

Annual Project Progress Report

January – December 2017 Date Submitted: 31st of March 2018
UNV support to UN Peacebuilding Fund's Gender Promotion Initiatives
Project ID: 00087952

1. Project Information

Focal point at UNV HQ: [Wouter Thiebou, Programme Analyst](#) Project Manager: [Wouter Thiebou, Programme Analyst](#)

Project Start Date: 1st of March 2015 | Original End Date: 31st of March 2018 | Extended to: 31st of December 2019

Management Arrangement¹: Joint Project Implementation Modality: DIM

Funding Modality: Parallel Implementing Partner: Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)

Donor Contribution: The German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has committed to support this project with a total of €700,000 (€350,000 for 2015 and €350,000 for 2016), based on a third-party cost-sharing agreement signed on 18 December 2014. The first instalment (USD 384,475) was received on 27 March 2015 and the second (USD 375,095) on 23 November 2016. Furthermore, BMZ approved the revision of the project document to change the project title and enable new activities as well as the request of a no-cost extension of the project until 31 March 2018. Additional to that an amendment to the cost-sharing agreement was signed on 20th of December 2017 committing to support GPI4 and GPI5 with a total amount of €800.000 divided in two tranches of respectively €350.000 and €450.000.

2. Relevance

Country-level Outcomes/Outputs (UNDAF/CPAP/Gov't Strategy): N/A

Strategic Framework 2014-2017 Outcome: Outcome 1: UN entities are more effective in delivery their results by integrating high quality and well-supported UN Volunteers and volunteerism in their programmes

UNV Global Programme: Peacebuilding

3. General background

The UN Secretary General (SG)'s 2010 report on women's participation in peacebuilding presented a comprehensive Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender-responsive Peacebuilding outlining commitments in 7 areas, to ensure that women's priorities are addressed, their participation is guaranteed and a gender perspective is applied to all aspects of peacebuilding. The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme, in partnership with the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women), is supporting 5 to 6 peacebuilding priority countries annually since the second round of the Gender Promotion Initiative (GPI) with the support of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The first Gender Promotion Initiative was launched in 2011 and over the years, has resulted in some significant results on gender-responsive peacebuilding – particularly addressing gender-based violence and enhancing capacities of women's groups to meaningfully engage in formal peace processes.

The objective of this cross-regional project is to strengthen capacity to take forward the Gender Promotion Initiative in peacebuilding priority countries by deploying a pair of international and national UN Volunteers in 5 to 6 countries every year. The UN Volunteers support and complement the UN Resident Coordinators' (RC) Offices or UN Women Country Offices, amongst others, with the development of gender-responsive interventions within peacebuilding initiatives to enhance the implementation of the 7-Point Action Plan.

As being one component of the broader initiative, UNV's key contribution has been the deployment of UN Volunteers in the peacebuilding priority countries. Therefore, the expenses incurred by this project has mainly been the cost of the deployment of UN Volunteers and a capacity-building workshop for the UN Volunteers working in the field of gender-responsive peacebuilding. The results were achieved through the mixed-team approach of UN Volunteers' support in the respective GPI projects. In order to measure the progress of UNV-specific indicators, the results achieved were based upon each respective Annual Project Progress Reports of the respective projects.

4. Progress

Country-level Outcomes/Outputs (UNDAF/CPAP/Gov't Strategy): N/A

With reference to the project document, the project aimed to contribute/ achieve the following:

<p>Global Programme Outcome Indicators: Countries where the UN System more effectively involve citizens and respond to their peacebuilding needs including through education and including vulnerable groups, youth and women.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Targets: Several countries where UNV has successfully supported the UN System more effectively in involving citizens and responding to their peacebuilding needs</p>	<p>Global Programme Outcome: UNV_Outcome 1 PB_ Increased effectiveness of the UN System and its global initiatives in responding to peace building needs</p> <p>Project Outcome: Outcome 1: Nationally-led peacebuilding interventions are more effective in delivering gender-responsive peacebuilding results Outcome 2: Women participate fully and influence decision-making in public life</p> <p>Achieved Results (UNV Specific) The project strengthened the capacity to take forward the GPI in peacebuilding priority countries by deploying a pair of an international and a national UN Volunteers in the following countries: Cote d'Ivoire (2 projects), Guatemala, Liberia and Mali. The UN Volunteers supported and complemented the UN Women Country Offices and Non-Governmental Organizations Country offices with the development of gender-responsive interventions within peacebuilding initiatives to enhance the implementation of the 7-Point Action Plan.</p> <p>For the third Gender Promotion Initiative, PBSO piloted the support of funds to NGOs, broadening the scope of interventions and increasing civil society involvement. Upon PBSO's request, UNV supported 3 NGOs in Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia and Mali with the deployment of 6 UN Volunteers. These volunteers served under the umbrella of UN Women, but had at least a 70% time allocation to support respectively CARE International, Educare and Interpeace.</p> <p>In the project the interests of women affected by conflict have been addressed by strengthening the implementation capacity of projects under the third Gender Promotion Initiative and ensuring more and better gender-responsive peacebuilding. Furthermore awareness has been raised on the critical role of women as peacebuilders leading to enhanced and more inclusive peacebuilding outcomes.</p> <p>UNV's key contribution has been the deployment of 10 UN Volunteers (5 international and 5 national UN Volunteers) in the aforementioned peacebuilding priority countries. Therefore, the expenses incurred by this project has mainly been the cost of the deployment of UN Volunteers and of a learning and strategy workshop for the respective 10 UN Volunteers and 14 other UN Volunteers in the region who also deal with gender-responsive peacebuilding. The international UN Volunteers had general managerial, coordination and programming roles of the respective GPI projects; whereas the national UN Volunteers were responsible mainly for facilitating interaction between UN stakeholders and civil society at the community level. In order to measure the progress of UNV-specific indicators, the results achieved were based on the Annual Project Progress Report's of each respective project.</p>	<p>Status: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Not Achieved</p> <p>Indicators status: 4 countries (5 projects) where UNV has successfully supported the UN System more effectively in involving citizens and responding to their peacebuilding needs</p> <p>Delivery %: 100% delivery</p>
<p>Project Output Equal engagement of women in national or local dialogues Output Number: 00094823 Indicators:</p>	<p>Achieved Results (UNV Specific) By integrating gender equality and women's empowerment at all levels of society between past and potential actors in conflict on topics relating to sustaining peace, social cohesion is strengthened and trust and relations are re-established.</p> <p>Cote d'Ivoire (CARE International) The project with CARE "Supporting Women Enhanced Engagement in Security and Peace monitoring in the border region of west Côte d'Ivoire" strengthened citizen participation in peacebuilding and</p>	<p>Status: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Not Achieved</p> <p>Indicators status: - Women's groups participation in</p>

