



**MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT**

FINAL PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE

Participating UN Organization(s): UNICEF and UN Women	Project Title: 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
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UN Action pillar of activity: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge building <input type="checkbox"/> Support to UN system at country level	Reporting Period: August 2016 – March 2019
Project Budget: 602,640 USD	

List Implementing Partners: Participating UN organizations: UNICEF, UN Women National implementing partners: Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW)	Project Coverage/Scope: Jordan (also covering Syrian refugees)
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Project Duration/Closed Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 2016-March 2019 • A no cost extension was granted until 31 March 2019

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

I. Purpose

The purpose of this project was to support the development and passage of a time-bound action-oriented National Action Plan (NAP) on United Nations Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and its subsequent resolutions¹, which was made possible through a consultative process guided by broad participation, localization and commitment. Secondly, the project sought to develop the technical capacity of security actors in Jordan on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)-related protection. In doing this, the project sought to address SGBV in Jordan in two ways – i) by galvanizing commitment and action from all relevant stakeholders in Jordan – national and international, governmental and nongovernmental, on issues of SGBV and Sexual Violence in Conflict (SViC) through the development of a budgeted framework of the key interventions needed to address protection and relief-related policy and delivery gaps and, ii) by working with and training national security protection actors in Jordan to ensure they are better equipped to tackle and address issues of gender-based violence (GBV) and SViC. The sections of Jordan’s security forces targeted were the police (including the Family Protection Department (FPD)), gendarmerie and the military, including border guards and other forces.

The main implementing partners were UNICEF and UN Women in Jordan, which worked with the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW). UN Women brought its global expertise on women, peace and security, in addition to its expertise on NAP development to this project. This was bolstered by its long-standing relationship and engagement with the JNCW and the fact that UN Women Jordan was implementing three projects related to women, peace and security, which ensured synergy and collaboration between the components of these projects. The UN Action component focused on conflict-related sexual violence issues under Jordan’s 1325 NAP while the others provided 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.

UNICEF brought its global and country-specific expertise on social protection systems, with a strong emphasis on SGBV in emergencies, and on child protection, as it relates to SViC. Specifically, in Jordan, the work implemented by UNICEF was built around a three-year protocol signed in 2018 with the Public Security Directorate (PSD). The protocol aims to provide technical support to the security sector for strengthening their work to be child-friendly and gender-sensitive. Funds from the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict were used to implement various components of this protocol, namely: i) creating a quality response system to respond to and prevent GBV, including SGBV; ii) mainstreaming the work implemented in the area of prevention of violence against children (VAC); iii) strengthening restorative justice for children, and d) strengthening the system to protect children from online child sexual exploitation.

This project relates to UN Action’s 2017-2018 Strategic Framework of UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict and the overarching goal of UN Action, that CRSV is prevented, survivors’ needs are met, and accountability is enhanced. This project relates to UNA’s mission to develop context-appropriate, catalytic tools and resources to fill cross-sector gaps in knowledge, practices, advocacy and technical expertise for improved survivor-centred response. It is equally in line with UNA’s task of strengthening the technical expertise of institutional, operational, national and other key actors to prevent and address CRSV. Finally, this project is in keeping with UNA’s efforts to establish institutional and technological links between various CRSV information management platforms to enable ethical data

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

collection and sharing in support of Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting arrangements (MARA) and locally-relevant prevention and response strategies.

The main outcome of the project was achieved: the JNCW, as the NAP Secretariat, was able to lead the finalization of the JONAP 1325, in close collaboration with the NAP Steering Committee and members of the 1325 National Coalition, which included 19 civil society organizations. The Jordanian NAP 1325 was finalized and adopted by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, and includes the following CRSV-specific outcomes:

- Outcome 3.3 Government agencies, local communities, media and civil society have increased knowledge of the negative effects of gender-based violence (GBV) and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), and how to address them, with actions undertaken to strengthen services and GBV-related prosecutions;
- Outcome 3.4 Women at risk of, or having survived, GBV/CRSV have increased access to gender-sensitive services

In addition, the JONAP has the following four CRSV-specific outputs:

- Output 3.3.1 Advocacy and community outreach campaigns regarding the negative effects of GBV and CRSV are conducted.
- Output 3.3.2 Instruments to monitor, document and report GBV and CRSV are created, linked to national structures and systems.
- Output 3.3.3 Prosecutors, judges and the security sectors are trained on how to handle GBV and CRSV and promote access to safe reporting channels.
- Output 3.4.2 Obstacles that prevent women's access to medical, psychosocial and legal support after having experienced GBV or CRSV are identified and tackled.

