



Women, Peace and Security: Implementing UN SC Resolution 1325 as a mechanism to support national efforts to prevent and respond to conflict related sexual violence

UN ACTION MPTF PROJECT ANNUAL REPORT - 2017

Country	Jordan
Project Start Date	(08/16)
Project Completion Date	(10/18)
UN Implementing Entities	UN WOMEN and UNICEF
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1. Background

This project, implemented by UN Women and UNICEF in Jordan, aims to support the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW) in two key areas of its current work. These are the development and passage of a time-bound action oriented National Action Plan (NAP) on United Nations Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 1325 (2000) and its subsequent resolutions¹, and the development of technical capacity of security actors in Jordan in SGBV-related protection. In doing so, the project seeks to address sexual and other forms of gender based violence (SGBV) in Jordan in two ways: i) developing a comprehensive and budgeted framework of the key policy and delivery gaps in protection and relief, and the actions that all relevant stakeholders can take to address them, and ii) working with and training Jordanian security actors to ensure they are better equipped to address issues of SGBV and sexual violence in conflict (SViC). The sectors of Jordanian security forces being targeted in particular are the police (including the Family Protection Department), the gendarmerie and the military, including border guards, in addition to other forces.

UN Women brings its global expertise on women, peace and security, and on NAP development to this project. This is bolstered by its long-standing relationship with JNCW. UNICEF brings to the project its global and country specific expertise on social protection

¹ UN SCr 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) and 2122 (2013).

systems with a strong emphasis on GBV in emergencies, and expertise in child protection as it relates to sexual violence in conflict.

UN Women in Jordan is implementing three projects related to women, peace and security and ensures synergy and collaboration between the components of these projects, as laid out in the project document. The UN Action component focuses on conflict related sexual violence issues under Jordan's 1325 NAP while the others provide more general overall support to the NAP development and gender responsive security sector reform, including to Jordan's role as a troop contributing country on peacekeeping.

2. Project Implementation – Overview and Results in 2017

Output 1 NAP secretariat has financial and technical capacity	
Progress in implementing activities	Financial and technical support and guidance to the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW) - the Secretariat for the Jordan National Action Plan on 1325 - was provided throughout the year, while the JONAP 1325 costs, narrative and logical framework, which includes outcome level indicators, were finalized. The Secretariat was also supported in implementing an advocacy plan targeting promotion of Women, Peace and Security in Jordan, which includes promotional activities via the Secretariat's Facebook page, mapping of CSOs and institutions, and conducting a range of engagement activities on Women, Peace and Security with youth, activists, journalists, media agencies, civil society, security sector actors and government stakeholders.
Progress in achieving output	<p>Indicator 1: Secretariat is deemed capable and functioning (UNAOuc.3.1). Indicator 2: The M&E framework is in line with good practices. Indicator 3: The number of CSOs approached (target 30) and number of CSOs involved in coordination and/or review mechanisms (target 15).</p> <p>Indicator 1: The National Coordinator and the Project Officer of the JONAP 1325 Secretariat continued to lead the finalization of the JONAP throughout 2017. An additional staff member was recruited by the Secretariat to provide additional targeted support on security sector-related aspects of the JONAP development, while the Secretary General of JNCW engaged in strategic guidance, and encouraged political buy-ins by key governmental counterparts.</p> <p>Indicator 2: The M&E framework was developed during the previous reporting period and outcome level indicators were integrated as part of the JONAP logical framework.</p>

	<p>Indicator 3: Civil Society has been closely engaged throughout the entire JONAP 1325 drafting process. A total of 21 CSOs are members of the National Coalition for 1325, and are therefore regularly involved in the NAP coordination and review mechanisms. Civil Society was also broadly consulted during the initial drafting of the NAP logical framework in 2016. Since then, over 30 CSOs have been reached throughout the NAP development process.</p>
Results (narrative)	<p>The NAP Secretariat led the finalization of the JONAP 1325, in close collaboration with the NAP Steering Committee and members of the 1325 Coalition.</p>

