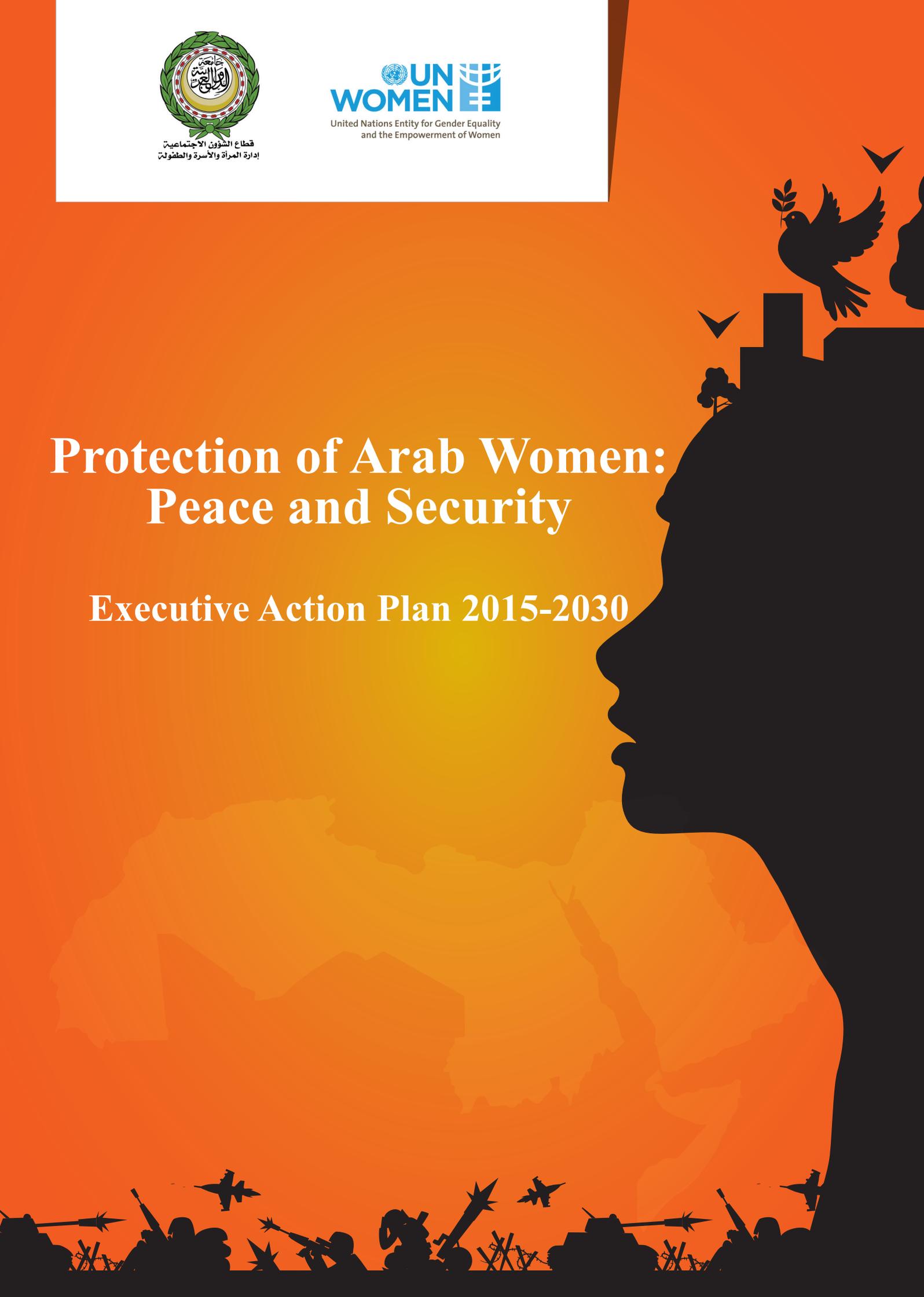




Protection of Arab Women: Peace and Security

Executive Action Plan 2015-2030





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Meeting on the
144th Ordinary Session
of the Ministerial Council of the League of Arab States

Strategic Framework
For the Executive Action Plan on
“Protection of Arab Women: Peace and Security”

Adopted under the Resolution number 7966 O,S 144th League of Arab States
Council at the Ministerial Level Resolution on 13-09-2015

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Supervised by

Inas Mekkawy

Director of Women family and Childhood Department

Prepared by

Safia Trabelsi

Expert on Women Peace and Security - Women, Family and Childhood Department

Technical and Administrative Support

Mai Ali, Women, Family and Childhood Department- League of Arab States
Gehan Aboutaleb, Programme Support Expert- UN Women Regional Office for
Arab States

Editors

Shaza Abdelatif

Women, Family and Childhood Department – League of Arab States

Omran Fayadh

Women, Family and Childhood Department – League of Arab States

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Preface

The League of Arab States dedicates a high priority to the issue of Women, Peace and Security, especially under the regional mutations caused by occupation, conflicts and terrorism, which threaten the stability and security of the region. Women and girls represent the first victims facing all forms of violence in periods of insecurity and conflicts. Moreover sexual violence in conflict became one of the major threats for women and systematic rape is used as a weapon of war, in addition to sexual exploitation, sexual slavery, forced marriage and human trafficking. Despite all these challenges, nobody can deny that women stand at the frontline of conflicts with diverse and different roles to defend nations and to protect children. Moreover, they proved courage and wisdom throughout the severe circumstances that threaten the region.