In addition to the successful passage of the JONAP, the project also increased the capacity of national security sector actors and institutions around CRSV. A plethora of training activities, workshops and exchanges were held to further this goal, as well as the creation of Jordan-specific training modules. More details are provided under the Results section.

The main outputs of the UNA project, specified as follows, were also on-track to being realized:

- Output 1: NAP Secretariat has financial and technical capacity
- Output 2: Implementation of the NAP kick-started for CRSV-related activities
- Output 3: JONAP experience shared internationally
- Output 4: Enhance the quality of response to GBV and women's sustained participation in Jordanian security force

Output 1

Indicator 1: Secretariat is deemed capable and functioning (UNAOuc.3.1).

The Secretariat, JNCW, was deemed capable and functioning. The National Coordinator and the Project Officer of the JONAP 1325 Secretariat led the finalization of the JONAP, which was launched in March 2018, alongside a staff member that 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.

Indicator 2: The M&E framework is in line with good practices.

The M&E framework was developed in 2016 and outcome-level indicators were integrated as part of the JONAP logical framework in 2017. Indicators were established at the outcome level in the finalized and

adopted JONAP and in November 2018 a workshop was held with the JONAP technical working group that further refined the M&E framework and finalized indicators and baselines at the outcome, output and activity levels.

Indicator 3: The number of CSOs approached (target 30) and number of CSOs involved in coordination and/or review mechanisms (target 15).

Civil society was closely engaged throughout the entire JONAP 1325 drafting process, with 19 CSO members of the National Coalition for 1325 who were regularly involved in the NAP coordination and review mechanisms. Civil society was also broadly consulted during the initial drafting of the NAP in 2016. In fact, at least 100 civil society representatives have been involved over the course of the consultations, representing 40% of the 250 stakeholders consulted and/or directly involved. In addition, over 70 CSOs have been reached throughout various events in the NAP development process, which included focus group discussions that culminated in a case study on the JONAP in 2018.

Output 2:

Indicator 1: Financial volume invested in initiatives addressing CRSV (target at least USD 50,000).

The JONAP costs the achievement of its CRSV-related activities and outcomes, earmarking JOD \$770,000 to achieve Outcome 3.3 and JOD \$900,000 for the achievement of Outcome 3.4 (bringing the total earmarked for CRSV to around JOD \$1.670,000 (or USD 2.4 million). The JONAP as a whole was costed at nearly JOD \$8 million (USD \$11 million) and so far in 2018, 8 million USD was raised through the UN Women managed pooled fund for the JONAP four-year implementation – meaning that at least 73% of its activities are currently funded and an annual workplan is under development.

Output 3:

Indicator: number of exchanges on NAP development (target at least 2).

This target was achieved early on in the project – and exceeded. The first exchange of information about NAP 1325 development took place in August 2016, via a study tour to Finland by the NAP Steering Committee. The JNCW participated in two regional exchange workshops on NAP development in 2017 – one organized by UN Women Palestine in coordination with JNCW and UN Women Jordan for CSOs in August 2017 and one organized by the League of Arab States in Yemen in December 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. In February 2018, UN Women organized a regional CSO exchange on CRSV with 12 CSOs from Yemen, Iraq, Jordan and Libya. In March 2018, a study tour brought Tunisian NAP Coalition members to Jordan for Jordan's NAP launch and an exchange of advice and experiences. In December 2018, the High Steering Committee attended a gender justice meeting in Beirut, which also served to cement support to Lebanon's NAP drafting process. As a result of these exchanges, the participants felt inspired and motivated to have the experience to exchange with other professionals.

Finally, in February 2019, a regional Arab Preparatory Meeting for the 63rd Commission on the Status of Women served to reinforce Women Peace and Security (WPS) commitments, in particular NAPs and services for survivors of CRSV, while a conference to mark the launch phase of JONAP implementation served as another point for international and regional exchanges of best practices and lessons learned. Three additional exchanges took place in March 2019, including between staff at UN Women Jordan, the Regional Office for the Arab States in Cairo and UN Women Lebanon. Also in March, UN Women supported seven women to attend the Brussels III meeting, which reinforced the role of women in WPS and humanitarian response, and underlined the need for sustainability in services for Syrian women

refugees (and CRSV survivors).

Output 4:

Indicator 1: Development of Jordan-specific training materials (tailored from international trainings).

Core Jordan-specific training modules were developed and finalized by UNICEF in 2018, informed by a desk review of national training resources and international manuals, a needs assessment exercise carried with key stakeholders, and direct consultation with relevant institutions. The national 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. In the initial phase of the project, delivery was delayed due to a challenge in identifying a qualified consultant, although engagement with security forces, specifically the Family Protection Department (FPD) and other agencies and training institutions of the PSD was fruitful. Furthermore, the mandate-specific training module and training-of-trainers (TOT) module for the UN Peacekeeping forces were also developed, in strong cooperation with a training expert from the security forces. In addition, mandate-specific training modules and TOT modules for FPD and Juvenile Police Department (JPD) were developed and cleared for adoption in 2019.