- Percentage of women's groups participation in peacebuilding dialogues
- Number of networks of community conflict monitors established where women are engaged

Baseline:

- 0% of women's groups participation in peacebuilding dialogue processes
- 0 networks of community conflict monitors established where women are engaged

2017 Targets:

- Women's groups participation in peacebuilding represents at least 30%
- 5 networks of community conflict monitors established where women are engaged

security through sustained engagement of women and youth in monitoring and reporting on security and peaceful coexistence. The project addressed the underlying issues of trust between citizens and authorities in western Cote d'Ivoire affecting economic activities and sustainable peace. The UN Volunteers formed an integral part of the project team that achieved:

- The finalization of the situational studies with the identification of the 50 intervention villages;
- The identification of 356 associations, 178 for women, 137 for young people and 41 mixed for small traders (women and men);
- The identification of 15 networks (10 networks of women's associations and 5 networks of youth associations);
- The organization of 41 sensitization and training sessions for the target communities (1100 people affected including 72 men and 1028 women) on the themes of citizenship, social cohesion, peace and security; and
- 41 meetings raising awareness on a plan of action to reinforce security and peace.

Cote d'Ivoire (UN Women)

The second project in Cote d'Ivoire on "[Women and girls as actors in conflict prevention through early warning and information networks](#)" dealt with ensuring (1) Attitudes and perceptions of women's and girls' participation in conflict prevention are positive and supportive, (2) Women and girls are able to participate in the management of early warning mechanisms and effectively prevent conflict through putting in place early warning mechanisms.

The deployment of the UNV Project Coordinators has been key in the execution of the project. The International UN Volunteer was the principle project lead under UN Women as Recipient UN Organisation.

The outputs realized in 2017 were:

- Participation of 200 women and girls in the regional consultations on identifying factors, motivations and consequences of youth participation in political violence and exchanges with beneficiaries.
- Local authorities were sensitized on the project through missions organized by implementing NGO partners. Subsequently, these authorities launched awareness campaigns in their respective communities (in the north, west and south of Cote d'Ivoire).
- Authorities and youth organizations have been informed about the project to ensure their involvement through facilitated NGO exchanges and project stakeholder meetings in Abidjan (October 30, 2017).
- The project provided support for the development of the early warning mechanism based on 11 regional commissions of the Observatory of Solidarity and Social Cohesion serving as decentralized structures for the collection of data for a rapid response system.

The project is to be continued until April 2018.

Guatemala (UN Women)

The "[1325: Empowering women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related sexual and gender-based violence in Guatemala](#)" project in Guatemala is managed by the UNV Project Coordinator and has been able to achieve that:

- 1,500 women conflict and post-conflict related sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) survivors, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their rights to restorative justice through trainings and workshops. This enabled them to break the cycle of exclusion and participate in peacebuilding processes.

peacebuilding represents at least 30% in Cote d'Ivoire (CARE), 40% in Cote d'Ivoire (UN Women), 40% Guatemala, 45% Liberia, 35% Mali.

- 5 networks of community conflict monitors established where women are engaged

Delivery %:

Indicator 1: 35%
Cote d'Ivoire (CARE): 30%
Cote d'Ivoire (UN Women): 40%
Guatemala: 40%
Liberia: 45%
Mali: 35%

Indicator 2: 100%
5 networks established (2 in Cote d'Ivoire, 1 Guatemala, 1 Liberia and 1 Mali).

Beneficiaries

Reached (indirect):
Cote d'Ivoire (CARE): 530
Cote d'Ivoire (UN Women): 321
Guatemala: 134
Liberia: 620
Mali: 362

Other volunteers mobilized:

Cote d'Ivoire (CARE): 30
Cote d'Ivoire (UN Women): 32
Guatemala: 21
Liberia: 19
Mali: 36