As such, the Women, Family and Childhood Department - the Technical Secretariat of the Arab Women Committee at the League of Arab States- in partnership with the UN Women, the Arab Woman Organization and Women Machineries, has developed the “Executive Action Plan to Protect Women in the Arab Region: Peace and Security 2015- 2030”. The Executive Action Plan was adopted in the 144th Ordinary Session of the Ministerial Council of the League of Arab States in September 2015. This represents the first step toward implementing the Security Council Resolutions related to Women Peace and Security at the regional level.

The Executive Action Plan main objective is to develop a roadmap and support efforts in order to implement the commitment of States to protect women in conflicts and to reinforce their political participation in the peace building processes according to the SCR 1325 and annexed resolutions. Therefore, the League of Arab States values the experience of Iraq by being the first country in the region to develop a national action plan. Moreover, the League of Arab States will continue to work with Arab States and support their efforts to develop their national action plans in accordance with the Women, Peace and Security agenda and the “Executive Action Plan to Protect Women in the Arab Region: Peace and Security”.

The Executive Action Plan has four main pillars: Participation, Protection, Prevention and Relief and Recovery. Given that the political participation of women in times of peace, conflict and post-conflict is fundamental in building lasting peace and stability, the Executive Action Plan offers provisions and measures to promote the full and equal participation of women in decision-making positions in peace processes, mediation, peace building, humanitarian assistance and reconstruction through policy making and reinforcing capacities.

The Executive Action Plan was developed based on Member States proposals and expert’s feedbacks from United Nations agencies and regional and international organizations, namely UN Women, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Cairo Centre for Conflict resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). These consultations were also enriched by Civil Society Organizations expertise in the field.

Inas Sayed Mekkawy
Director of Women, Family and Childhood Department

Contents

Preface.....	0
Background	1
Introduction.....	1
Executive Action Plan Objectives.....	1
A. Methodology.....	4
B. Cooperation and Partnerships.....	4
C. The Executive Action Plan	4
1. Women’s political participation in the Arab Region	5
2. Prevention of conflicts and all forms of Violence Against Women and Sexual Violence in Conflict.....	9
3. Protection of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict.....	13
4. Relief and recovery for women and girls during and after conflicts.....	15
D. Monitoring and Evaluation.....	17
E. Timeframe	17

Background

The Arab Region has witnessed in recent years deep political, economic and social changes and mutations, particularly caused by erupted conflicts and increased instabilities. These have deeply affected the conditions of women and girls who bear the brunt of negative impacts of armed conflicts, insecurity and occupation. Women and girls are exposed to physical, psychological, and sexual violence under armed conflicts, making them vulnerable to marginalisation, poverty, and suffering.

Due to the magnitude of challenges, it is imperative to undertake measures to protect women and girls from violence, especially during armed conflicts, and post-conflict situations. Periods of insecurity also must be addressed since the risks and negative impacts on women and girls are especially acute in such situations. Confronting violence against women is based primarily on developing legislation and policies to criminalise violence and guarantee the protection of women and girls under comprehensive strategies.

Today's conflicts have highlighted the fact that women are increasingly becoming targets of killing and sexual violence in particular. Sexual violence is used as a weapon of war to spread terror, destabilize societies, crush resistance, extract information, reward soldiers, and sometimes even as a reward for the aggressors. Furthermore, systematic rape and sterilization are used against women as a tactic of terror and ethnic cleansing, and as an element of genocide wherein impunity exacerbates the situation and perpetuates violence.

Introduction

The Women, Family, and Childhood Department at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States – the Technical Secretariat of the Arab Women's Committee - , in partnership with the Arab Women's Organisation and the UN Women, launched the Regional Strategy for the Protection of Arab Women: Peace and Security (RSPAW-PS) in May 2013 during a high-level meeting attended by representatives of Member States of the League of Arab States.

The strategy's legal framework is based on regional and international resolutions addressing the protection of women affected by armed conflicts. It **aims** to tackle the challenges facing women and girls under the regional mutations caused by conflicts, occupation, post-conflict or post-revolution periods, insecurity and terrorism. The Executive Action Plan came to update the international

and regional legal framework of the strategy and to add new resolutions and instruments in order to be more responsive to Women, Peace and Security in the Arab region, especially under the current developments and to integrate the new Women, Peace and Security Resolutions and instruments from the international and regional level. By revising the RSPAW-PS in the Arab Region, the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States – Women, Family, and Childhood Department (LAS-WFCD) – Technical Secretariat of the Arab Women's Committee - has renewed its commitment on supporting and protecting women and girls in the Arab Region and to promote their role in peace building, conflict resolution, and countering terrorism, that threatens peace and security in the Arab region. The Executive Action Plan aims to define the priorities for the coming years and to guarantee the implementation of regional and international resolutions on Women peace and security in the Arab region and to ensure women's full participation in decision making and promoting their rights and to combat violence against them in time of war and in time of peace.

Executive Action Plan Objectives

Given the deep mutations the Arab Region is undergoing due to conflicts, transitions, and instability, in addition to the growing threat of terrorist groups, affecting the lives of people, especially women and children, and because of disparities from one country to another in terms of conditions of women and girls and their access to their rights, the primary objective of this plan is to provide a general framework and regional tools that ensure the implementation of Security Council Resolutions on conflict and post-conflict situation and that emphasize women full participation in conflict resolution and peace building.