Indicator 2: Provision of training to male and female military, gendarmerie and police members in preparation of peacekeeping operations.

UNICEF identified that the situation related to GBV in Rukban required urgent attention. Hence, with funding from UN Action, between November and December 2018, UNICEF provided three trainings on GBV to 73 personnel (59 males, 14 females) of the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) working at the Berm, to raise awareness on the topic. In 2019, 40 police officers (27 males, 13 females) benefited from two trainings, which utilized the Jordan-specific training materials that were developed with support from this funding. UN Women also provided training to the JAF and the PSD. In 2017, the capacities of 36 soldiers (33 male and 3 female) on gender and CRSV-response were strengthened as part of the Military Observers pre-deployment training course; and 65 service officers (30 women and 35 men) at JAF were trained in a dedicated two-day session; 24 officers (13 women and 9 men from Jordanian Police Forces and two men from Gendarmerie) were trained at a workshop in October 2017 on how to increase the number of Jordanian women police deploying to peacekeeping operations; and 15 Jordanian soldiers (among them 10 female officers), learned how to apply gender perspectives and address sexual violence when deployed on UN peacekeeping missions at a two-day workshop in November 2017. UN Women supported a female Jordanian police officer to attend the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) Senior Gender Advisors Course in Entebbe, Uganda, in September 2018. Also in 2018, UN Women delivered three additional trainings for JAF: i) a joint training with NATO support, where more than 15 JAF officers discussed how gender focal points could support institutional change for gender in JAF; ii) a gender TOT for 25 JAF personnel in the Peacekeeping Centre to effectively train other members on gender equality management for peacekeeping deployment and to internally manage gender equality within JAF, held in November; and iii) a joint seminar by NATO and UN Women in December, on gender integration and why it matters, attended by 17 Colonels from various units within JAF, including regional commands. Altogether, this amounts to 13 gender-sensitive trainings undertaken with more than 290 security forces staff trained in preparation of peacekeeping operations.

Indicator 3: Provision of training to male and female domestic military, gendarmerie and police on GBV.

In 2019, UNICEF delivered two training workshops for FPD and JPD, attended by 11 specialized police members, including the head of FPD. The training covered GBV and case management. It was accompanied by a multi-sectoral group from the justice and social services sector and UNICEF. In addition, in 2019, 71 police, (54 male and 17 female) received a series of trainings that were based on the mandate-specific training materials developed. Also, the TOT modules were utilized in the trainings. Meanwhile, UN Women brought in a technical expert on gender-responsive security sector reform (SSR) from HQ in September 2018 to support institutional capacity-development for JAF, the Police and Civil Defense and help them institutionalize gender mainstreaming in their management systems.

II. Resources

UN Women supplemented implementation of activities during 2018 through funds from a regional Women, Peace and Security project implemented in Jordan, Iraq, Tunisia and Lebanon and funded by the Government of Finland, with 700,000 USD allocated to Jordan.

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

The cabinet decree that endorsed the JONAP in December 2017 mandated the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality, which is composed of eight cabinet ministers, with political accountability for JONAP implementation. The IMC also endorses the annual report of the JONAP coordination mechanism (a Higher Steering Committee, which is composed of line ministries and security sector agencies, and the JNCW as its Secretariat; and a Technical Working Group made up of responsible parties and implementors, both government and non-government). The IMC also supports the Government to identify and address any challenges in implementation. A programme board will oversee implementation, composed of project donors, UN Women, JNCW and IMC representatives.

In September 2018, UN Women and JNCW convened the first meeting of the JONAP Higher Steering Committee (HSC), which resulted in a finalized TOR for the HSC as well as for the technical group. The Technical Working Group met in November 2018. UN Women provided technical advice to JNCW and IMC on the development of these TORs.

Implementation mechanisms were adapted to achieve maximum impact by creating synergies and organizing broad multi-stakeholder consultations, to expand inputs and ensure greater ownership of the process and its results. The drafting process was deliberate in its length and efforts were made to ensure that consultations were as inclusive as possible, with significant time spent consulting people and civil society in particular in Jordan on their WPS priorities and sensitizing the population and decision-makers.

Monitoring systems and any evaluations, assessments or studies undertaken:

From 2016-2017, the Institute of Inclusive Security provided technical expertise on how to draft a NAP and build a monitoring and evaluation framework. Activities to establish an appropriate system for monitoring, reporting and evaluation for JONAP were initiated and agreement was reached with JNCW and partners on a potential mechanism.

