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Delegations will find in the annex the Revised indicators for the Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security, as adopted by the Council at its 3484th meeting held on 20 September 2016.

**Revised indicators for the Comprehensive approach
to the EU implementation
of the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820
on women, peace and security**

The Comprehensive Approach to the EU implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security (15671/1/08 REV 1) includes a commitment to develop "indicators for progress regarding the protection and empowerment of women in conflict settings and in post-conflict situations". On 26 July 2010 the Council adopted a set of 17 indicators (11948/10), aimed at strengthening the EU accountability of implementing its commitments on Women, Peace and Security; detecting progress and achievements in the implementation of EU Women, Peace and Security commitments; detecting gaps and weaknesses in the implementation of this policy; facilitating subsequent policy making and prioritisation of actions, as well as possible benchmarking; motivating personnel; facilitating clear communication about the implementation of the relevant EU policy; and improving EU visibility. The Council document specified that the indicators should be revised if deemed necessary and to reflect future developments in the area. The EU Second Implementation Report on UNSCR 1325 of February 2014 (6219/14) encouraged the analysis and revision of the 17 Indicators in the light of lessons learnt during the preparation of the first two Reports, to ensure that the EU's and its Member States' work on UNSCR 1325 can be effectively measured.

In response to this guidance, a set of revised indicators for the Comprehensive Approach to the EU implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security is presented below.

References

- Resolution 1325 (2000) of the United Nations Security Council concerning women, peace and security (UNSCR 1325)
- Resolution 1820 (2008) of the United Nations Security Council on women, peace and security (UNSCR 1820)
- Resolution 1888 (2009) of the United Nations Security Council on women, peace and security (UNSCR 1888)
- Resolution 1889 (2009) of the United Nations Security Council on women, peace and security (UNSCR 1889)
- Resolution 1960 (2010) of the United Nations Security Council concerning women, peace and security (UNSCR 1960)
- Resolution 2106 (2013) of the United Nations Security Council on women, peace and security (UNSCR 2106)
- Resolution 2122 (2013) of the United Nations Security Council on women, peace and security (UNSCR 2122)
- Resolution 2242 (2015) of the United Nations Security Council on women, peace and security (UNSCR 2242)
- Comprehensive Approach to the EU implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security (2008 - 15671/1/08 REV 1)
- Indicators for the Comprehensive Approach to the EU implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security (2010 - 11948/10)
- Report on the EU Indicators for the Comprehensive Approach to the EU implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security (2011 - 9990/11)
- Second Report on the EU Indicators for the Comprehensive Approach to the EU implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security (2014 - 6219/14)

Abbreviations

CSDP: Common Security and Defence Policy

CVE: Countering Violent Extremism

EEAS: European External Action Service

EU: European Union

"EU and its Member States" (in the text of the 21 indicators):

The EU and/or one or part or all of its Member States

HR/VP: High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy / Vice-President of the European Commission

NAP: National Action Plan

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

OSCE: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

UN: United Nations

UNSCR: United Nations Security Council Resolution

"UNSCR 1325" (in the text of the 21 indicators):

UNSCR 1325 and subsequent UNSC Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security (1325, 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, 2122, 2242)

WPS: Women, Peace and Security

I. Introduction

United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security

Adopted on October 31st 2000, UNSCR 1325 is the first UNSCR to address the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women, as well as the importance of women's involvement in conflict-resolution and post-conflict political processes and reconstruction. UNSCR 1325 reinforces prior international and regional legal commitments and conventions relevant to WPS and establishes a series of new principles. It stresses the importance of women's equal and full participation as active agents in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and in post-conflict reconstruction.

UNSCR 1820 (2008) explicitly links combatting sexual violence as a tactic of war with the maintenance of international peace and security. UNSCR 1820 reinforces Resolution 1325 in recognising that sexual violence is often widespread and systematic and can impede the restoration of international peace and security.

UNSCR 1888 (2009) restates the importance of increasing women's representation in mediation and decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution and peacebuilding. The resolution calls for a new architecture of peacekeeping missions to give a specific focus on the protection of women and children. It establishes new measures to address sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, such as the appointment of a Special Representative and a Team of Experts on the use of sexual violence in armed conflict.