International and Regional Legal Framework

1. Legal framework and references of the Women, Peace and Security Executive Action Plan (WPS-EAP) in the Arab Region

The Executive Action Plan on the Protection of Arab Women: Peace and Security is based on the regional and international framework on Women Peace and Security.

- International references: the United Nations Charter,

instruments adopted by the Human Rights Council and related mechanisms, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict, the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, United Nations resolutions relevant to women, peace and security based on Security Council Resolution 1325 which calls for an increase in women's participation in initiatives in conflict resolution and mediation, and prevention measures and protection of women and girls during conflicts.

- Regional references regarding peace and security: the Charter of the League of Arab States, the Arab Charter on Human Rights, the Strategy for the Advancement of Arab Women, and other relevant conventions and resolutions.

The Executive Action Plan also introduced a pillar on terrorism, since it is one of the greatest challenges facing individuals in general and women and girls in particular, in regions of conflict and insecurity, where the negative repercussions on women and girls are especially acute. While terrorism was not mentioned in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), the most recent Security Council resolution on women, peace and security 2122 (2013) refers to the Security Council's intention to increase its attention to WPS issues in all thematic areas of work on its agenda, including in relation to peace and security threats caused by terrorist acts. Terrorism makes women and girls more vulnerable to all kinds of violence and prevents them from reaching health service and education. The threat of terrorist groups on women and girls is greater in regions of conflict and insecurity. Centred on the importance of women's participation, leadership and empowerment, the women, peace and security agenda has provided governments, civil society and international actors with key tools and strategies on conflict prevention and resolution to build sustainable peace. These same tools and strategies are also relevant and critical to efforts to prevent and respond to extremist violence.

2. Updating the legal framework of the strategy and new references

While developing the WPS-EAP in the Arab Region, it was important to update the legal framework to incorporate the new regional and international treaties, conventions, and Security Council Resolutions (SCR) on women, peace and security that followed namely SCR 1325 (2000), namely the SCR 1820 (2008), and SCR 1888 (2009) and

1889, (2009) which emphasize on women participation in peacebuilding and in combating sexual violence in armed conflicts. The UN Security Council also issued three more resolutions regarding measures and practical indicators to support the women, peace and security agenda. These are resolution 1960 (2010), resolution 2106 (2013), and resolution 2122 (2013). In addition, the RAP is based on to the CEDAW General Recommendation No. 30, and other regional and international references and reports that should be included: UN Secretary General report (S/604/2010) and UN Security Council report on sexual violence in conflicts (S/149/2013).

a. International references on WPS

- [Security Council Resolution 1325 \(2000\)](#)
SCR 1325 calls on UN member states to "integrate the gender perspective in all peacekeeping and security efforts. It addresses the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women and focuses on the importance of active women's participation in conflict prevention, negotiations, peacekeeping and peace-building efforts."
- [Security Council Resolution 1820 \(2008\)](#)
The Security Council adopted resolution 1820 in order to link sexual violence used as a weapon of war with the issue of women, peace and security. It comes to reinforce the 1325 resolution and consider sexual violence in the context of conflicts as a war crime. 1820 calls on all parties of armed conflict to take immediate measures to protect civilians from sexual violence, including training of armed forces and enforcing penal measures on perpetrators of such crimes.
- [Security Council Resolution 1888 \(2009\)](#)
Resolution 1888 was issued to reinforce the resolution 1820. This resolution mandates peacekeeping missions to protect women and children from sexual violence during armed conflict. It requests the UN Secretary General to appoint a special representative on sexual violence in conflicts.
- [Security Council Resolution 1889 \(2009\)](#)
SCR 1889 was adopted on 5 October 2009. It aims to enhance and monitor the implementation of resolution 1325 and resolution 1820 regarding sexual violence. This resolution re-emphasizes the past commitments regarding peace and security with a focus on women's participation during post-conflict and reconstruction phases. The resolution stresses on the importance of increasing the numbers of women working in peacekeeping and

peace-building forces. It also requests the UN Secretary General to develop global indicators to monitor and record the implementation of resolution 1325.

- **[Security Council Resolution 1960 \(2010\)](#)**

The Security Council unanimously issued resolution 1960 (2010), which required the establishment of new institutional measures to combat sexual violence perpetrated systematically during armed conflicts. It aims to define the steps to be taken to prevent and protect from sexual violence in conflicts, make an end to impunity and compile lists of perpetrators of these crimes in order for the victims to access to justice. The resolution recognises that sexual violence is a serious violation of human rights and international law.

- **[Security Council Resolution 2106 \(2013\)](#)**

SCR 2106 (2013) is the sixth resolution concerned with “women, peace and security” and the fourth concerned with sexual violence in conflicts. The Security Council adopted it unanimously in July 2013. It stresses the responsibility of all concerned parties to intensify efforts on combating impunity, it emphasises the importance of seeking greater assistance from experts and set up measures for monitoring, follow-up, and reporting. Finally, it stresses on the importance of pro-active training and capacity-building on sexual violence before deployment.

- **[Security Council Resolution 2122 \(2013\)](#)**

Resolution 2122 issued in October 2013 is the most recent SCR concerned with women, peace and security. It also establishes stronger measures to engage women in peace-building processes and urges to conduct regular meetings, reporting and give greater attention to women, peace and security. It focuses on incorporating provisions to achieve gender equality and women empowerment. The resolution also aims to:

1. Enhance the role of women in all stages of conflicts and post-conflicts.
2. Commit on engaging and consulting women in peace processes.