In November 2018, JNCW and UN Women convened key JONAP stakeholders in a multi-day workshop to draft the JONAP full indicator framework in a manner that ensured full Government and national ownership and input. UN Women's M&E specialist facilitated the workshop and translated the intentions of the national stakeholders into SMART indicators as well as populated the baselines where possible. Baselines requiring more extensive data collection will be populated within the first year of implementation.

TORs for assessing the JONAP itself have also been developed and advertised, for a consultant to undertake an independent evaluation.

How lessons learned were incorporated into the project:

National Coalition participants undertook a study visit to Finland in 2016 to shed light on international experiences and lessons learned in developing and implementing NAPs. All participants highlighted the trip and training as positive, with some saying they transferred the experience gained to other national coalitions in Jordan, such as on youth, peace and security.

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 also delayed the initiation and implementation of the CRSV-related components of the project. However, the amended document responds more adequately to internationally-recognized good practices and includes strong language on CRSV as a critical element within several outputs of two of the outcomes.

Lessons learned were also gathered throughout the course of the various regional exchanges, and incorporated into the project, to be further detailed in the Results section, under Output 3.

IV. Results

Output 1: NAP Secretariat has financial and technical capacity

The establishment of JNCW as the NAP Secretariat and as a body dedicated to supporting and sustaining the process has been critical to the success and completion of 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 JONAP's development phase to an inclusive and participatory implementation phase.

To ensure a realistic costing of the NAP as a step towards sustainable financing, JNCW and UN Women partnered with Institute for Inclusive Security (IIS) and the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) to host a costing workshop in 2016, in which the entire JONAP logframe was costed and indicators/targets were added. A costing assessment was also conducted for the implementation phase. A third NAP drafting workshop in 2016 kick-started the costing and M&E process, facilitated in part by IIS on M&E and coordination, and GNWP on costing and budgeting. The workshop benefitted from the knowledge and expertise of UN Women Serbia and the Serbian Ministry of Defence, as well as local and international experts on the WPS agenda. Subsequently, an M&E workshop facilitated by an international M&E Specialist, with participants from the National Coalition and CSOs, was conducted to validate and finalize the NAP M&E plan and costing document.

With the goal of generating interest in financing the JONAP, and initiating dialogue on how the international community can support the JNCW to lead its coordination and implementation, UN Women organized a roundtable dialogue with international partners to introduce the draft Action Plan in November 2017. JNCW then initiated a mapping with governmental and security sector partners asking stakeholders to identify JONAP target activities to be supported from the national budget. Moreover, the Government committed circa USD \$2 million from the national budget for NAP implementation.

UN Women collaborated with the JNCW throughout the process to finalize and advocate for the adoption of the JONAP. Via regular meetings held with the National Coalition and the Steering Committee, JNCW as the Secretariat was able to finalize the JONAP, which was validated by the National Coalition in November, endorsed by the Jordanian Prime Minister and Cabinet in December 2017 and launched by the Jordanian Prime Minister in March 2018. After the launch, UN Women continued to provide technical expertise to the JNCW on the design and implementation of a series of meetings to make leaders and activists in governorates aware of the JONAP, and on the design of an advocacy campaign.

UN Women worked with a gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) specialist to build the capacity of stakeholders to ensure key JONAP activities were integrated in sector-specific budgets. This served to raise awareness of financial commitment to the implementation of the JONAP as well as to enhance the Government's ability to financially manage its responsibilities. This was conducted through consultations with the National Coalition and carried out by an international consultant in collaboration with UN Women. A technical workshop on GRB under the JONAP framework was held in December 2018 to further build the capacity of national JONAP stakeholders to understand tools and approaches to GRB.

UN Women finalized the pooled fund for JONAP, approved the project document and signed agreements with the UK, Canada, Finland, Spain and Norway in the amount of almost USD \$8 million. Implementation began in January 2019, with a launch conference held in February 2019.

Output 2: Implementation of the NAP kick-started for CRSV-related activities

Twelve civil society representatives from Yemen, Iraq, Jordan and Libya now have a better understanding of legislative advocacy, capacity-building and service-provision on CRSV as a result of best practices shared at the regional civil society exchange meeting (originally scheduled for December 2017 but held in February 2018). Organized by UN Women with financial contributions from UN Action, sessions focused on the accessibility of services for survivors; addressing sexual-violence-related stigma through community-level awareness-raising; reporting and documentation for prosecution, and advocacy for stronger legislative frameworks. Each session featured two or three presentations where different CSOs presented their strengths, followed by a plenary. An Iraqi participant provided an overview of the work of her organization in providing psychological, legal and social support to CRSV and SGBV survivors; Yemeni participants focused on service-delivery amid conflict as well as how to build accountability via data and evidence-based research; while the participant from Libya shared information on the general situation of CRSV in Libya. Jordanian participants shared examples on documentation of CRSV crimes, and media and legislative advocacy around abolishing article 304 in Jordan, as well as how CRSV has been included in the Jordanian NAP 1325 as a key element in increasing overall political level accountability and thus establishing a national roadmap on how to address the issue in Jordan.