UNSCR 1889 (2009) urges UN Member States and other actors to take further measures to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes, requests that UN bodies and MS collect data on, analyse and systematically assess particular needs of women in post-conflict situations and requests the UN Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council a set of indicators to track implementation of UNSCR 1325. The objective of these would be to remedy to the absence of baseline data and specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound indicators to measure progress.

UNSCR 1960 (2010) provides an accountability system for stopping sexual violence in conflict. It requests lists of perpetrators and annual reports on parties suspected of committing or being responsible for sexual violence. It stipulates strategic, coordinated and timely collection of information for and briefings to the Security Council on sexual violence in conflict, and calls for countries to establish specific time-bound commitments to address the issue.

UNSCR 2106 (2013) adds greater operational details to previous resolutions on WPS, and reiterates that all actors – including not only the Security Council and parties to armed conflict, but all UN Member States and UN entities – must do more to implement previous mandates and combat impunity for crimes of sexual violence in conflict.

UNSCR 2122 (2013) sets in place stronger measures to enable women to participate in conflict resolution and recovery, putting the onus on the UN Security Council, the UN, UN Member States and regional organisations to dismantle the barriers, create the space, and provide seats at the table for women. The Resolution positions gender equality and women's empowerment as critical to international peace and security, underlining that women's economic empowerment greatly contributes to stabilising societies emerging from conflict. It establishes a roadmap and calls for: the development and deployment of technical expertise for peacekeeping missions and UN mediation teams supporting peace talks; improved access to timely information and analysis on the impact of conflict on women and women's participation in conflict resolution; and strengthened commitments to consult or include women directly in peace talks. It sets out the need for humanitarian aid to ensure access to the full range of sexual and reproductive health services, including for pregnancies resulting from rape.

Adopted on the occasion of UNSCR 1325's 15th anniversary and High-level Review, UNSCR 2242 (2015) places the WPS agenda as a central component in addressing the challenges of the new global peace and security context, including rising violent extremism, increased numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons, and the global impacts of climate change and health pandemics – the only UNSCR to acknowledge these dramatic changes. Resolution 2242 creates an Informal Experts Group on WPS to support the UN Security Council in the consistent implementation of its WPS commitments. UNSCR 2242 encourages ambitious new targets for numbers of female peacekeepers including through the use of incentives for troop-contributing countries; states the need for more senior women leaders in all levels of decision-making; and notes the need to train mediators on the impact of inclusive processes and how to achieve these, in a clear acknowledgement of the evidence linking women's participation to more sustainable peace agreements. The resolution also highlights the need to address the critical funding gap for women's organisations.

EU policy on Women, Peace and Security

The EU has consistently called for the full implementation of the WPS agenda set in UNSCR 1325 and subsequent, particularly the need to combat violence against women in conflict situations and the promotion of women's participation in peacebuilding. To reinforce EU action in this area, on 8 December 2008 the Council of the European Union adopted the "EU Comprehensive Approach on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security", which covers the whole spectrum of EU's external action instruments throughout the conflict continuum, from conflict prevention to crisis management, peace-building, reconstruction and development co-operation.

On 26 July 2010 the Council adopted a set of 17 indicators, aimed at:

- strengthening the EU accountability of implementing its commitments on Women, Peace and Security;
- detecting progress and achievements in the implementation of EU Women, Peace and Security commitments;
- detecting gaps and weaknesses in the implementation of this policy;

- facilitating subsequent policy making and prioritisation of actions, as well as possible benchmarking;
- motivating personnel;
- facilitating clear communication about the implementation of the relevant EU policy;
- improving EU visibility.

The Council document specified that the indicators should be revised if deemed necessary and to reflect future developments in the area.

