691 visits in North West Zone, 28,754 in North East Zone and 30,130 in Central Southern Zone. This reduction was due to a supply breakdown of Multiple Micronutrient Nutrition supplements in 2014, due to budget constraints.
In Somalia , the UK will support a multi-year humanitarian programme that will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Mainstream the protection of women and girls throughout all interventions (such as attention to women's and girls' safety in the location of water points and secure sanitary facilities in Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camps); > Provide gender-sensitive health services, including provision of Post Exposure Prophylaxis; > Support and assist survivors of sexual violence; > Build resilient communities through strengthening protective norms to create safer communities for women and girls; and promote norms that uphold women's and girls' equality, safety and dignity. 	564 survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Child and Early Forced Marriage assisted, 1368 survivors of Gender Based Violence referred for services, 3000 people reached by awareness raising on SGBV,	1500 survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Child and Early Forced Marriage assisted, 2000 survivors of Gender Based Violence referred for services, 6000 people reached by awareness raising on SGBV	550 GBV survivors assisted with psychosocial, medical services and material assistance through 50 functioning Community Protection Committees (April-October 2015). 21,045 households have accessed protection information and services on SGBV, child protection, reunification of unaccompanied/separated children, psychosocial and reintegration of children associated with armed conflict. 2,300 women and 1,200 men reached by Child protection advocates on GBV prevention and response.

Annex - detail of activities by country - SYRIA

Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Active inclusion of women, and women and girls' interests, in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.	1. Women's political participation in parliaments, regional parliaments and ministerial positions
	2. Women's political participation as voters and candidates
	3. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 1.1 - The UK encourages grassroots participation by women and girls.			
1.1.1 - Provide financial and technical support to women and girls' coalitions working to mitigate conflict and build peace, including by providing financial and capacity-building support to civil society organisations and platforms promoting women and girls' participation in peace building.			
In Syria , the UK will provide capacity-building support, including mentoring and small grants, to grassroots peace-building leaders and organisations and to wider civil society.	Project in start-up phase, baseline being established.	By March 2015, six Civil Society Organisations and one peacebuilding network will have improved capacity to implement their initiatives, and at least 20 per cent of participants involved will be women.	Progress as at March 2015: first phase of civil society programme complete. Six projects delivered with over 20% participation of women. As of 1 October 2015, phase two is underway. Sixteen civil society organisations and partners have started implementation of projects in a range of areas. These include: work in Raqqa to dissuade women from recruitment into terrorist groups; vocational training in Rif Damascus (250 beneficiaries, 50% women); increasing access to justice in Aleppo province (reach of 100,000 people, 40% women); and economic empowerment through agriculture (1800 beneficiaries, 50% women). First training workshop has also taken place, developing and refining CSO project plans and budgets.
In Syria , the UK will support activists and women's human rights defenders by linking them to wider regional groups of peacebuilders and support their efforts to organise and mobilise as networks.	No existing baseline	20 women's human rights defenders and group leaders trained on women's participation in peace negotiations, advocacy, and supported to formulate country strategies for their groups.	Phase two of Civil Society programme is underway. Women are participating in CSO networking with groups from across Syria as part of the programme's networking element.

Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
<p>1.1.2 - Build women and girls' leadership, networks, ability to organise and political know-how in conflict and post-conflict situations, including by the use of the Chevening alumni network to better understand and address the social and educational barriers to women applying to the scheme; and supporting female political actors through informal exchanges, lobbying, networking events, and visits to and from the UK to share best practice and lessons learnt.</p>			
<p>In Syria, the UK will support a Local Governance Programme ensuring women are represented on community advisory boards (CABs, comprising of NGOs, local council officials and community representatives) helping ensure that women's needs and priorities are addressed by the Basic Service Packages; that women benefit from the basic services delivered through CABs; and that women are involved in their delivery. There are four modular Basic Service Packages covering: governance, education, health and infrastructure. Each comprises training and small grants to enable one town or community to restore and improve their services in that area e.g. rebuild a school or restore electricity supply.</p>	<p>5% of members of the 20 CABs are women.</p>	<p>By March 2015, 10% representation of women on 20 CABs.</p>	<p>Women-led projects have been set up in nine communities where the UK supports local governance structures to deliver services.</p> <p>58 women have served on Community Committees and Women's Sub-Committees across 16 communities.</p>
<p>Output - 1.2 The UK encourages meaningful political participation by women and girls.</p>			
<p>1.2.2 - Work with other donors and UN Member States to lobby for recognition of women as crucial participants in political and peace processes taking place in conflict-affected states, including by: pushing for women's full representation in ongoing peace processes; and supporting UN Special Envoys and SRSGs to involve women in peace building and negotiation processes.</p>			
<p>The UK will provide an international platform for Syrian women political leaders to engage in a formal political process, if/ when this happens. The UK will continue to lobby the Syrian Opposition to include women in their decision-making processes and platforms.</p>	<p>The Opposition included two women in their delegation to Geneva in January 2014. No high-level female representative within the UN Mediator's team.</p>	<p>In next round of official political process talks (date to be confirmed), 30% of the Opposition delegation to be women. The UN Mediator's Team to include an empowered gender advisor.</p>	<p>Despite the efforts of the international community no formal political process has taken place since Geneva II in early 2014. The UK co-hosted an event at UNGA 2015 on female participation in political processes. We continue to lobby the NC on gender issues. We also urge the NC to engage with the UN special envoy's attempts to broker a dialogue with the regime.</p>