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project provided legal and psychosocial support to 65 women survivors of conflict-related sexual violence through 4 civil society organizations accompanying their cases, in coordination with the General Prosecutor’s Office (GP) / Public Ministry. The cases are more consolidated in their means of testimonial, documentary and expert evidence, and women have received collective and individual psychological support. <p>The project is to be continued until April 2018.</p> <p>Liberia (UN Women/ EduCare) The project of “Strengthening Women’s Rights and Participation in Peacebuilding” in Liberia focusses on the role of women in the conflict-prone provinces as a result of extractive industry activities and or large scale agricultural use of natural resources and land. UNV deployed 2 volunteers serving as integrated members of the project team. Through their efforts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interventions were made to enhance participation and strengthen capacity through Women Village Saving-Loan Associations, Rural Women Structures, Peace huts and other community-based peace building structures in 23 communities; - the perception of the communities improved vis-à-vis women’s ability to solve conflict related to natural resource management and land in these 23 communities. - Concession Community Women Development Structures were developed that are linked to stakeholders and engage in dialogues to negotiate issues around natural resource management including land use in the 23 target communities; - 23 trainings were given to support women groups in carrying out effective advocacy, sensitization and awareness raising at community level. <p>Mali (UN Women/ Interpeace) In the project “Femmes, Défense et Sécurité : Rôle et participation des Femmes à la Réforme du secteur de la sécurité et au renforcement de la confiance entre populations et Forces de défense et de sécurité au Mali” UNV provided the human resource support to effectively execute the project. Progress reports of the project show that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through trainings 40 youth and women organizations have acquired relevant technical and operational skills for the promotion of dialogue, mediation, prevention and conflict management and contribute to the emergence of stronger and resilient communities able to use non-violent conflict management. - 25 training courses were conducted through peace education and reconciliation centers benefitting 1,032 people, 56.78% of whom were women. - 70 peace volunteers were mobilized conducting 850 sensitization sessions for 26,540 people (62.88% women) on social cohesion, peace and the Algiers agreements. 	
<p>Project Output Capacity of the UN System to coordinate initiatives and to engage civil society and local communities in gender-responsive peacebuilding strengthened Output Number: 00094824</p>	<p>Achieved Results (UNV Specific)</p> <p>A mixed-team of international and national UN Volunteers deployed to all countries, and collectively trained on gender-responsive peacebuilding to further strengthen their roles in coordination capacities of GPI projects. The UN agencies, funds and programmes and NGOs that received the teams of UN Volunteers report improved coordination and monitoring in the respective GPI projects with support of UN Volunteers and perceives UNV has been a valuable partner in supporting the implementation of GPI. An elaborate</p>	<p>Status:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Not Achieved</p> <p>Indicators status:</p> <p>- 90% of resident UN Agencies, Funds and</p>

Indicators:

- Percentage of Resident UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes reporting improved coordination and monitoring in GPI projects
- # gender-sensitive decisions, policies, statements drafted with provision of technical support and national, sub-national, and local levels
- # civil society and women's groups trained on gender-responsive peacebuilding

Baseline:

- 0% of Resident UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes reporting improved coordination and monitoring in GPI projects
- 0 gender-sensitive decisions, policies, statements drafted with provision of technical support at national, sub-national, and local levels
- 0 civil society and women's groups trained on gender-responsive peacebuilding

2017 Targets:

- 80% Resident UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes reporting improved coordination and monitoring in respective GPI projects
- 5 gender-sensitive decisions, policies, statements drafted with provision of technical support at national, sub-national and local levels
- 5 civil society and women's groups trained on gender-responsive peacebuilding

evaluation will be done in April/May 2018 to validate the initial findings and include the GPI4 projects.

Cote d'Ivoire (CARE International)

In the project in Cote d'Ivoire the volunteers with CARE finalized the process of putting in place the conditions for relaunching the socio-security dialogue in rural areas involving the communities, the defense and security forces and the local authorities. During 2017, the project finalized the situational studies with the identification of the 50 intervention villages, the different networks and organizations of women and youth.

With the support of the Civil-Military Committees for which the project contributed to the establishment under the lead of UNDP and CNS (National Security Council), the project identified in the 50 villages of intervention, 371 women's and youth associations, grouped together in 15 local networks. There are 10 women's networks and 5 youth networks. It should be noted that there is no formal network of traders involved in cross-border economic activities. However, it is noted that people have small commercial activities with each other and with border communities in Liberia.

In addition, 44 of the 50 villages benefited from training and awareness sessions. These have made it possible to prepare the leaders of women's and youth associations for dialogue and consultation with the administrative and military authorities. There were 1,100 people, including 72 men (7%) and 1028 women (93%), who took part in training sessions for women's associations. The first modules focused on citizenship, social cohesion, community participation and community safety. The women and youth who participated in these sessions are much more open to discussions with the authorities and are willing to take part in activities that enhance their security. The project therefore contributed significantly to strengthen the dialogue and accountability between citizens and local authorities on security issues in the 50 border communities and particularly to increase the level of participation of women and young people in government initiatives for safety.

Cote d'Ivoire (UN Women)

The project strengthened local communities through different initiatives as described above. Furthermore, through the project quarterly gender-sensitive conflict prevention newsletters was developed together with a national early warning strategy involving women to support the Government in its policy of prevention and conflict management. The U-Report platform was brought to the attention of 200 young people in order to increase the exchanges on the questions of peace and social cohesion.

Guatemala (UN Women)

The project provided technical assistance to the GP/Public Ministry to support their investigation and prosecution capacities to work on the prioritized cases. Monthly meetings with the coordination board on cases of sexual violence against women during the civil war are held with all stakeholders to share advances, challenges and generated knowledge.

In strategic partnership with Impunity Watch, the GPI is supporting the mission of the UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflicts to Guatemala, including the "First Mesoamerican Encounter: Models of Dignified and Transformative Reparation for the rights of girls, adolescents and indigenous women survivors of violence against women", where experiences were shared amongst Mesoamerican countries to promote access to justice and transformative reparation. The Special Representative met with women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related sexual violence and with key justice authorities to address their concerns.