Output 3: JONAP experience shared internationally

It is noteworthy that Jordan's NAP has gained international acclaim. In his 2017 report to the Security Council on Women, Peace and Security, then UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon specifically praised efforts by Jordan and Nepal "to examine the budgeting for their national action plans and urge Member States to integrate women and peace and security commitments into all national planning tools and instruments and to adopt and implement comprehensive national action plans and other frameworks on women and peace and security, with indicators to monitor progress and track allocations."²

In August 2017, JNCW engaged with stakeholders from 37 CSOs from Tunisia, Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq, Palestine and Jordan during the UN-Women-Palestine-facilitated CSO regional workshop, organized in coordination with JNCW and UN Women Jordan. A video describing the need for JONAP and outlining the NAP development process in Jordan was also produced and launched there.

JNCW, as the NAP Secretariat, also engaged at a bilateral level with a delegation from Yemen, participating in a regional exchange workshop organized by the League of Arab States in December 2017, with the aim to exchange WPS and SGBV experiences.

As mentioned under Output 2, UN Women organized a regional civil society exchange meeting on CRSV in February 2018 with 12 civil society representatives from Yemen, Iraq, Jordan and Libya.

Bilateral experiences in sharing on JONAP best practices also took place in context of a study tour conducted to Jordan by Tunisia's NAP delegation for the JONAP launch in March 2018. This exchange was meant to 'twin' Tunisia with Jordan, as a model for success. The exchange provided valuable lessons learned and ultimately contributed to the adoption of Tunisia's NAP a few months later, in July 2018.

Moreover, in August and September 2018, UN Women held consultations with all stakeholders involved in JONAP development in preparation of drafting a case study on the JONAP as a best practice, to be shared regionally. The case study is meant as a tool to share Jordan's JONAP experience internationally

² UN Security Council (2017). [Report of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security](#), S/2017/861. p. 19.

and was finalized and published in December 2018.

In December 2018, UN Women also supported the participation of a number of members of the JONAP Higher Steering Committee to a high-level meeting in Beirut on gender justice, which included the presentation of the justice-related elements of the JONAP and demonstrated the clear link between the WPS agenda and issues of the rule of law and access to justice.

On 4 February 2019, the Arab Region Preparatory Meeting in Cairo ahead of the 63rd session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) was an opportunity for south-south exchange. Organized by the League of Arab States, UNESCO and UN Women, the meeting aimed to identify regional priorities and coordinate a unified Arab position at CSW63. The efforts made by Jordan and other Arab countries in enforcing the WPS agenda through the development and adoption of national action plans were recognized and reflected in the resulting Statement, which re-affirmed the importance of collaborative Arab work based on clear approaches to protect women and girls in both peace and war. The first pillar of the statement focused on compliance of legislation and strategies with the implementation requirements of UNSCR 1325 and the Regional Operational Strategy and Action Plan. The Arab countries' priorities listed under this pillar included: promoting the fair and equal participation of women in decision-making related to all areas of peace and security to ensure that issues of particular concern to women are addressed and that special measures are taken; that funding structures are secured for the protection of women and girls and their rights in situations of armed conflict and post conflict. Moreover, the international community was urged to pay particular attention to the situation of refugee women and girls in host countries and provide them with the necessary support to improve their living conditions as well as to ensure their access to social protection systems, employment opportunities, education and a life free of violence.