Annex - detail of activities by country - SYRIA

Pillar One: Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Decision-making

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 1.3 - The UK encourages Governments to develop strategies for their countries and ministries that foster meaningful participation by women and girls.			
1.3.1 - Actively encourage the employment of women within foreign government roles, security services and the Armed Forces and related Ministries, including by: encouraging the deployment of female military officers on UN Operations; actively supporting the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives; and strengthening both women's role in the Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) and its ability to protect Afghan women through the training of future female leaders at the Afghanistan National Army Officer Academy.			
The UK will provide support to the Syria National Coalition / Interim Government to address women's participation. The UK will continue to lobby the National Coalition leadership on increasing the number of women members of the organisation.	National Coalition/Interim Government have no current plans in place on women's participation. The UK has lobbied the General Assembly membership on a draft bill to increase women members of the National Coalition to 30%.	By Spring 2015, National Coalition / Interim Government produce plan to address the participation by women in opposition institutions.	While the NC has yet to produce such a plan they have ensured that one NC Vice-President post is held by a woman. We continue to lobby them on women's participation. A senior female NC member will join the NC delegation due to visit the UK in November 2015, to meet with the Foreign Secretary and the Secretary of State for DFID, as we continue to support the NC. We will also host an event at the FCO in November to give female opposition activists a platform to screen videos about the reality of the situation inside Syria, particularly the plight of women. We are also encouraging full NC (including female participation) in a fledgling UN-led peace process (Vienna process).

Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Prevention of conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence	1. Women and girls' engagement in early warning mechanisms to prevent the outbreak of conflict
	2. Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
	3. Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeeper and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases.

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 2.3 - The UK works to end impunity related to conflict-related violence against women and girls			
2.3.2 - Tackle the culture of impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence at a national and international level, including through the PSVI Global Summit where we call for an end for impunity for sexual or gender-based violence in conflict; and in-country projects to help law enforcement professionals to support and document, collect, and preserve forensic evidence of sexual and gender based violence crimes.			
In Syria , the UK will train and provide material support to human rights professionals working to respond to sexual violence in line with the International Protocol on documentation and investigation of sexual violence in conflict.	No existing baseline.	20 professionals trained to respond to sexual violence, including in protection strategies, support to survivors and accountability.	To date, 71 volunteers based in Syria and along its borders with Turkey and Jordan have been vetted for a Physicians' for Human Rights (PHR) led programme. The core component of the programme has been to assess the existing level of knowledge and, through a mix of formal training and remote support, build capacity within this group to document incidents of SGBV in Syria. PHR is now focused on how to transition from running a training program to a sustainable network of Syrian documenters. In addition to developing referral pathways for victims of torture, our aim is for the Syrians trained to advance beyond referring and mentoring newer trainees to organizing meetings, conducting small group training, and preparing others to mentor. Thus far they have completed approximately 100 evaluations of torture, including sexual violence, perpetrated against Syrian civilians - women, men, and children. These are intended for use in criminal justice and/or accountability processes but, in the interim are being shared with the UN Col to inform their own quarterly statements.

Pillar Two: Prevention of conflict and violence against women and girls

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 2.4 - The UK delivers a set of programmed activities that prevents violence against women and girls			
2.4.2 - Undertake innovative programming to prevent violence against women and girls in conflict and non-conflict settings, to test and implement the DFID Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls.			
In Syria , the UK will undertake innovative programming to raise awareness of women's and girls' rights and positively engage men and boys to end Gender Based Violence (GBV), including media, communication and advocacy strategies to promote changed social norms.	No baseline information yet collected on the percentage of Internally Displaced Persons who recognise various forms of GBV and view them as unacceptable	Baseline information collected. 15% more beneficiaries recognise various forms of GBV and view them unacceptable compared with baseline.	Work on campaign material has started to emerge as a result of the focus groups and video workshop sessions which took place in September 2015. Work on these videos is ongoing, with films for campaign purposes ready to go live in November 2015. A handbook was launched in March 2015 to support journalists to report on Gender Based Violence. A regional training event was conducted in June 2015 for 20 journalists and communication staff from the region on how to report on Gender Based Violence. A Specialised Gender Based Violence Journalist Network was established across the six countries affected by the Syria crisis (Syria, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt), with the aim to improve the quality, accuracy and visibility of reporting on gender-based violence related issues.