Programmes reporting improved coordination and monitoring in respective GPI2 projects

- 6 gender-sensitive decisions, policies, statements drafted 1 Cote d'Ivoire (CARE), 1 Cote d'Ivoire (UN Women), 2 Guatemala, 1 Liberia, 1 Mali) with provision of technical support at national, sub-national and local levels civil society and women's groups trained on gender-responsive peacebuilding
- 5 civil society and women's groups trained on gender-responsive peacebuilding

Delivery %:

Indicator 1: 90%

Indicator 2: 120% - 6 gender-sensitive decisions, policies, statements drafted

Indicator 3: 100% - 5 civil society and women's groups trained on gender-responsive peacebuilding

Beneficiaries
Reached (indirect):

Cote d'Ivoire (CARE): 530

Cote d'Ivoire (UN Women): 321

Guatemala: 134

Liberia: 620

Mali: 362

Other volunteers
mobilized:

Cote d'Ivoire (CARE): 30

Cote d'Ivoire (UN Women): 32

Guatemala: 21

Liberia: 19

Mali: 36

	<p>Liberia (UN Women/ EduCare) The project, that focusses on the extractive industry activities and large scale agricultural use of natural resources and land, involved the local communities from the 23 target communities as thorough as possible. In changing the communities inclusion is most important and therefore the different activities were targeted to have as many community members participating. To engage also the women special activities were initiated, as interventions were made to enhance participation and strengthen capacity through Women Village Saving-Loan Associations, Rural Women Structures, Peace huts and other community-based peace building structures in 23 communities;</p> <p>Mali (UN Women/ Interpeace) Through the project the Regional Council of Youth of Kidal, which made recommendations concerning the employability of young people, their vulnerability but also the need for peace was supported. The forum made a diagnosis on youth and development in the Kidal region and urged policy makers to support young people to prevent them to join armed groups. Youth and women's organizations were trained to have the necessary technical and operational skills to promote dialogue, mediation, conflict prevention and management, and contribute significantly to the creation of social cohesion. The project mobilized 100 young people, including 32 girls, around unifying public initiatives. The awareness campaigns have helped to create confidence, to build collective confidence, to renew social dialogue, and to further strengthen the preponderant role of community leaders.</p>	
<p>Project Output Effectiveness of the UN System to contribute to collective operational learning and awareness-raising of the impact of gender-responsive programming in peacebuilding processes enhanced Output Number: 00094825 Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of knowledge products developed - Number of communications products developed <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 knowledge products developed - 0 communications products developed <p>2017 Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 specialized research/knowledge products produced - 2 communication products developed 	<p>Achieved Results (UNV Specific)</p> <p><u>Collective operational learning</u> In order to further strengthen the capacities and promote cross-country learning, UNV, PBSO, and UN Women jointly organized a Global Gender-responsive Peacebuilding Learning and Strategy Workshop in Nairobi from 4-6 November 2017.</p> <p>The invitation was also extended to UN Volunteers hosted by UN Women or UN Peacekeeping Missions working on gender-responsive peacebuilding programming in Peacebuilding Fund countries.</p> <p>A total of 24 UN Volunteers (10 international and 11 national UN Volunteers, and 3 international UN Youth Volunteers) joined UNV, PBSO, and UN Women in Nairobi for a three-day workshop. The three main objectives of the workshop were achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Volunteers' knowledge on gender-responsive peacebuilding in the Peacebuilding Fund-eligible countries enhanced; • Background information and training materials in preparation for the third Gender Promotion Initiative and first Youth Promotion Initiative projects within the context of UN Volunteers' involvement in peacebuilding projects and programmes provided; and • Skills in gender analysis, gender-responsive peacebuilding programme design, monitoring and evaluation of UN Volunteers built. <p>A Community of Practice on Gender-responsive Peacebuilding was launched on UNV's e-Campus website. This network enables not only UN Volunteers but all practitioners in the area of gender-responsive peacebuilding to have a common space to share knowledge, promote problem-solving, and tap into one another's expertise.</p>	<p>Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Not Achieved <p>Indicators status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 specialized research/knowledge products produced - 2 communication products developed <p>Delivery % Indicator 1: 100% Indicator 2: 100%</p> <p>Beneficiaries Reached (indirect): N/A</p> <p>Other volunteers mobilized: N/A</p>

5. Challenges/Risks and Mitigation

1. Alignment of volunteer contracts with project cycle

The project has had challenges with ensuring the volunteer contract were aligned with the GPI projects in the field and at the same time with the umbrella project. In several cases UNV has decided to carry the additional costs of the continuation of volunteer contracts to fulfil the commitments to the GPI projects. A mitigation measure for the coming cycle is that not per definition 12 months contracts are given, but that all contracts run until 31st of March 2019 disregarding the exact date of recruitment. The host agencies are informed beforehand that possible extensions will have to be carried from other resources leaving no residual budgetary implication to the project.

6. Partnership and Resource Mobilization

Main partners: **Project donor:** German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Project partners: Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), UN Women

An amendment to the cost-sharing agreement has been signed by BMZ and UNV with an additional €800,000 resources. The project will therefore be extended until 31st of December 2019.

7. Volunteer Mobilization

National UN Volunteers

5

International UN Volunteers

5

Online Volunteers

0

8. Financial Delivery of 2017

Output	Total Budget USD for 2017	Delivery (%) 1-1-2017 until 31-12-2017
Equal engagement of women in national or local dialogues (00094823)	11,000	0%
Capacity of the UN System to coordinate initiatives and to engage civil society and local communities in gender-responsive peacebuilding strengthened (00094824)	502,174	85%
Effectiveness of the UN System to contribute to collective operational learning and awareness-raising of the impact of gender-responsive programming in peacebuilding processes enhanced (00094825)	1,000	0%
TOTAL	514,174	83%

Of the total BMZ contribution of €700,000 / USD 759,570 there is on 31st of December 2017 an overall expenditure of USD 615,251 (81%). Per 31st of March 2018 there is a complete expenditure of all BMZ funds.

As the major expenditures related to UN Volunteer deployments under the second output, these funds were used to achieve the targets under all the three outputs. The seemingly financial imbalance does not reflect on an imbalance in project deliverables.