The resolution makes note of the Arms Trade Treaty adopted in 2013, wherein the Member States that export arms should consider the dangers of the conventional arms covered under this treaty, since they could be used in serious acts of violence

against women and girls.

- **[General Recommendation No. 30 of CEDAW](#)**

General recommendation No. 30 was issued on the 18th of October 2013 during the 56th session of the CEDAW committee. It addresses the situation of women in conflict and post conflict and the question of conflict prevention. The general recommendation “specifically guides States parties on the implementation of their obligation for due diligence in respect of acts of individuals or entities that impair the rights enshrined in the Convention, and makes suggestions as to how non-State actors can address women’s rights in conflict-affected areas”¹. It also presents tools for non-governmental organisations on how to approach women’s rights in regions affected by conflicts.

- **[United Nations Secretary-General Report \(S/604/2010\)](#)**

This report follows up on the application of SCR 1888 and 1889 and provides concrete examples and recommendations regarding policies that ought to be adopted. The report is a powerful document whose recommendations were taken into consideration in formulating Security Council resolution 1960.

- **[Security Council Report on Sexual Violence in Conflict \(S/149/2013\)](#)**

This report was commissioned by Security Council Resolution 2106, which requested the UN Secretary-General to submit an annual report monitoring the implementation of resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960, and 2106 concerned with sexual violence in conflict. The term “sexual violence in conflict” refers to rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, and any other form of sexual violence. The report provides details of those conflict parties who are proven suspects or are responsible for the perpetration of rape and other forms of sexual violence. The report further presents the procedures that are taken in conflict and post-conflict countries and the challenges they face in protecting women, men, and children from sexual violence; the implementation of monitoring & evaluation, reporting, deployment of consultants on women protection, the work of the team of experts on rule of law and sexual violence in conflict situations, the efforts of the United Nations system, and recommendations that aim to strengthen efforts in combating this heinous crime.

1. CEDAW/C/GC/30; Section 1, paragraph 3; 18 October 2013

The report also records the conditions of a number of countries experiencing conflict such as Libya, Somalia, Sudan (Darfur), Syria, and Yemen.

b. Regional references on WPS

- Regional Strategy on the Protection of Arab Women: Peace and Security
- Cairo Declaration for Arab Women – 2030 Development Agenda.

Ministers and representatives of the Arab League Member States adopted the Cairo Declaration for Arab Women 2030 Development Agenda: “Opportunities and Challenges” in February 2014. The Cairo Declaration was then approved as a UN document in meetings during the Commission on Status of Women in March 2014. It represents the strategic framework for the development and empowerment of Arab women in the coming years. The Declaration devoted special provisions to promote of women, peace and security, which includes women’s participation in decision-making positions, providing protection for women and girls in conflict, and providing education and economic empowerment.

The Plan of Action of the Cairo Declaration for Women in the Arab Region also allocated a special section to terrorism in response to the needs of some countries that face the threats of terrorism.

- **Counter Terrorism**

The League of Arab States, allocated special attention to the issue of women and terrorism. The Arab region, especially areas of armed conflicts and insecurity, has witnessed the spread of terrorist groups and its repercussions on civilians in general and women and girls in particular. Therefore, the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States integrated the pillar on terrorism in the Regional Action Plan in response to the key related regional and international instruments, namely, Security Council Resolution 1566 (2004), Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1998) as well the Security Council Resolution 2122 (2013).

3. Strategic Framework for the Executive Action Plan for the Regional Strategy on the Protection of Arab Women: Peace and Security

A. Methodology

The Technical Secretariat while formulating the Executive Action Plan was guided by the strategy - section on the

action plan- after updating the legal framework and resolutions relevant to women, peace and security. The RAP was based on the key actions taken towards implementing the regional strategy and the recommendations submitted by the women’s affairs national machineries in Arab states and what they deemed important to be included in the future action plan in implementing the strategy. The national machineries are namely the Supreme Council for Women of the Kingdom of Bahrain, Ministry of National Solidarity, Family, and Women’s Affairs in the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria, Ministry of Social Development of the Sultanate of Oman, Women’s Affairs Committee of the State of Kuwait, Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Lebanon, Ministry of Women’s Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Women’s Affairs of the State of Palestine, National Council for Women of the Republic of Egypt, Ministry of Women, Family, and Children of the Republic of Tunisia, Ministry of Solidarity, Women, Family, and Social Development of the Kingdom of Morocco. The League of Arab States has also consulted with the main partners from regional organisations and civil society organisations while developing the Executive Action Plan.

The Executive Action Plan on Women Peace and Security is based on the prevention, protection, participation, and relief and recovery pillars in conflict and post-conflict and in times of peace. It comes as a regional framework to implement the Security Council resolution 1325 and provides a comprehensive framework to address the current Arab Region mutations in times of peace, conflict, post-conflict, so that Member States can develop National Actions Plans according to their specific contexts.

B. Cooperation and Partnerships

The Technical Secretariat works in coordination with national, regional, and international parties to develop the Regional Action Plan and to implement it. The Key partners are the UN Women and the Arab Women Organisation. The Technical Secretariat follows up with Member States on implementing the RAP while promoting national and regional efforts to protect women in armed conflict. The Technical Secretariat has also identified relevant organisations at the national, regional, and international levels that could be engaged in the future in implementing the Executive Action Plan.

C. The Executive Action Plan:

General Objective: Women and girls in the Arab region are secure from conflicts, Occupation, wars, and terrorism, and are fully protected under legislations and policies that promote their full participation in building lasting peace and stability.