Pillar Three: Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls

Outcome	High-level Indicators
Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights upheld in conflict and post-conflict situations.	1. Extent to which national laws to protect women and girls' human rights are in line with international standards
	2. Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls
	3. Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence

Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 3.2 - The UK will protect women and girls from gender-based violence			
3.2.1 - Provide multi-sector survivor-centred programming to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict-affected states, including through bilateral programming			
In Syria, the UK will train community members, health and service providers on child protection, the clinical management of rape, psychosocial support, and Gender Based Violence (GBV).	The UK has funded similar activities previously. As part of these efforts training was provided for: 28 health workers in PSS, 29 Case managers on GBV and 41 GPs on the clinical management of rape. As part of our ongoing efforts, so far 6 Psycho-social workers were trained on PSS and 25 community members in GBV.	Significant increase in support for victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence. 10 trainings of trainers completed, 159 service providers trained, 180 sexual assault referral centre staff trained, 250 community members trained.	190 community health workers trained on child protection/psychological support and the basics of Gender Based Violence. 48 community health workers trained in providing psycho-social support and Gender Based Violence principles. 59 service providers trained in providing psycho-social support. 170 service providers trained in providing psychosocial support for children. 90 community members trained on protection principles, such as how to avoid exposing people to further harm and how to ensure people have access to impartial assistance.

Output 3.3 - The UK will protect the rights of women and girls and will empower them by increasing the employment, health, education and training services available to women and girls.			
3.3.4 - Implement Security and Justice (S&J) programming to improve 10 million women's access to justice worldwide.			
In Syria, the UK - which is part of the Access to Justice and Community Security programme - will mentor the Free Syrian Police (FSP) command on gender awareness, development of female representation and design of a vision and policing plan which incorporates such goals.	The FSP commanders have created a joint policing vision highlighting the need for a fully community representative organisation. The Free Aleppo Police has employed 5 female police officers (Idlib and Latakia to follow). These 5 female police officers attended a Free Syrian Women and Security event in September 2014. Further training needs analysis will follow.	70 women in the Free Syrian Police. Female police officers to receive relevant training. Female police officers established in Free Syrian police. Female police officers of rank appointed.	The FSP has developed a strategy and concept of operations that includes incorporating women into meaningful roles. The number of women in the FSP has grown to 23 The Free Syrian Police in Aleppo has proposed the formation of a dedicated women's police unit to support women's access to community security across the province. This should help us reach the target of 70 female police officers by September 2017.

Annex - detail of activities by country - SYRIA

Pillar Four: Addressing Women's and Girls' Needs in Relief and Recovery

Outcome	High-level Indicators		
Women and girls' specific needs are prioritised in conflict and post-conflict relief efforts.	1. Proportion of disbursed humanitarian funding used to address specific needs of girls and women		
	2. Proportion of total disbursed humanitarian funding to civil society that is allocated to address gender equality issues		
	3. Maternal mortality rate		
Activity	Indicators		Progress
	Baseline (October 2014)	Target September 2017 (unless otherwise indicated)	As at 1 October 2015
Output 4.1 - The UK provides a rapid response to the needs of girls and women in humanitarian conflict and post-conflict situations			
4.1.1 - Implement actions necessary to uphold respect for international law, protect civilians, and to secure humanitarian access, including by ensuring the UN Security Council delivers peacekeeping mandates with protection of civilian elements; training foreign armies in the adherence to international law where appropriate; and supporting National Security Forces in protecting and promoting women and girls' rights.			
In Syria, the UK will provide women and girls with access to mental health services, psychosocial support, safe spaces and reproductive healthcare.	0 beneficiaries	40,000 women and girls received psychosocial support services, 500 women actively attended safe spaces activities.	170,269 women and girls have accessed Gender Based Violence and Reproductive Health services. 33,228 women and girls have attended safe spaces activities.
4.1.6 - Work with humanitarian organisations, donors and humanitarian NGOs to take forward the Call to Action so that they prioritise the protection of women and girls from the start of any emergency response.			
In Syria, the UK will support women and girls affected by Gender Based Violence with specialist services such as clinical and comprehensive case management which includes legal counselling, PSS, other forms of assistance and onwards referrals.	0 beneficiaries	2,764 beneficiaries	783 women and girls have been reached with protection services, including psychosocial support, Gender Based Violence support and onward referrals to other health service providers.