Annex:

- **Impression video of workshop in Nairobi:** [video](#)
- **Workshop report**

Second Learning and Strategy Workshop on Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding for UN Volunteers

November 7-9, 2017, Nairobi, Kenya



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Workshop Overview

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme, the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women), established a partnership in 2015 to accelerate progress towards the implementation of the Secretary-General's Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding (7-PAP). Funded by UNV's project donor, the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), UN Volunteers are deployed to UN Country Teams to bridge the direct need for human resource in supporting the implementation of the Peacebuilding Fund's Gender & Youth Promotion Initiative (GYPI) as well as the entire gender-responsive peacebuilding portfolio. Successful implementation required solid knowledge capture and exchange amongst practitioners working in the field of gender-responsive peacebuilding. For GPI 2015 UN Volunteers under the BMZ-funded project were mobilized for Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Nepal and Somalia, and for GYPI 2016 – as the third Gender and first ever Youth Promotion Initiative – UN Volunteers were mobilized for Cote d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Liberia and Mali.

In order to further strengthen the capacities and promote cross-country learning, UNV, PBSO, and UN Women jointly organized a learning and strategy workshop on gender-responsive peacebuilding in Nairobi from 7 to 9 November 2017. It was the second year that the workshop was conducted for UN Volunteers. All UN Volunteers involved in GPI 2016 projects (Cote d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Liberia and Mali) and selected UN Volunteers hosted by UN Women or Peacekeeping Missions working on gender-responsive peacebuilding programming in Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) countries were invited to participate.

A total of 24 UN Volunteers (13 international of which 3 international youth volunteers and 11 national UN Volunteers) from PBF countries and Kenya joined UNV, PBSO, and UN Women in Nairobi for the three-day workshop. The three main objectives of the workshop were:

- To enhance knowledge on gender-responsive peacebuilding in the Peacebuilding Fund-eligible countries through the UN Volunteers.
- To provide increased background information and training materials in preparation for the fourth round of Gender and second Youth Promotion Initiative GYPI 2017 projects within the context of UN Volunteers' involvement in peacebuilding projects and programmes.
- Contributing to documentation and sharing of good practices on gender-responsive peacebuilding while building skills in gender analysis, gender-responsive programme design, monitoring and evaluation of UN Volunteers



GENDER-RESPONSIVE PEACEBUILDING

//UN Volunteers are in a privileged position to be able to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

Ms. Päivi Kannisto, Chief of the Peace and Security Section of UN Women

WOMEN AND ARMED CONFLICT

Women often bear the brunt of armed conflict. From sexual violence to the emergence of a high proportion of female-headed households; to a decrease in girls' enrollment in school, conflicts are highly gendered. Maternal mortality, for example, increases by 152.8% in comparison to the global rate (see graph, UN Women, 2013).



GENDER EQUALITY IN PEACEBUILDING

//without women's engagement from the earlier moment's of attempting to end the violence to the latter stages of consolidating the peace, the dangers of relapse are greatly heightened.
Advisory Group of Experts on the Peacebuilding Architecture Review, 2015

7 POINT-ACTION PLAN

In 2010, the 7PAP was put forward, an action plan highlighting the participation of women in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning, post-conflict financing, gender-responsive civilian capacity, women's representation in post-conflict governance, rule of law, and economic recovery - to make sure that women are equally included in peacebuilding processes.



UNV'S COMMITMENT

To support the 7PAP, UN Volunteers dedicates 15% of its total funds to gender-responsive peacebuilding and has deployed 21 UNVs to support the implementation of the Gender Promotion Initiative. A further 51 UN Volunteers were trained in participatory workshops.

VOLUNTEERS AS PEACEBUILDERS

//UN Volunteers are ideal interlocutors to deliver constructive messages about participatory processes, building trust and promoting dialogue, civic responsibility, solidarity and compassion, because the underlying foundation of all these peace-related concepts is precisely voluntary engagement, which UN Volunteers embody and promote.

Toily Kurbanov, Deputy Executive Coordinator UNV



[This workshop capacitated me a lot. It is heart-warming to know we are doing this for a good cause with many other enthusiastic volunteers across the globe]

Faith Bwibo, UN Women Kenya, National Volunteer

A visual shared on the UNV Twitter account, Janna Schneider

Day 1:

Session 1: Official Opening and Introduction

Participants to the Second Learning and Strategy Workshop on Gender-responsive Peacebuilding were welcomed by Ms. Karin Fueg, Deputy Country Representative Kenya, UN Women; Mr. Tapiwa Kamuruko, Regional Manager, UNV ESARO; and Ms. Sarah Douglas, Gender Advisor at PBSO.



Welcome and opening remarks were given (from left to right) by UN Women Deputy Country Representative Kenya Karin Fueg, Regional Manager UNV ESARO Tapiwa Kamuruko and PBSO Gender Advisor Sarah Douglas. Photo: UNV

Session 2: The Normative Framework on Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding and new Policy Trends

Two presentations were made on the normative framework for gender-responsive peacebuilding: “Sustaining Peace and Women, Peace & Security”, by Julius Otim, UN Women and Sarah Douglas, PBSO; and “Youth, Peace & Security, the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the Gender & Youth Promotion Initiative (GYPI),” by Berith Karasch, PBSO. Highlights include:

The Sustaining Peace Agenda which “(...) should be broadly understood as a goal and process to build a common vision of a society, ensuring that the needs of all segments of the population are taken into account, which encompasses activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, addressing root causes, assisting parties to conflict to end hostilities, ensuring national reconciliation, and moving towards reconstruction and development (A/RES/70/262 and S/RES/2282)”

The Sustainable Development Goals. *SDGs should drive peace-building, because:*

1. *the different issues faced by men and women in a conflict are interdependent. People experience issues related to peace, security, development and human rights.”*
2. *Violent conflict is the main obstacle to reach SDGs.*