1. Women’s political participation in the Arab Region

Outcome One: promote effective women and young women participation and leadership at all levels of decision making, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, conflict management and resolution and counter terrorism.

Outcomes	Strategic interventions/ activities	Indicators	Concerned organisations/ proposals for partnerships
1.1 Legislation and measures developed to promote women’s political representation in the Arab region in decision-making positions in times of peace, conflicts, and post conflict, at all national, regional, and international levels	1.1.1 Reform Constitutions and legislations and put in place the necessary provisions and mechanisms needed to promote the representation of women and girls in decision-making positions, peace process, conflict Resolution and management, and counter terrorism.	Number of measures and policies to promote the representation of women and girls at the national and regional level with at least 30%.	League of Arab States – Dept. of Women, Family, and Children (LAS-WFCD); Arab and Regional Organisations, UN Women; Member States; international organisations.
	1.1.2 Engage women leaders and women rights civil society organisations (CSOs) in drafting constitutions and legislations.	<p>Women’s representation in committees to draft constitutions and legislations with at least 30%.</p> <p>Number of CSOs concerned with women’s and women’s organisations, engaged in formulating constitutions and laws.</p>	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; Arab and Regional Organisations; Cairo Center for Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa (CCCPA); and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR).

Outcomes	Strategic interventions/ activities	Indicators	Concerned organisations/ proposals for partnerships
1.1 Legislation and measures developed to promote women's political representation in the Arab region in decision-making positions in times of peace, conflicts, and post conflict, at all national, regional, and international levels	1.1.3. Develop and implement national action plans that include capacity-building programs, needed technical support and mechanisms to promote monitoring and evaluation (M&E).	Number of effective national action plans for women's and girls' capacity-building in peacekeeping, conflict resolution, and countering terrorism, adopted by Member States.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Arab and Regional Organisations.
	1.1.4. Develop strategies and policies that increase women's political participation and representation in decision-making positions at all levels.	Number of policies and strategies formulated that aim to support a percentage of women's political participation.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; Arab and Regional Organisations; regional and international CSOs.
	1.1.5. Prepare a roster of names of Arab women experts and leaders who could assume senior positions in the diplomatic corps, UN, and mediation teams, etc.	Roaster of names of relevant and qualified women.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; Arab and Regional Organisations; regional and international CSOs.
	1.1.6. Suggest qualified women to hold national, regional, and international positions, to be represented in high diplomatic missions of the League of Arab States, and hold high positions in the United Nations, humanitarian organisations and missions, and counter-terrorism work teams.	Increase rate of women in high-level positions, diplomatic missions, humanitarian missions, and missions of the League of Arab States, regional, and international organisations.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; Arab and Regional Organisations; regional and international CSOs.

Outcomes	Strategic interventions/ activities	Indicators	Concerned organisations/ proposals for partnerships
1.1 Legislation and measures developed to promote women's political representation in the Arab region in decision-making positions in times of peace, conflicts, and post conflict, at all national, regional, and international levels	1.1.7. Promote women's representation in high-level international meetings and conferences on peace talks and peace-building.	Number of measures and statistics indicating an increase in the participation of women.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; UN-HCHR; Member States, Arab and Regional Organisations.
	1.1.8. Implement measures to ensure gender equality, women's participation in post-conflict periods and reconstruction, including participation in elections, national dialogues, and transitional justice.	Election laws and parties internal regulations guarantee the effective representation and participation of women in election processes; and measures that guarantee women's participation in national dialogues and transitional justice.	LAS-WFCD; ESCWA; UN Women; UNDP; Member States, Arab and Regional Organisations.
	1.1.9. Conduct studies to review the obstacles preventing women's access to higher management and political positions; review laws regulating military institutions and police forces and the extent to which they allow women to be affiliated with these institutions.	Studies and reports prepared to highlight on the obstacles facing women's political representation in the Arab region.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; peacekeeping forces, ministries of defense and interior, Arab and Regional Organisations.
	1.1.10. Promote women's participation in armed forces, police forces, and UN peacekeeping forces.	Percentages of women's participation from Arab countries in armed forces, police forces, and UN peacekeeping forces.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; peacekeeping forces, ministries of defense and interior, Arab and Regional Organisations.

Outcomes	Strategic interventions/ activities	Indicators	Concerned organisations/ proposals for partnerships
1.2. women's and girls' active political participation in peace-building, conflict prevention and countering terrorism are reinforced.	1.2.1. Training and capacity-building for women leaders, rights advocates, and CSO representatives to foster the role of women leadership in peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts, mediation and negotiations, etc.	Number of training and capacity-building programs for women leaders, rights advocates, and CSO representatives to foster the role of women leadership in peacekeeping and building efforts, mediation and negotiations; number of women trained.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); CCCPA; Swedish Institute in Alexandria; Organisation of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Arab and Regional Organisations.
	1.2.2. Engage civil society in peace process and supporting networking among concerned parties to ensure women's full representation and protection in conflict, post-conflict and under occupation.	Percentage of participation of CSOs in peacekeeping and peacebuilding meetings.	LAS-WFCD; ESCWA; UN Women; UNDP; Member States, Arab and Regional Organisations.
	1.2.3 Support the participation of women and girls in awareness-raising campaigns against terrorism.	Number of women participants in peace process; percentage of women participating in countering terrorist campaigns; and number of awareness-raising campaigns led against terrorism.	LAS-WFCD; ESCWA; UN Women; UNDP; Member States, Arab and Regional Organisations.