The EU reported twice on the 2010 indicators, in May 2011 and in February 2014, covering the total period of December 2008 to December 2012. Encouraging developments were reported, including the increased number of National Action Plans adopted by EU Member States, a stronger understanding of how women can be better included in peace processes, the nomination of gender focal points in all EU delegations and CSDP missions and operations and increased availability of training, and improved coordination and coherence in implementation. Challenges were also identified, such as the need to evaluate the impact of tools used to further the WPS agenda, to continue increasing the number of UNSCR 1325 National Action Plans adopted by EU Member States, to systematically include gender and WPS aspects in the mandates and other strategic documents of the EU Common Security and Defence Policy missions and operations, and to ensure that more women from the EU participate in UN peacekeeping missions. The EU Second Implementation Report on UNSCR 1325 of February 2014 encouraged the analysis and revision of the 17 Indicators in the light of lessons learnt during the preparation of the first two Reports, to ensure that the EU's and its Member States' work on UNSCR 1325 can be effectively measured.

In addition, the EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development (2010-2015), adopted by the Council on 14 June 2010, followed by the Joint Staff Working Document "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020", adopted by the European Commission and the HR/VP on 21 September 2015, and the EU Action plan on human rights and democracy (2015-2019), contain specific objectives and actions contributing to the implementation of the EU's policy on WPS.

Following up to the High-level Review of UNSCR 1325 in October 2015 and the adoption of a new UNSCR on WPS (2242), the informal EU Task Force on WPS identified a series of priorities in implementing the Review's outcome, namely to strengthen efforts to enhance participation of women in crisis prevention and resolution, and to prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence in conflict; to address the gender dimension in countering emerging threats, such as terrorism and violent extremism, as well as in humanitarian action and in policies related to migration and refugees; to consider increasing financing for implementation of the WPS agenda; and to raise the profile and reinforce the work of the informal EU Task Force on WPS, which is to become the EU network of WPS focal points.

II. Aim and process of revision of the indicators

The revision of the indicators responds to the recommendation of the EU Second Implementation Report on UNSCR 1325 "to analyse and refresh the 17 indicators in the light of lessons learnt during the preparation of the First and the Second Implementation Reports", in order to "ensure that we can effectively measure the work of the EU and its Member States on UNSCR 1325".

The indicators were revised in the framework of the informal EU Task Force on WPS, which bore in mind the guidelines for drafting the initial indicators, namely to achieve a set of key indicators that were achievable, directly measurable (data available), specific and relevant; which concentrated on the measurement of the implementation process and steps taken; and aiming at a relatively restricted number of indicators that could be used both by the EU institutions and the EU Member States, where relevant.

In this framework, the revision sought to clarify the content and recipients of each indicator, with a view to encourage a higher number and better quality of responses to the questionnaires preparing the EU Implementation Reports and, ultimately, to better evaluate the outcome of the EU's and its Member States' work on UNSCR 1325. However, the revised indicators should also ensure continuity of EU reporting and comparability of results. Some indicators were split, while each indicator was broken down in sub-indicators, supplemented with indications to provide narrative information on good practices and results, in order to obtain more and more accurate qualitative information. The indicators were regrouped in thematic sections following the area of activity, to enhance overall clarity. Two new indicators and one sub-indicator were added to take into account the focus of subsequent WPS UNSCRs on combatting sexual violence in conflict; the outcome of the High-level Review on UNSCR 1325 of October 2015, including the adoption of a new WPS UNSCR 2242; and the indicators developed for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The revised indicators were developed based on a workshop of the informal EU Task Force on WPS, which took place on 21 January 2015, gathering representatives of EU institutions, EU Member States, UN Women and civil society organisations, and feeding on assessments and recommendations collected from the EU's two Implementation Reports, as well as consultations with civil society and UN Women. The revision also benefited from external expertise provided in the framework of the Gender Facility, a programme financed by the EU's Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace.

III. Thematic framework

In line with the approach of UNSCR 1325 and subsequent on WPS, the document considers the following four thematic areas: prevention, participation, protection, relief and recovery.

Prevention: mainstream a gender equality perspective into all conflict prevention activities and strategies, develop effective gender-sensitive early warning mechanisms and institutions, strengthen efforts to prevent violence against women, including various forms of gender-based violence, and fight against impunity on sexual and gender-based violence.

Participation: promote and support women’s active and meaningful participation in all peace processes, as well as their representation in formal and informal decision-making at all levels; improve partnership and networking with local and international women’s rights groups and organisations; recruit and appoint women to senior positions.