The Role of Youth and Youth, Peace and Security. *Participation, Protection, Prevention, Partnership, Disengagement and Reintegration as five pillars for action (S/RES/2250). Large youth population presents a unique demographic dividend that can contribute to lasting peace and economic prosperity if inclusive policies are in place. Youth should be actively engaged in shaping lasting peace and contribution to justice and reconciliation. Disruption of youth’s access to education and economic opportunities has a dramatic impact on durable peace and reconciliation.*

The Peacebuilding Fund’s Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative GYPI. *Special initiative as expression of the Fund’s commitment to inclusive peacebuilding, which supports the empowerment of women and recognizes the role of young people as central to the relevance and effectiveness of PBF’s overall peacebuilding portfolio.*

Session 3: Gender-Sensitive Conflict Analysis: Presentation and Case Study

Sarah Douglas of PBSO presented how gender should be integrated in conflict analysis. The overview focused on using a gender-responsive stakeholder assessment, causal analysis, and an analysis of conflict drivers / factors that build peace. She emphasized the following:

- The gender aspects need to be built into the overall conflict analysis processes and not ran as a stand-alone or parallel process. Having integrated gender into the design, tools and process gives a better opportunity of having gender findings and outcomes, which would be the basis for further prioritization and planning of peace programming.
- Gender-responsive conflict analysis does not automatically lead to gender-responsive programming, and additional efforts, capacity and partnerships are required to translate the outcomes of the analysis into programming.
- In context of the Sustaining Peace Agenda, and as an outcome of three peace and security reviews held in 2015, there is a call for shared analysis, collective outcome and common strategic planning. The quality of these processes directly depends on the inclusivity and engagement of various partners and beneficiaries, therefore bringing gender on board increases the quality, credibility and sustainability.
- Gender relations intersect with many other lines of social cleavage, such as class, race, ethnicity, age and geographical location, to determine the major actors in a

conflict and the relative capabilities of different actors to intensify or resolve conflict.

- Identification of the context for the analysis implies the need to have an actual analysis rather than assumptions about gender relations. Conflict changes gender norms and gender norms too change conflict. Therefore, the analysis of gender relations, roles, power relations before and after the conflict helps identifying the opportunities for peace and gaps in the capacities that could be addressed through UN programming.
- Conflict analysis can include dimensions such as the broader context, conflict dynamics, key issues and root causes, key actors and their relations and opportunities for peace.

Further participants worked on a fictional scenario “Karibasa” and practiced applying elements of gender-responsive conflict analysis to the context description in line with the following questions:

- What are the causes of conflict? What are the gender dimensions?
- Who are the stakeholders? How do gender relations affect the way women engage in, are affected by, and seek to resolve conflict?
- What are the conflict drivers and peace factors? What are the gender dimensions? How does gender affect the transition from crisis?



Hemlata Rai from Nepal as International UN Volunteer together with the rest develop gender-responsive conflict analysis. Photo: UNV

DAY 2

Session 4 and 5: Case Studies on Implementation of PBF Gender Promotion Initiative (GPI) projects and Discussion on Overcoming Challenges

Participants working in GYPI 2016 projects in Cote d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Liberia and Mali, presented their work, including achievements and challenges. On the basis of the presentations, participants discussed in groups their experience of overcoming challenges in gender mainstreaming as well as personal challenges as UNVs and shared some factors that enabled them to succeed. Key points include:

- Coordination and competition: including keeping up to date with events and activities on a national, regional and global level as well as between the different UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes;
- Funding and resources;
- Gender mainstreaming versus gender as an “ad-on”;
- Planning versus implementation, especially given the rather short project cycles;
- High turnover of gender focal points and experts;
- Stimulating behavioural change and dealing with social and cultural obstacles;
- Men as partners for gender equality and women’s empowerment

Session 6: Gender Mainstreaming Principles in Planning & Design – Part I



International and national UNVs deployed in various countries discuss gender-responsive conflict analysis during day two of the workshop. Photo: UNV

Sarah Douglas and Berith Karasch of PBSO presented on the theory of change and strategic outcomes. Key issues included:

- Difference between strategic priorities versus strategic outcomes: Strategic priority – a broad conceptual area of work identified in a conflict analysis; Strategic Outcome – transforms a strategic priority into a context-specific desired result;
- Theory of Change (ToC): behind the strategic outcome is a theory about why this particular outcome will bring about positive change, the underlying assumptions that will lead to the intended change underlined by evidence, the WHY is what needs to be articulated by the ToC. Can be project specific or global;
- Logic Model: lists components in causal chain, addresses the HOW, is project specific.

Participants worked on the fictional scenario “Karibasa” and practiced in groups the development of a gender-sensitive strategic priority, one outcome and the Theory of Change. The various group results were then via call presented to Tammy Smith, Senior Advisor and M&E Expert at PBSO in New York.

Day 3

Session 7: Resource Mobilization

Philomena Makena Mathiu from UN Women Nairobi led the session on resource mobilization. Key take-aways include:

- Focus on partner success to build your success: commit to a solution that meets the clients need, intent counts more than technique, mutual value;
- Value Calling Techniques: prioritize, prepare, plan;
- Donor Stewardship: engage donors in programme events & meetings with projects beneficiaries, regular update and feedback to partner on status of project, reports must be high quality and submitted on time, make your partner your champion and thought leader;
- Use of coherent approach, more joint analysis, collective outcomes and joint documents.