2.Prevention of conflicts and all forms of Violence Against Women and Sexual Violence in Conflict

Outcome Two: Ensuring the prevention of conflicts and all forms of Violence Against Women in times of peace, conflict, insecurity, and under terrorism threat.

Outcomes	Strategic interventions/ activities	Indicators	Concerned organisations/ proposals for partnerships
2.1. Gender sensitive early warning and response mechanisms established.	2.1.1. Integrate the gender sensitive approach conflict management and early warning mechanisms.	National and regional reports integrate gender indicators; action in the early detection of threats facing women; report preparation and follow-up.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; relevant Arab and Regional Organisations, international organisations.
	2.1.2. Women's active participation in developing strategies and plans of actions for early response and conflicts prevention, Occupation, and crisis management.	Percentage of women's participation in formulating strategies and plans of actions, early response, conflicts prevention, Occupation, and crisis management.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; relevant regional and international organisations.
	2.1.3. Monitoring acts of violence in the region and its impact on women; coordination with all actors on the national, regional, and international levels for early prevention and response.	Reports documenting violent incidents in the region and their impact on women; Coordination efforts on the national, regional, and international levels for early prevention and response.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; ICRC; UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR); UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Arab and Regional Organisations.

Outcomes	Strategic interventions/ activities	Indicators	Concerned organisations/ proposals for partnerships
2.2. Legislation, policies and reforms to eliminate all forms of violence against women in the Arab region reformed and developed.	2.2.1. Issue regional agreements and charters, and guidelines to combat all forms of violence against women.	Number of protocols, agreements, and charters adopted, signed, and ratified. Number of guidebooks produced.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; UNFPA; ESCWA; UNDP; UNHCHR; Arab and Regional Organisations.
	2.2.2. Strengthen laws, measures, and policies to combat all forms of violence against women and girls including fighting impunity of perpetrators of sexual violence and gender-based violence.	Number of laws and mechanisms created or amended to promote accountability and ending impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence and gender-based violence;	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; UNFPA; ESCWA; UNDP; UNHCHR; Arab and Regional Organisations; Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC).
	2.2.3. Ensure the access of women survivors of gender-based violence to justice and transitional justice; ensure accountability and set a limit to impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence and gender-based violence.	Integrated and comprehensive mechanisms that guarantee the access of women victims of gender-based violence to transitional justice; guaranteed accountability and limit set on impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence and gender-based violence.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; UNFPA; ESCWA; UNDP; UNHCHR, Arab and Regional Organisations.
	2.2.4. Set up guideline and training programs with the police and army, for the prevention of violence against women and girls.	Guideline to train police and army members in preventing violence against women and girls; Number of training programs targeting police and army; Number of beneficiaries.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; UNFPA; OHCHR, Arab and Regional Organisations.
	2.2.5. Set up measures that enable workers in conflict and Occupation to monitor and document sexual violence in conflict.	Number of Member States that have established systems and measures that enable workers in conflict and occupation to monitor and document sexual violence in conflict.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; UNFPA; ESCWA; UNDP; UNHCHR, Arab and Regional Organisations.
	2.2.6. Systems to respond to the needs of women and girl survivors of gender-based violence.	A comprehensive system is established to respond to the needs of women and girl survivors of gender-based violence, protect them, providing shelters, providing psychological support and facilitate their access to justice.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; UNFPA; ESCWA; UNDP; UNHCH, Arab and Regional Organisations.

Outcomes	Strategic interventions/ activities	Indicators	Concerned organisations/ proposals for partnerships
2.3. Studies and research on violence against women and girls and sexual violence in conflict conducted.	2.3.1. Conduct research and issue reports tackling the harmful social and cultural practices on women and girls in order to address and overcome these practices.	Number of reports, studies, and recommendations prepared on violence against women and girls, and sexual violence in conflict.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; UNDP; Cawtar Centre; other active national and regional organisations and bodies, OSRSG-SVC.
	2.3.2. Create information systems to monitor all forms of violence against women.	Number of states that have set up information systems to monitor all forms of violence against women.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Cawtar Centre; UNDP other active national and regional organisations and bodies.
	2.3.3. Carry out awareness campaigns to combat gender-based violence.	Number of states that have implemented awareness campaigns to combat gender-based violence.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; UNDP; Cawtar Centre; other active national and regional organisations and bodies.
2.4. Awareness programs developed and effort of different parties working to prevent conflict and violence against women and sexual violence are coordinated.	2.4.1. Ensure the active participation of women in formulating and implementing plans for disarmament and reducing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.	Percentage of women's representation in peace process, dialogues, meetings participation of women leaders and CSO representatives in formulating and implementing disarmament plans.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA); UNHCR, Arab and Regional Organisations.