From 5-7 February 2019, key stakeholders, as well as global and regional actors, shared knowledge and experiences on WPS National Action Plans during a launch conference for JONAP's implementation held in the Dead Sea. Organized by the Government of Jordan and UN Women – with the support of the Embassies of Canada, Finland, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom – the conference sought to build partnerships, networks and relationships among stakeholders to share JONAP's governance and coordination mechanism, impart global good practices on implementation, and position Jordan's NAP development as a best practice, with Tunisia, Lebanon and Iraq. The conference was opened by Jordan's Minister of Interior, H.E. Samir Mobaydeen, on behalf of the Prime Minister. The 260 participants included 28 national government institutions, 37 civil society organizations, six UN agencies, and 22 regional participants from government and civil society in Iraq, Lebanon, Tunisia and Palestine, among others. An international exchange panel shared lessons on the importance of: political will; alignment with other national planning processes; coordination of roles and responsibilities; inclusion and participation of civil society and grass-roots women's voices; clear indicators in order to demonstrate results over time; and securing national financing through costing and gender-responsive budgeting. The regional exchange panel shared experiences from other countries in drafting and implementing NAPs, cross-sectoral partnerships, advocacy for legal reform, national financing as a demonstration of government commitment and political will, alignment of indicators across government plans and strategies, and engaging young men and women to mobilize the next generation. The conference also included three working group sessions on cross-cutting themes: technical assistance; data collection; and advocacy and awareness. It sought to break down the silos of JONAP pillars and build networks among organizations engaged in the drafting process with new partners being brought onboard for implementation. Key points will serve as a reference for the technical working group on JONAP coordination during the implementation phase.

In March 2019, UN Women supported seven women civil society representatives in Jordan to meet ahead of the Day of Dialogue in Brussels (Brussels III) to better position the voices of gender equality advocates

on key issues and to raise awareness of JONAP and its pillars on women in peacebuilding and gender-responsive humanitarian service-delivery. Specifically, the pre-Brussels meeting sought to highlight: the situation of Syrian refugee women as well as vulnerable Jordanian women in host communities; existing commitments by the Government of Jordan and the international community on gender equality and recommendations for strengthening implementation of these commitments; the need to improve access to services and economic opportunities for women, in response to the Syria Crisis; and the need to strengthen advocacy targeting the Brussels III process through the development of joint key messages and a potential gender-focused panel on the Day of Dialogue – all so as to influence deliberations of host country governments and international community representatives at the conference. All seven CBO representatives attended the Brussels III meeting and took part in a debriefing upon their return, expressing their appreciation for the opportunity to participate in such an important international conference that relates directly to their work in their local communities. They were able to engage with other organizations and establish cooperation channels between their organizations. Their recommendations were disseminated during the national consultations portion of the conference, being positively received by different participants. The fact that Jordanian CBOs were represented in Brussels was commended by many of participants, including Jordan's Minister of Planning and International Cooperation. One of the women funded by UN Women was asked to act as rapporteur and summarize a panel on livelihoods for the plenary and provide a more in-depth presentation of the results on Day 2 to the ministerial panel. Isra'a Mahadin, Head of Al Karak Castle for Training and Consultation, summarized the outcomes during the closing session for 52 ministers of foreign affairs and officials from the European Parliament. An important challenge that was raised during the conference is the lack of sustainability of the services provided for refugees (including CRSV survivors) through funded programmes and the importance of addressing this challenge through longer-term programmes and planning.

UN Women Jordan and the JONAP partners now have an improved understanding of how to link the JONAP CRSV and GBV components to broader issues of accountability related to the impact of the Syria Crisis and CRSV-related threats for refugees who are seeking to return to Syria from Jordan. This is as a result of a knowledge exchange visit in February and March 2019, which UN Women Jordan undertook with the Regional Office for the Arab States (ROAP) and its Lebanon Country Office. The goal was to apply lessons learned during the process of developing, implementing and financing the JONAP and establishing it as a pooled fund mechanism and partnership between UN Women and the Government of Jordan. The exchange with ROAP focused on designing the next phase of NAP support in the Arab States, based on JONAP lessons and how to support government leadership and ownership, as well as specific focus on the CRSV components of the JONAP. This resulted in concerted efforts in Iraq and Tunisia to replicate parts of the model and with financing now in place. During the exchange, a number of trainings were held for staff in the regional office as well as in the Tunisia office and the UN Women Jordan staff on exchange facilitated a cross-regional meeting for UN and non-governmental organizations in the region on addressing sexual violence in conflict and issues of accountability and justice.

The exchange with Lebanon involved the participation of UN Women Lebanon staff in the JONAP implementation conference in February 2019 at the Dead Sea and then concerted efforts in March 2019 to support the Lebanon Office to advance the UN Women-led UN joint initiative to support the Government of Lebanon, through the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW), to develop the country's first NAP on UNSCR 1325. Lebanon's draft NAP was finalized at the end of 2018 and was formally endorsed by the government in June 2019. UN Women Jordan is supporting advocacy through mentoring, coaching and exchange of experiences with staff in Lebanon and supporting UN Women Lebanon in its development of a pooled fund mechanism, which will be comprised of a programme board that includes the NCLW, line ministries and donors, a senior management team that includes UN Women as the manager of the fund mechanism and technical experts on WPS. The pooled fund will facilitate NAP

implementation and link to the established national Steering Committee for 1325 – made up of NCLW and six additional ministries (defense, foreign affairs, interior, justice, social affairs, economic empowerment for women and youth). A monitoring and evaluation or technical group will also be established to monitor NAP implementation and support the national Steering Committee. Similar to Jordan, an inter-ministerial committee will be developed and tasked with endorsing the annual workplans and annual reports for the implementation of the Lebanon NAP 1325. The pooled fund mechanism was discussed with NCLW, and agreed that UN Women will support NCLW with establishing the funding mechanism. UN Women Jordan also shared its experience with approaching donors to explain the NAP pooled fund mechanism, including its governance structure at the political, management and technical levels.