Session 8: Speed Dating: Women’s Participation in Peacebuilding

Participants met with UN staff working on different facets of peacebuilding:

- ***Peacebuilding and Environmental Challenges*** – Mr. Oli Brown, UNEP
- ***Security Sector Reform, Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration*** – Mr. Julius Otim, UN Women

- **Financing for Gender Equality and Gender Marker** – Ms. Sarah Douglas, PBSO
- **National Action Plans and Peacekeeping Operations** – Ms. Idil Absiye, UN Women
- **Youth-inclusive peacebuilding** – Ms. Berith Karasch, PBSO
- **Communications and Media** – Mr. Patterson Siema, UN Women
- **Rule of Law / Transitional Justice** – Ms. Norul Rashid, UN WOMEN
- **UNV Issues** – Mr. Wouter Thiebou, UN Volunteers



Participants in group discussions with Wouter Thiebou, Programme Analyst, UN Volunteers, during the Global Gender-responsive Peacebuilding Learning and Strategy Workshop in Nairobi. Photo: UNV

Session 9: Gender Mainstreaming Principles in Planning & Design – Part II

As the second part of the exercise, participants integrated the feedback received from Tammy Smith and revised their Theory of Change and outcome accordingly. In addition, participants developed one indicator to measure the expected outcome. The results were discussed in plenum and peer feedback was given.

Session 10 and 11: Knowledge-Building and Learning, Evaluation, Next Steps and Way Forward

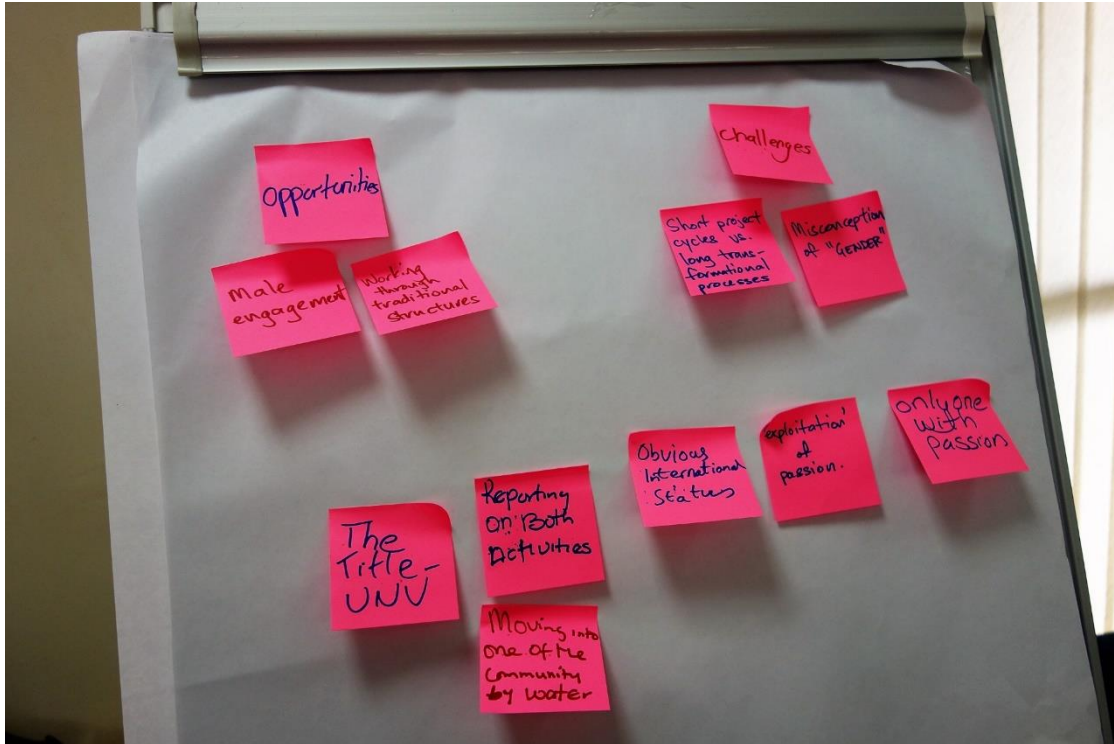
Participants shared feedback on the workshop, and challenges discussed the previous day were summarized and suggestions for action points were developed:

- There is no **induction programme** at the various duty stations that UNVs are posted to which negatively affects the flow of information
- Lack of **handover notes** limits UNVs' abilities to follow up and also to get detailed information on previous engagements
- There is a need to **streamline reporting lines** for UNVs working directly with implementing partners. This could be through clear guidelines on what percentage of work time do volunteers spend with the implementing partners vis-à-vis the recruiting agencies.
- Recruiting agencies should also clarify along with PBSO and UNV, the **percentage of time Volunteers** spend on their projects and per cent of time working on other requirements for the office. (The organizing team suggests 70 / 30.)
- There is a need to develop a **reporting template** that UNVs would utilize to facilitate and regularize feedback.
- The **development of standard checklists** (i.e. for procurement, organizing stakeholder meetings, communications, etc.) could facilitate UNV's work and avoid wasting time on processes.
- UN Volunteer's contractual modalities are often misinterpreted and they are regarded as junior staff. This lowers morale as UNVs are highly experienced just like other staff.

Outcome and lessons learned

The Global Gender-responsive Peacebuilding Learning and Strategy Workshop was an overall success. The global workshop also has illustrated a strong partnership between the three agencies within the gender-responsive peacebuilding programming framework. The sessions were evaluated very well and it was suggested to organize these workshops yearly. The workshop has not only further strengthened the capacities of UN Volunteers, but has also provided a space for cross-country learning, exchange and solid knowledge capturing in enhancing the implementation of future gender-responsive peacebuilding programming in Peacebuilding Fund eligible countries.

There were a few lessons to be learned, especially concerning the access to the UNON complex. UN badges from different countries are not automatically accepted. UN Volunteers needed to have been registered in advance. This cost unnecessary delay on the opening day. In terms of visa for Kenya, everything ran smooth, unlike last year with the workshop being organized in the USA. UNV, PBSO and UN Women hope to organize the workshop next year in the MENA region, Amman or in Istanbul.