<p>Output 2 Implementation of the NAP kick-started for CRSV related activities</p>	
Progress in implementing activities	<p>In support of the overall goals of the project, and in collaboration with the UN Action-funded components of the project, the following activities took place during the reporting year:</p> <p>UN Women provided technical guidance to JNCW and its partner, NAMA Strategic Intelligence Solutions (contracted by NATO), as they conducted a Gender Audit of the Police, Civil Defense and Gendarmerie. The audit seeks to identify gaps and recommendations for securing the meaningful participation and leadership of women in all parts of the security sector. The audit's findings will also support the identification of gaps that must be addressed within the security sector as it increases its capacity to respond to incidents of CRSV.</p> <p>With financial contributions from UN Action, UN Women planned to organize a regional civil society exchange meeting on CRSV in December. Unfortunately, the Jordanian government experienced delays in securing visas for all participants, the meeting has been rescheduled for February 2018.</p> <p>Further activities addressing this output are planned for the next reporting period.</p>
Progress in achieving output	<p>Indicator: Financial volume invested in initiatives addressing CRSV (target at least USD 50,000).</p> <p>Implementation of additional CRSV-related activities will follow the launch of the JONAP 1325, which is scheduled to take place in March 2018. Activities are being targeted and organized in advance of the JONAP 1325 to preempt potential delays stemming from the launch.</p>

Results (narrative)	No significant results to report from 2017 in support of output 2, as the implementation of JONAP-related activities will take place in tandem with the JONAP launch to be held in February 2018.
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Output 3. JONAP experience shared internationally	
Progress in implementing activities	<p>In support of the project’s overall goals, and in addition to the UN Action-funded activities UN Women implemented under this project, the following activities, funded from other sources, took place during the reporting year:</p> <p>UN Women organized a roundtable dialogue with international partners to introduce the draft Action Plan, generate interest in financing the JONAP, and initiate discussion about how the international community can support the capacity of JNCW to lead coordination and implementation of JONAP. During the reporting period JNCW shared its experiences on NAP development and WPS by hosting a delegation from Yemen. JNCW also engaged with stakeholders from 37 Civil Society Organizations from Tunisia, Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq, Palestine and Jordan during the UN Women Palestine facilitated CSO regional workshop, which was organized in coordination with JNCW and UN Women Jordan in August. Video capturing the development of the JONAP 1325 was filmed and finalized, and will be used as an advocacy tool at national and international levels.</p>
Progress in achieving output	<p>Indicator: number of exchanges on NAP development (target at least 2).</p> <p>This target has been achieved.</p> <p>The first exchange of information about NAP 1325 development took place in 2016, via a study tour to Finland by the Steering Committee. The JNCW also participated in two regional exchange workshops on NAP development – one organized by UN Women Palestine in coordination with JNCW and UN Women in Jordan and one organized by the League of Arab States. JNCW also engaged in bilateral discussions and sharing of experiences with Yemen in August 2017. In addition, JNCW briefed 17 Donor representatives on the NAP via a Donor Roundtable organized in October 2017, with also included key members of the NAP 1325 Steering Committee.</p>
Results (narrative)	A video sharing experience of developing the JONAP was finalized. Three exchange events in which the JONAP experience was shared took place during 2017.