Protection: strengthen and amplify efforts to secure the safety, physical or mental health, wellbeing, economic security and/or dignity of women and girls; promote and safeguard human rights of women and mainstream a gender perspective into the legal and institutional reforms.

Relief and recovery: promote women’s equal access to aid distribution mechanisms and services, including those dealing with the specific needs of women and girls in all relief recovery efforts.

IV. The indicators

A. Action at the level of the EU

1. National Action Plans (NAPs) and other strategic documents in EU Member States

- 1.1 Number of NAPs in EU Member States.
- 1.2 Number of other strategic national documents or reporting procedures in EU Member States.
- 1.3 Involvement of civil society organisations in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of NAPS. Number of civil society organisations participating in these processes. Provide examples.
- 1.4 Provide examples of best practices, including challenges in implementing the NAPs or other strategic documents. Include, where possible, an assessment of their impact.

2. Women in senior positions in diplomatic and crisis management missions

- 2.1 Number and proportion of women among heads of diplomatic missions, EU Delegations, and CSDP missions and operations; as well as EU staff participating in UN peacekeeping operations at all levels, including military and police staff.
- 2.2 Provide examples and best practices conducive to more women holding senior EU positions and more women from EU Member States participating in UN peacekeeping missions.

B. Action at partner country, regional and multilateral level

3. Support of the EU and its Member States to partner countries on developing, implementing and evaluating WPS policies

- 3.1 Number and name of partner countries with whom the EU and its Member States are engaged in supporting actions on furthering WPS, specifically through the development, implementation and evaluation of National Action Plans (NAPs), strategic documents or other national policies related to UNSCR 1325.
- 3.2 Types of actions and partners. Specify if the action is implemented by and/or achieved in partnership and/or in consultation with national, inter-governmental or regional entities, including civil society organisations, women's groups and grassroots organisations.
- 3.3 Asses the quality, impact and sustainability of the EU's and its Member States' support to government and/or civil society organisations on WPS actions.
- 3.4 Involvement of civil society organisations in the development, implementation and evaluation of WPS policies towards partner countries. Number of civil society organisations participating in these processes. Provide examples.
- 3.5 Provide examples of good practices, lessons and challenges, including, where available, examples of concrete impact of the actions.

4. Addressing WPS issues raised by local civil society in partner countries

4.1 Number and type of specific actions taken by the diplomatic missions of the EU and its Member States, by CSDP missions and operations or by headquarters to address WPS issues raised by local civil society, including women's organisations.

4.2 Provide examples and best practices.

5. Bilateral and regional dialogues of the EU and its Member States that include specific attention to WPS

5.1 Name and number of bilateral and regional dialogues of the EU and its Member States that include specific attention to WPS in outcome documents, conclusions and targets.

5.2 Civil society's, in particular women's organisations, roles and concrete contributions in these dialogues.

5.3 Provide best practice examples that can help to measure the impact of the outcomes of the dialogues. Identify lessons and challenges.

6. WPS in the EU Special Representatives' activities

6.1 Number and proportion of EU Special Representatives activity reports that include specific information on WPS.

6.2 Provide examples and best practices.

7. Financing instruments and budget allocations that the EU and its Member States use to support WPS in partner countries