Participants shared opportunities and challenges they encountered while working in the field of gender-responsive peacebuilding as UN Volunteers. Photo: UNV

Why women involved in peace and security decisions improve effectiveness and sustainability



by Impactpool

Share this article



Sarah Douglas, Gender Adviser at the UN Peacebuilding Support Office (UN-PBSO) is writing a guest blog at Impactpool. She shares her experiences from a recent Learning and Strategy Workshop on Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding (#GRPB) in Nairobi. Twenty-five UN Volunteers were gathered to share their experiences, learn from each other and build a network of colleagues and friends to help them overcome the many difficulties they face in challenging contexts. Sarah will be a returning blogger at Impactpool, so more from Sarah in the near future.



They came from ten countries around Africa and as far away as Guatemala representing thirteen nationalities. Twenty-five UN Volunteers gathered in Nairobi last week for the second Learning and Strategy Workshop on Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding (#GRP) organized by UN Volunteers, UN Women and the UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO). The Volunteers are making a unique contribution to increasing women's participation in peacebuilding and utilizing gender-responsive approaches to improve peacebuilding outcomes.

They came to share their experiences, learn from each other and build a network of colleagues and friends to help them overcome the many difficulties they face in challenging contexts like Mali, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia and elsewhere. According to Wouter Theibou, the Programme Specialist for Peacebuilding at UN Volunteers' headquarters in Bonn, the workshop was an opportunity "to find common strategies to effectively deliver on peace and development." Working on gender equality is difficult everywhere in the world, but often particularly so in post-conflict and fragile settings. Strong networks of practitioners across the globe is particularly important when it comes to gender because our work is often under-funded, under-staffed and marginalized. Learning from each other, we can share success and commiserate over failures, thereby strengthening our understanding of what can work.

Since 2014, UN Women, UN Volunteers and the UN Peacebuilding Support Office have partnered to deploy pairs of national and international UN Volunteers to support projects under the Peacebuilding Fund's **Gender Promotion Initiative**. The Gender Promotion Initiative is a special call for proposals on gender-responsive peacebuilding in select countries. In 2016, the Peacebuilding Fund allocated funding directly to civil society organizations for the first time.

In Guatemala, the Volunteers are supporting the "Grandmothers of Sepur Zarco" to hold perpetrators of sexual slavery to justice years after the country's long civil war. This work resulted in the **first ever conviction of conflict-related sexual violence in a domestic court** in 2016, which UN Women and partners are now following up on to make sure the survivors get justice.

In Liberia, the Volunteers are supporting Educare, a Liberian civil society organization, to engage women through Peace Huts to mediate conflicts over natural resources in areas where multi-national companies are exploiting and profiting from Liberia's abundant ecological and geological wealth.

Recognizing women's distinct knowledge and analysis of conflict drivers and patterns, Volunteers in Cote d'Ivoire are supporting a UN Women project to increase women's role in early warning and conflict prevention.

In Mali, Volunteers are supporting **InterPeace** and the Malian Institute for Peace Action Research (IMRAP) to improve the public's confidence in security institutions through increasing women's participation in the security sector.

As one of the facilitators of this workshop, I had the privilege to share and learn from the participants as well. We now have near **insurmountable evidence** about the difference that women's participation in peace and security makes in terms of effectiveness and sustainability. But, we still see too few women when it comes to peace and security decision-making and too few resources and opportunities for women's participation in peacebuilding. Across the world, political resistance and entrenched bias (that can even sometimes manifest in violence) continue to limit women's career growth, access to resources and power and the very ability to care for ourselves and our families. Decades of experience shows that these barriers can best be overcome through strong networks of like-minded policy-makers and practitioners. By learning from each other, the UN Volunteers and the facilitation team are contributing to a support system and a global community committed to increasing women's participation in peacebuilding.

Hemlata Rai, an International Volunteer from Nepal working in Liberia made the connection between her volunteerism and women peacebuilders on the ground: "Women are always more affected by conflict and they will have their own solutions to propose. I think Volunteerism is a way to have a better connection to the community we are there to serve."


Sarah Douglas is the Gender Adviser at the UN Peacebuilding Support Office. Previously, she was a Policy Specialist in the Peace and Security team at UN Women, leading the sections to work on gender-responsive peacebuilding. Prior to joining UN Women, she worked for UNDP and the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) on DDR and Community Security and Arms Control programmes in Sudan and South Sudan, ensuring that gender and women's issues were integrated throughout programme design, implementation and monitoring. She was with UNIFEM Peace and Security section from 2003 to 2006. She has an MSc in Gender and Development from the London School of Economics and an undergraduate degree in Women's Studies from the University of Michigan.

Photo: Castro Omondi @2017

https://www.impactpool.org/articles/women-in-peace-and-security-builds-sustainable-peace?publish=2017-11-24&utm_source=Impactpool+Newsletter&utm_campaign=eef74fe9b4-Weekly+News+17+November&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_daf103bef7-eef74fe9b4-282369961

Annex 2


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Second Learning and Strategy Workshop on gender-responsive peacebuilding for UN Volunteers

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 **UN Volunteers**
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Second Learning and Strategy Workshop on gender-responsive peacebuilding for UN Volunteers (7-9 November 2017, Nairobi, Kenya.)

Categorie **Non-profit en activisme**

Licentie **Standaard YouTube-licentie**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oYCwCWoJhA0>



UN VOLUNTEERS

SECOND LEARNING AND STRATEGY WORKSHOP ON GENDER-RESPONSIVE PEACEBUILDING FOR UNVOLUNTEERS

7 - 9 November 2017, Nairobi



[The world needs strong women and men to change the pervasive gender stereotypes that exist. It is awesome to contribute as a UN Volunteer to this battle]

Omnia Ahmed, UNDP Sudan, National Volunteer