Outcomes	Strategic interventions/ activities	Indicators	Concerned organisations/ proposals for partnerships
2.4. Awareness programs developed and effort of different parties working to prevent conflict and violence against women and sexual violence are coordinated.	2.4.2. Organize a regional conference to address sexual violence in conflict and promote monitoring and documentation, in order to end impunity for the perpetrators.	Events organized to Address sexual violence in conflict; Creation of mechanisms to document the elimination of impunity.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; SRSG-SVC; UNFPA, ICRC Arab and Regional Organisations.
	2.4.3. Develop regional code of conduct to spread the culture of responsible media, free of discrimination or incitement to violence against women and girls.	Number of events organized to spread the culture of responsible media. Develop of regional and national code of conduct to spread the culture of gender-responsive, responsible media.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Cawtar Center; Member States; Federation of Arab Broadcasting Associations and media institution, Arab and Regional Organizations.
	2.4.4. Organize a conference with religious leaders on combating violence against women and children, early and forced marriage, FGM/C, and all forms of violence and discrimination against women.	Number of events organized with religious leaders. Declaration/statement of commitment issued by clerics on the prevention of all forms of violence against women and children, early marriage, and FGM/C., including next steps of action	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; SRSG-SVC; UNFPA; UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Arab and Regional Organizations.
	2.4.5. Review schools curricula to promote a culture of tolerance, dialogue, peaceful coexistence, gender equality, and acceptance of others without discrimination.	Number of Member States that have conducted revision of school curricula to promote the culture of tolerance, dialogue, peaceful coexistence, gender equality, and acceptance of others without discrimination.	LAS-WFCD; Member States; UN Women; League of Arab States Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (ALESCO); UNESCO; UNICEF, Arab and Regional Organizations.
	2.4.6. Conduct awareness campaigns to promote dialogue, peaceful coexistence in society and respect the rule of law.	Number of campaigns organized and initiatives to promote the culture of dialogue and peaceful coexistence in society and respect for the rule of law.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; Member States; ALESCO; UNESCO; UNICEF; Arab and Regional Organizations.

3. Protection of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict

Outcome Three: Protection from conflicts and all forms of violence against women in all times of peace, in conflict and post-conflict.

Outcomes	Strategic interventions/ activities	Indicators	Concerned organisations/ proposals for partnerships
3.1. Regional and international commitments on protection of women and girls in conflict and under Occupation translated into practical measures and actions.	3.1.1. Support member states to join all Security Council Resolutions on Women Peace and Security and other related conventions including CE-DAW.	Number of states that have lifted reservations and joined resolutions	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; ESC-WA; Member States; Arab and regional organisations.
	3.1.2. Strengthen response mechanisms to all forms of violence and threats to women and girls in conflict and post conflict	Number of member states that have formulated, integrated and unified policies and laws to combat violence against women and respond to the needs of survivors of violence.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; ICRC; UNHCHR; UNHCR; Member States; Arab and regional organisations.
	3.1.3. Promote coordination between different actors at all levels to ensure the protection of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict	Number of member states that have developed coordination mechanisms between various concerned parties.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; ICRC; UN special missions to Libya, Syria, and others; Member States; concerned organisations in the Arab region.
3.2. Protection of women and girls from conflicts, Occupation, and terrorism ensured.	3.2.1. Humanitarian policies and measures to ensure women's and girls' access to health care, education, psychosocial support, and protection from all forms of violence.	Strengthen the capacity of security sectors to take steps to ensure women's and girls' access to protection from terrorism. Number of mechanisms and measures that respond to the needs of women victims of conflict and the Occupation.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; ICRC; UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA); special UN missions in Libya and Syria and others; Member States, Arab and Regional Organisations.
	3.2.2. Monitor the impact of conflicts, on women in conflict and post-conflict in order to provide the necessary responses.	Number of reports and research conducted to explore the negative impact of conflict on women.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; UN-FPA; SRSR-SVC; ICRC; UNAIDS; regional UN agencies, ministries of defence and interior, Arab and Regional Organisations.

Outcomes	Strategic interventions/ activities	Indicators	Concerned organisations/ proposals for partnerships
3.2. Protection of women and girls from conflicts, Occupation, and terrorism ensured.	3.2.3. Prepare and train armed forces and police working in conflict before deployment on the issues of violence, sexual violence, and means to deal with these issues.	Number of training courses organized for armed forces and police operating in conflict and deployment.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; UN-FPA; SRSB-SVC; ICRC; UNAIDS; regional UN agencies, ministries of defence and interior, Arab and Regional Organisations.
	3.2.4. Gender and Human rights based approach capacity-building for agents in health care and legal and social support in conflict.	Number of Member states that have conducted Gender and Human rights based approach trainings for agents in health care and legal and social support.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; UN-FPA; SRSB-SVC; ICRC; UNAIDS; regional UN agencies, ministries of defence and interior, Arab and Regional Organisations.
	3.2.5. Develop programs to support women and girl refugees in conflict and post-conflict, under Occupation that address their reproductive health, maternal and child health (MCH).	Number of countries that have set up programs to ensure access to reproductive health and MCH services and response to them.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; UNDP development fund; World Bank; UN regional agencies; other regional organisations.
	3.2.6. Promote women's economic empowerment in conflict and post-conflict; help them to create job opportunities and guarantee the right to property; develop education for girls and provide training for women to be able to access their rights and create job opportunities.	Number of programs that provide support and economic and social empowerment in refugee camps, conflict regions, and the Occupation, in the Arab region.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; UNDP development fund; World Bank; UN regional agencies; other regional organisations.
3.3. Risk of vulnerability in conflict regions and under Occupation are reduced.	3.3.1. Strengthen and increase the number of protection and support systems for women and girls in regions of conflict and under Occupation.	Increased number of protection centres and provision of assistance to women and girl survivors of all forms of violence in conflict and post-conflict.	LAS-WFCD; ICRC; UN Women; UNHCR; UNAIDS; Member States, Arab and Regional Organisations.
	3.3.2. Develop assistance mechanisms to ensure women's and girls' access to services, protection, and support in conflict, under Occupation, and disasters.	Number of measures that ensure women's and girls' access to services and support.	LAS-WFCD; ICRC; UN Women; UNHCR; UNDP development fund; Member States; relevant organisations.