Output 4: Enhance the quality of response to GBV and women's sustained participation in Jordanian security force

Addressing CRSV is considered a key element for JONAP and is strongly anchored under its Strategic Pillar 3. Trainings have enabled security-sector actors to better recognize and respond to CRSV.

Indicator 4.1: Development of Jordan-specific training materials (tailored from international trainings).

A UNICEF-contracted consultant led the development of Jordan-specific training packages on GBV and VAC. In the second half of 2017 the consultant undertook a desk review of the available existing national 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 institutions³ of the Public Security Directorate (PSD) to analyse their training needs. This consultation meeting with the PSD aimed to obtain their endorsement to build the capacity of various security departments on GBV. Subsequently, UNICEF advertised the ToRs for the consultant developing and providing the training to the security forces training centres' staff in Jordan. The draft core training modules were finalized in 2018, informed by the desk review and international manuals. The modules were reviewed by the Technical Reference Group of members of the security forces. After the Technical Reference Group cleared the core training materials, a validation training was held, and the core module was finalized.

Furthermore, a mandate-specific training module as well as a TOT module for UN Peacekeeping forces were also developed in 2018, in strong cooperation with a training expert from DPKO and submitted to UNICEF for final clearance. The project faced some challenges in terms of the timely finalization of mandate-specific TOT modules and the modules for actual trainings for the FPD and JPD. One of the reasons for the slow progress has been the process of adapting the existing material to the Jordanian context and ensuring that it meets the needs and mandates of each department. As such, mandate-specific training modules and the TOT modules for the FPD and JPD were finalized in cooperation with each security force and cleared for adoption in early 2019.

Indicator 4.2: Provision of training to male and female military, gendarmerie and police members in preparation of peacekeeping operations.

Male and female police officers at the Jordanian Police's Peacekeeping Operations Training Centre in Naur, Jordan, now have an improved understanding of the Child Rights Convention, Child Protection, and

³ Including the Family Protection Division; Juvenile Protection Division; Preventive Security; the Peacekeeping Training Institute; King Abdullah Training City; and the Royal Police Academy.

GBV, as a result of two trainings provided by UNICEF technical staff in June and December 2017. As referenced in the project proposal, these trainings were not covered by funds from UN Action but reported here based on the logframe.

UNICEF has worked closely with the Institute for Family Health/Noor Al Hussein Foundation and the security forces, including the peacekeeping operations, to provide training to relevant staff. Between November and December 2018, UNICEF provided a series of three trainings on GBV for 73 personnel (59 male, 14 female) of the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) working at the Berm. As an increase in domestic violence at the Berm was registered, given the dire conditions, it was deemed important for the JAF to become knowledgeable on the topic and provide support to the concerned populations. In 2019, two trainings were conducted on the Jordan-specific training materials for a total of 40 police members (27 males, 13 females).

As technical assistance to JONAP Strategic Pillar 1, UN Women provided direct support to the security sector and established new partnerships with the JAF and the PSD. In 2017, the capacities of 33 male and three female soldiers on gender and CRSV-response were built as part of the Military Observers pre-deployment training course, and 65 officers (30 servicewomen and 35 servicemen) at JAF were trained through a dedicated two-day training session on WPS, with a focus on protection responsibilities.

Furthermore, specific recommendations on how to increase the number of Jordanian women police deploying to peacekeeping operations resulted from a workshop organized by UN Women in October 2017. With co-financing from the Governments of Sweden and Finland, organized in partnership with Swedish Police and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the workshop was attended by 13 women and nine men from Jordanian Police Forces and two men from Gendarmerie.

At least 15 Jordanian soldiers (among them 10 female officers), now know how to apply gender perspectives and address sexual violence when deployed on UN peacekeeping missions with Protection of Civilian and Child Protection mandates, thereby reinforcing expertise on SViC within JAF. This is as a result of a two-day workshop on handling sexual violence in conflict, organized by UN Women in November 2017.