7.1 Financing instruments used by the EU and its Member States to support WPS actions.

- 7.2 Amount and proportion of the EU's and its Member States total annual budget allocated to peace building and conflict prevention that directly supports WPS actions; amount and proportion of this specific budget allocated to civil society organisations.
- 7.3 Amount and proportion of the EU's and its Member States total annual budget allocated to the security and justice sector that directly supports WPS actions; amount and proportion of this specific budget allocated to civil society organisations.
- 8. Integration of WPS in projects and/or programmes of the EU and its Member States in the sector of security and justice in fragile, conflict and post conflict countries**
- 8.1 Number of projects / programmes by theme (Security and Justice Sector Reform (SJSR), Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR), humanitarian aid, good governance, human rights, Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities in Development etc.) and by partner country, and extent to which WPS and gender is mainstreamed (as per the Gender Policy Marker).
- 8.2 Overall total expenditure on co-operation programmes per area of the EU and its Members States by partner country, and proportion allocated to WPS and gender equality.
- 8.3 Involvement of civil society organisations in the above projects / programmes. Number of civil society organisations participating in these projects / programmes. Provide examples.
- 8.4 Provide examples of best practices and, where possible, an assessment of impact.
- 9. Joint initiatives and programmes of the EU and its Member States at global, regional and national levels with the UN Agencies and other international and regional organisations, such as NATO, OSCE and the African Union; or the World Bank and other international financial institutions on WPS**
- 9.1 Number, type and primary initiator of joint initiatives and programmes.
- 9.2 Outputs and outcomes of the joint initiatives and programmes. Where possible, provide examples of an assessment of the impact of the joint initiatives and programmes.

10. Coordination of work on WPS by the EU's and its Member States in partner countries among themselves and/or with other donors

10.1 Name and number of EU partner countries in which the EU and its Member States coordinate among themselves on WPS, and type of coordination.

10.2 Name and number of EU partner countries in which the EU and its Member States coordinate with other donors on WPS, and type of coordination.

10.3 Provide examples and best practices, including challenges of coordination.

C. Women's participation in peace processes and peace building

11. Political support to women's participation in peace processes

11.1 Number of statements/commitments made by senior EU and its Member States' staff with reference to women's participation in peace processes resulting or linked to positive action/outcomes.

11.2 Provide examples of best practices and challenges,

12. Participation of women in current peace processes where the EU and its Member States take an active role (through leadership or political, financial and/or technical support)

12.1 Number, percentage, type (negotiator, mediator, facilitator, technical expert etc.) and quality of participation of women in such peace processes:

- formal / official peace processes
- informal peace processes.

12.2 Provide examples of best practices and challenges, such as:

- EU-supported consultations with women and women's organisations that led to concrete results, such as options suggested to parties, position papers, change of wording in peace process documents etc.
- Qualitative research that captures the role and impact that women's participation had in specific, EU-supported processes (e.g. case study research).
- Coaching of individual female negotiators and mediators to improve their effectiveness and the quality of their participation in a specific process.
- Addressing the challenge of quantitative-only data gathering and baselines that capture only numbers of women.

13. Support of the EU and its Member States to peace processes resulting in strengthened provisions on the rights and protection of women being integrated in the process design and outcome document

13.1 Number and percentage of peace processes in which the EU and its Member States provided specific support (e.g. through gender technical expertise to the peace process actors etc.).

13.2 Provide examples of best practices and challenges, such as:

- Coaching of men and women on rights and protection needs of women.
- Funding of women's advocacy groups to influence the process and outcome of a specific peace process.
- Addressing the challenge of tracking the implementation and impact of specific provisions.

14. Support to empower women and to enable their meaningful participation and the integration of gender and WPS issues in peace building and transitional justice processes

14.1 Number and type of peace building and transitional justice activities in which the EU and its Member States provide specific support to enable women's meaningful participation, and integration of gender and WPS issues.

14.2 Provide examples of best practices, including challenges, such as:

- Capacity building of women and women's organisations to assist their involvement in and/or monitoring of peace building and transitional justice processes.
- EU-supported consultations with women and women's organisations to ensure their involvement in peacebuilding and in the design and implementation of transitional justice mechanisms.
- Addressing the challenges encountered by female victims in accessing justice or redress for violations.
- Awareness raising and outreach activities to ensure that women are informed of ongoing peacebuilding and transitional justice processes and to facilitate their involvement.

D. Common Security and Defence Policy

15. Training on gender equality and WPS

15.1 Number and proportion (measured annually) of men and women specifically trained on gender and UNSCR 1325-related matters among a) staff at EU headquarters, b) diplomatic staff, c) civilian staff and d) military staff employed by the EU and its Member States participating in CSDP and UN peacekeeping missions and operations.

15.2 Number and extent (days and/or hours) of specialised training focused on gender and UNSCR 1325 provided by the EU and its Member States for a) staff at EU headquarters, b) diplomatic staff, c) civilian staff and d) military staff participating in CSDP and UN peacekeeping missions and operations.