4. Relief and recovery for women and girls during and after conflicts

Outcome Four: Women and girls in the Arab region have met their specific relief and recovery needs, especially those most vulnerable to violence; In addition, capacity of agent on relief and recovery are reinforced in conflict, post conflict and under terrorism threat.

Outcomes	Strategic interventions/ activities	Indicators	Concerned organisations/ proposals for partnerships
4.1. Action plans and resources allocated to post-conflict recovery, including disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation, with a gender sensitive approach in conflict, post- conflict and under terrorism.	4.1.1. Women's participation in putting in place disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation programs.	Response to special needs of security for women and measures taken towards disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation and reintegration of women former detainees.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; ICRC; UNHCHR; UNHCR; UNDP development fund; UNODA; Member States, Arab and Regional Organisations.
	4.1.2. Developing programs addressing the needs of women and girls under states of insecurity and post-conflict periods.	Preparation of comprehensive programs for the reintegration of women ex-combatants and former detainees of terrorist groups in post-conflict rehabilitation programs.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; ICRC; UNHCHR; UNHCR; UNDP; UNODA; Member States, Arab and Regional Organisations.
	4.1.3. Setting up rehabilitation and reintegration programs for women former detainees of terrorist groups or ex-combatants.	Preparation of comprehensive programs for the reintegration of women ex-combatants and former detainees of terrorist groups in post-conflict rehabilitation programs.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; ICRC; UNHCHR; UNHCR; UNDP development fund; UNODA; Member States, Arab and Regional Organisations.
4.2. Gender-responsive approach and resources allocated in conflicts, Occupation, post conflicts, post-revolutions, and post-disasters, especially for the most vulnerable groups.	4.2.1. Develop gender sensitive plan in rehabilitation and reconstruction during and after conflicts and the Occupation, disasters,...	Number of plans integrate gender in rehabilitation and reconstruction during and after conflicts and the Occupation.	LAS-WFCD; UNHCR; UNFPA; UN Women; UNAIDS; Member States, Arab and Regional Organisations.
	4.2.2. Put in place a roster of protection experts and consultants to work in refugee camps and management of programs during and after conflicts.	Percentage of gender specialists in refugee camps and management of humanitarian assistance programs during and after conflicts.	LAS-WFCD; UNDP; UNFPA; UN Women; Member States, Arab and Regional Organisations.

Outcomes	Strategic interventions/ activities	Indicators	Concerned organisations/ proposals for partnerships
4.2. Gender-responsive approach and resources allocated in conflicts, Occupation, post conflicts, post-revolutions, and post-disasters, especially for the most vulnerable groups.	4.2.3. Include women's needs in planning and allocation of resources, especially women refugees and internally displaced persons, victims of violence against women, sexual violence, women with disabilities, female heads of households, and women affected by HIV-AIDS.	Number of states that have set up comprehensive services that include care for women and girl survivors of violence, guarantee health care (including preventive services and treatment of AIDS, reproductive health services, and maternity care), and psycho-social services.	LAS-WFCD; UNDP; UN Women; Member States; other regional organisations.
	4.2.4. Programs for the rehabilitation of female survivors of violence ex-combatants, displaced women, returnees and detainees from terrorist groups and building resilience for women and girls affected by conflicts.	Number of states that have established rehabilitation programmes for survivors of violence, ex-combatants, displaced women, returnees and detainees from terrorist groups; number of women beneficiaries of programmes on building resilience.	LAS-WFCD; UNDP; UN Women; Member States; other regional organisations.
	4.2.5. Ensure economic empowerment and provision of temporary job opportunities for women in conflicts, Occupation, and post conflict situations.	Number of programs set up and number of women and girl beneficiaries.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; UNDP; World Bank; regional UN agencies and other regional organizations.
4.3. Gender sensitive approach adopted in transitional justice, compensation of victims of violence, forced migration, and all other harms inflicted by terrorist groups during and after conflict periods.	4.3.1. Guarantee women's representation gender mainstreaming in transitional justice mechanisms established to investigate the truth and implement reforms, and to adjudicate on gender-based equal compensation.	Percentage of women participants/represented in transitional justice commissions, and of measures taken to integrate gender perspectives. Monitoring of judicial rulings and decisions related to violations against women during and after conflicts.	LAS-WFCD; UNDP; UN Women; UNHCHR; Member States; other regional organizations.
	4.3.2. Guarantee gender equal access to economic opportunities and services during and after conflicts.	Number of women beneficiaries of economic empowerment programs; Rate of enrolment of girls in schools and maternal mortality rates.	LAS-WFCD; UN Women; UNDP development fund; World Bank; regional UN agencies and other regional organisations.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

The League of Arab States will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Executive Action Plan of the Strategy for the Protection of Arab Women: Peace and Security. It will issue annual reports evaluating progress made in implementing the strategy based on the objectives and indicators set out in the action plan. The plan also provides for a number of mechanisms and tools for following up on progress in accordance with the indicators. The League of Arab States will work with Member States to monitor their accomplishments and build on regional efforts. This plan also aims to encourage Member States to establish multi-sectoral national committees to follow up on achievements at the national level.

Timeframe:

The plan allocated a fifteen year timeframe 2015-2030. During this period, annual working plans will be developed in order to implement the Executive Action Plan.



**Executive Action Plan Protection of
Arab Women: Peace and Security
2030 -2015**