After the three UN Women trainings in 2017, 116 soldiers (43 women and 73 men) reported an increased understanding of WPS-related responsibilities.

In September 2018, UN Women supported a female Jordanian police officer to attend the DPKO Senior Gender Advisors Course in Entebbe, Uganda. The officer received certification and will be deployed.

In October 2018, UN Women and NATO partnered on a gender focal points training for JAF. More than 15 JAF officers attended and discussed how gender focal points could support institutional change for gender in JAF. A recommendation was to improve senior officer knowledge on gender issues and so this joint training was followed by a joint seminar by NATO and UN Women on 10 December 2018, providing a broader understanding of what JAF is trying to achieve regarding gender integration and why it matters. The seminar was attended by 17 Colonels from various units within JAF, including regional commands. The seminar was moderated by the NATO part-time Gender Adviser to JAF and UN Women's SSR military expert. Participants discussed gender and women's role in JAF and shared positive examples of how JAF female officers worked shoulder-to-shoulder with male colleagues and performed well in the mission in Afghanistan. Afterwards, JAF requested more support from UN Women on gender integration.

In November 2018, UN Women's military personnel gender expert worked closely to design and deliver a

gender TOT for JAF in the Peacekeeping Centre to effectively train other members on gender equality management for peacekeeping deployment and to internally manage gender equality within JAF. The goal was to equip JAF with trainers on gender equality and assist them to create a workplan for the next year, which will help mainstream gender equality both internally in JAF and in peacekeeping missions.

Indicator 4.3: Provision of training to male and female domestic military, gendarmerie and police members on GBV.

Following the completion and review of the training modules, in Q1 of 2019, UNICEF delivered two specialized training workshops for FPD and JPD, attended by 11 police specialized in GBV and case management (including the Head of FPD), and were accompanied by a multi-sectoral group from the justice and social services sector, and UNICEF; these trainings aimed to mainstream and improve the response to GBV cases within the multi-sectoral framework for interventions concerned with each security institution's mandate. In addition, three trainings on the developed mandate-specific and TOT modules were delivered for a total of 71 Police members (54 males, 17 females).

The primary challenge regarding GBV training for domestic security forces was the delay in recruiting the consultant to develop 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 aimed to complete materials development (core and tailored modules) by April 2018, and TOTs by the end of September 2018. However, this timeline again needed to be extended as it took longer than anticipated for the security forces to review their mandate-specific modules, thus bringing the actual roll-out of the TOT into the first quarter of 2019. Coaching and follow-up support was 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 was approved until 31 March 2019.

Misunderstandings between the consultant and some of the participating police agencies were another challenge encountered during the phase of assessing the existing training materials and needs of different agencies. In some cases, 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. A lesson learned was that a technical reference group is a good practice to facilitate 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 collaboration.

Also contributing to the training of domestic forces, UN Women provided technical guidance to JNCW and its partner, NAMA Strategic Intelligence Solutions (contracted by NATO) in 2017, as they conducted a Gender Audit of the Police, Civil Defense and Gendarmerie. The audit sought 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 also supported the identification of gaps that must be addressed within the security sector as it increases its capacity to respond to incidents of CRSV.

In addition, UN Women brought in an internal UN Women technical expert on gender-responsive security sector reform (SSR) from HQ in September 2018 to support institutional capacity-development for JAF, the Police and Civil Defense. An institutional framework on gender equality and women's empowerment was provided to stakeholders following extensive discussions. The process aimed to help them institutionalize gender mainstreaming in their management systems and a roadmap was developed with JAF and PSD for institutional capacity on gender mainstreaming.. In September 2018, the second meeting

of the gender-responsive SSR technical group was held, composed of bilateral defense attachés and military advisors. The meeting served to discuss mutual challenges in working with JAF and police, to coordinate upcoming activities, as well as to discuss future coordination under the JONAP coordination and governance mechanism.

Key partnerships and impact of inter-agency collaboration on results

Future Work Plan

UN Women finalized the pooled fund for JONAP, approved the project document and signed agreements with the UK, Canada, Finland, Spain and Norway in the amount of almost USD \$8 million, with additional contributions in the pipeline. Implementation began in January 2019.

Jordan-specific and mandate-specific training modules as well as the ToT modules for the security forces, FPD and JPD were adopted or cleared for adoption in 2019 respectively with each agency, followed up by the provision of actual trainings. To ensure the sustainability of this important intervention, UNICEF negotiated and agreed with the relevant parties (peacekeeping operations, FPD and JPD) that each agency will develop internal training plans based on the newly developed material with UNICEF support as part of the protocol signed between UNICEF and PSD and that all mandate-specific training and ToT modules developed as part of this project will be used by each partner during their upcoming trainings.