16. Inclusion of gender/WPS issues in mandates, planning and reporting documents of CSDP missions and operations

16.1 Number and percentage of CSDP missions and operations with mandates and planning documents that include clear references to gender/WPS issues and/or that report on this.

16.2 Provide examples of best practices illustrating level and quality of implementation of commitments.

17. Inclusion of gender expertise in CSDP missions and operations staffing

17.1 Number and percentage of CSDP missions and operations with:

- Full-time gender advisor (expert position)
- Double-hatted (for example, with human rights) gender advisor
- A part-time gender focal point (non-expert position).

17.2 Number and percentage of CSDP mission/operation staff with terms of reference that include gender/WPS expertise (apart from the gender advisors and/or focal points).

17.3 Provide examples of best practice experiences of integrating gender/WPS in CSDP missions and operations when implementing the mandate.

18. Cases of sexual harassment and gender-based discrimination, abuse or violence by CSDP staff investigated and acted upon

18.1 Number and type of cases of sexual and gender-based violations by CSDP staff investigated and acted upon and type of follow-up actions, such as investigations and disciplinary and justice responses.

Please indicate if the harassment or abuse was against a CSDP staff member or externals.

18.2 Proportion of cases of sexual and gender-based violations out of all complaints against CSDP staff investigated and acted upon.

18.3 Number of victims of sexual and gender-based violations by CSDP staff who received some form of assistance, remedy or reparation (psychosocial support, compensation etc.).

Please indicate the type of assistance, remedy or reparation provided.

18.4 Number of training sessions on conduct and discipline that include issues related to sexual abuse and exploitation, provided by the EU and its Member States for a) diplomatic staff, b) civilian and c) military staff participating in CSDP missions and operations.

18.5 Total number of participants and disaggregation by sex in the above training sessions.

E. International protection

19. Support of the EU and its Member States to peace building and peace keeping activities addressing the issue of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations

19.1 Number, type and target group of the EU's and its Member States' peace building activities and peace keeping – i.e. project/programme, policy, dialogue, CSDP mission or operation – addressing awareness and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.

19.2 Number of the EU's and its Member States' activities – as defined above – addressing protection of rights and justice responses to sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations affecting women, girls, men and boys. Please indicate the extent of the response (case reported, referred to other instances, investigated, legally resolved etc.).

19.3 Number and type of the EU's and its Member States' actions addressing sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations that were implemented with civil society partners, notably women's groups and grassroots organisations.

20. Protection of female asylum seekers in the EU

20.1 Number, proportion and country of origin of female and male asylum seekers who have obtained the status of refugee, or benefit from subsidiary protection in the EU.

20.2 Provide examples and best practices, including lessons and challenges, of EU and its Member States policies and experiences of protection measures and how they affect / benefit women and men, and boys and girls refugees or asylum seekers from countries affected by armed conflict.

21. Gender-sensitive policies countering violent extremism

21.1 Amount and proportion of the EU's and its Member States' security and justice institutions' annual budget allocated to producing research on the topic of CVE and gender, including on drivers and deterrents.

21.2 Amount and proportion of the EU's and its Member States' Statistical Offices' annual budget allocated to producing gender-sensitive CVE-related statistics, including on drivers and deterrents.

21.3 Amount and proportion of the EU's and its Member States total annual budget allocated to prevent violent extremism in partner countries that targets gender as a principal or significant objective.

21.4 Number and proportion of staff in the EU and its Member States' counter-terrorism bodies that have gender expertise.

21.5 Participation of women's organisations in the development of strategies to counter violent extremism. Provide examples of good practices, lessons learned and challenges.

V. Reporting

These indicators will form the basis for continued EU reporting on the implementation of the EU Comprehensive Approach on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 on WPS. A report should be compiled every two years by the services in charge, with the support of the informal EU Task Force on WPS, and presented to the PSC. The third report should be drafted in 2016 and should include information gathered through targeted consultations with, among others, EU delegations, EU Member States, as well as CSDP missions and operations.

The indicators should be revised if deemed necessary and to reflect future developments in the area.