Output 4 Enhance the quality of response to GBV and women's sustained participation in Jordanian security force
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<p>Progress in implementing activities:</p>	<p>Pertaining to project components implemented by UNICEF, the following activities were implemented:</p> <p>4.1 Development of Jordan-specific training materials (tailored from international trainings).</p> <p>Following the recruitment of a consultant foundation, in the second half of 2017 the consultants undertook a desk review of the available existing manuals and training materials of Security Forces in Jordan, as well as other manuals on GBV and Child Protection produced at national and international levels. Concurrently, the consultants engaged with six agencies and training institutions² of the Public Security Directorate to analyse their training needs. These steps informed the development of Jordan-specific training packages on GBV and Violence Against Children (VAC). As of end of December 2017, the core training materials were drafted and are currently under review by the Technical Reference Group of members of the security forces³; with supplemental modules for specific agency mandates to be completed by Q2 of 2018. After the Technical Reference Group clears the core training materials, a validation training will be held and the core module finalized in in Q1 2018. Each agency will review and clear its own mandate-specific supplemental module, and the Training of Trainers (TOT) for each participating security force will take place with a target completion of June 2018 for all trainings of trainers.</p> <p>4.2 Provision of training to male and female military, gendarmerie and police members in preparation of peacekeeping operations.</p> <p>UNICEF technical staff provided two trainings on the Child Rights Convention, Child Protection, and Gender Based Violence to male and female police officers, at the Jordanian Police's Peacekeeping Operations Training Centre in Naur, Jordan, in June and December 2017. As referenced in the project proposal, these trainings are not covered by funds from UNA but reported here based on the logframe.</p> <p>4.3 Provision of training to male and female domestic military, gendarmerie and police members on GBV.</p> <p>The first training is expected to take place in Q1 2018. Following the completion and review of the training modules, they will be piloted in one training session, then finalized for use with Training of Trainers sessions with the different arms of the security forces.</p>
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² Including the Family Protection Division; Juvenile Protection Division; Preventive Security; the Peacekeeping Training Institute; King Abdullah Training City; and the Royal Police Academy

³ The Technical Reference Group is chaired by the Director of the Family Protection Division (FPD) of the Jordan National Police and includes representatives of 8 other branches and training institutions of the Public Security Directorate including the Juvenile Protection Division (JPD); Syrian Refugee Affairs Directorate (SRAD); Peacekeeping Division; Preventive Security; Operations and Training Unit; Training Management Department; King Abdullah Training City; and the Royal Police Academy.

	<p>In addition, funded by sources other than UN Action, the following activities pertaining to UN Women’s support for the security sector took place during the reporting year:</p> <p>In collaboration with the Swedish Police and DPKO, and with financial support from the governments of Finland and Sweden, UN Women organized a workshop in October 2017 that identified barriers and solutions to increasing the number of Jordanian women deployed to peacekeeping operations. The workshop was attended by thirteen women and nine men from Jordanian Police Forces and two men from Gendarmerie. In 2017 UN Women also organized trainings targeting Jordanian Armed Forces engaged in both the national and UN Peacekeeping activities. 33 male and 3 female soldiers attended a one-day session on gender and CRSV as part of the Military Observers pre-deployment training course, while a two-day dedicated session on WPS with focus on protection responsibilities was delivered to 30 servicewomen and 35 servicemen at JAF. In addition, 15 Jordanian soldiers, among them 10 female officers, were supported in capacity-building sessions on gender and conflict-related sexual violence aspects of Protection of Civilian and Child Protection mandates, thereby reinforcing expertise within JAF on Sexual Violence in Conflict, as part of a two-day workshop organized by UN Women in November.</p>
<p>Progress in achieving output (please use indicator):</p>	<p>Indicators: Training modules in line with international standards and best practices # of national security forces staff, disaggregated by gender, trained on gender equality, GBV and protection (target: 1000) # of gender sensitive trainings (target: not less than 10) (Both indicators apply to 4.2 and 4.3)</p> <p>During the reporting period, the draft core training modules were developed, informed by desk review of national training resources and international manuals. The national consultant institution engaged an international expert on Gender Based Violence in Emergencies and Child Protection to support drafting the modules, which include a short session that can be appended to non-specialized training courses as well as a dedicated training course for security forces. As of end of reporting period, the modules are in draft and require technical review and testing; the agency-specific modules are also pending development. As the training materials are yet to be finalized, the delivery of training to the security forces has not commenced; progress for the other two indicators is expected in Q1 and Q2 2018.</p>
<p>Results (narrative)</p>	<p>While delivery has been delayed due to challenge of identifying a qualified consultant, the engagement with security forces, specifically the Family Protection Department (FPD) and other agencies and training institutions of the Public Security Directorate (PSD) was initiated, and the draft core training modules were developed. While further engagement is needed to refine the core and agency-specific modules and establish the training of Trainers schedule, the foundation to complete the deliverables is in place.</p>

Outcome: The Government of Jordan adopts and implements a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325	
Progress in achieving outcome (please use indicator):	<p>Indicator 1: The NAP was finalized in accordance with internationally recognized good practices.</p> <p>Indicator 2: Examples of initiatives to implement the CRSV provision of the NAP (target at least 2).</p> <p>In 2017 the JONAP was costed and the NAP logical framework and narrative were finalized. The finalized JONAP 1325, including its logical framework and outcome level indicators, is fully in line with good practices.</p>
Results and Impact (narrative)	<p>The prime minister and cabinet endorsed the JONAP 1325 on 3 December 2017. Throughout the year, the JONAP 1325 benefitted from substantial engagement across all sectors, including consultations with civil society in the different governorates throughout Jordan. The final JONAP includes the following CRSV specific outputs: 3.3.2: “Instruments to monitor, document and report GBV and CRSV are created – linked to national structures and systems,” and 3.3.3: “Prosecutors, judges and the security sector are trained on how to handle GBV and CRSV, and promote access to safe reporting channels”</p> <p>Taking actions related to indicator 2 will be an immediate priority once the JONAP 1325 is launched in March 2018, to maintain constant efforts towards implementation of CRSV related activities.</p>

3. Sustainability

By assisting the NAP Secretariat both financially and technically, JNCW has been able to take a leading role in finalizing the NAP, and to engage in initial discussions within governmental counterparts on implementation and monitoring mechanisms, as well as on allocation of national budget resources to the implementation of the NAP. JNCW has effectively brokered a close relationship with the office of Prime Minister, who, soon after the NAP launch, sent letters to all government ministries, officially informing them of the JONAP and requesting their support and engagement in its implementation. JNCW has also been able to engage and contribute significantly to regional-level dialogues on WPS, and has provided messages and knowledge about international best practices relating to NAP development. Ongoing effort is taking place to strengthen the institutional capacity and positioning of JNCW supported by UN Women. In addition, initial discussions are taking place between the Tunisian and Jordanian governmental leads on NAP 1325, to organize bilateral meetings and dialogues in which Jordanian representatives can support the Tunisian government’s efforts to finalize their National Action Plan.

By strengthening the security forces trainers through the development of the GBV modules for security forces and training their trainers it is expected that the participating agencies and training institutions will adopt and use the resources for their future training plans. The approach of a core module, with agency or mandate-specific supplements is also intended to make the materials adaptable for other security forces or institutions that may also wish to use the materials.

4. Lessons-Learned & Best practices

In early 2017, JNCW and UN Women agreed that the initially drafted logical framework needed to be more strategic, focused and measurable, delaying the adoption and launch of the framework. This has also delayed the initiation and implementation of the CRSV-related components of the project. However, the amended document now responds more adequately to internationally-recognized good practices, and includes strong language on CRSV as a critical element within one of the outcomes.

The establishment of JNCW as a NAP Secretariat and as a body dedicated to supporting and sustaining the NAP process has been critical to the success and completion the NAP 1325. Further capacity strengthening is necessary to ensure effective and coordinated implementation of the JONAP. However, the strong relationships that JNCW has been able to form across the ministries, security sector and civil society organizations through the National Coalition on 1325 should also support a smooth transition from the JONAP's development phase to an inclusive and participatory implementation phase.

The primary challenge in regards to GBV training for security forces has been the delay in recruiting the consultant to develop the materials and deliver the trainings, with the selected consultant signing the contract almost 13 months after the project start date and 4 months prior to the end date. The revised workplan aims to complete materials development (core and tailored modules) by April 2018, and Trainings of Trainers by the end of September 2018. During the remaining project period, coaching and follow up support will be provided to the Security Forces Trainers during their training activities. To ensure adequate time to implement the activities under Output 4 (and other Outputs of the project), a No-Cost Extension has been approved until October 2018.

Another challenge encountered during the phase of assessing the existing training materials and needs of different agencies, was misunderstandings between the consultant and some of the participating police agencies. In some cases, some information or materials were withheld due to the standard policies or practices of the police forces, and was interpreted by the consultant as a gap, which misrepresented the existing course coverage or training provided by security forces. The formation of the technical reference group was a good practice to facilitate the engagement between the consultant and the security forces; additionally it may be beneficial to include individuals with specific police or security forces background or training experience in future assessment or training teams to ensure the strongest possible collaborations.