

Canada's Action Plan on the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security

Summary

In response to the UN Security Council's call on member states to implement UNSCR 1325 including through the development of national action plans or other national level strategies, and to the adoption of subsequent UNSCR resolutions on women, peace and security (1820, 1888 and 1889), Canada has released its Action Plan in October 2010. The plan primarily provides a framework for a whole-of-government approach to address the situation of women and girls in conflict settings. While the plan sets out important areas for action and has generally been well received by Canadian civil society, some important considerations still remain to be addressed, such as issues related to implementation, monitoring, and reporting, an increased focus on participation and representation, a more robust contextualized approach and the need for on-going consultation with civil society in Canada and abroad.

Background

In October 2000, the United Nations Security Council passed resolution 1325 on women, peace and security (UNSCR 1325). Previously, women's human rights were not perceived as an issue of international security. This resolution, addressing women in conflict situations, anchored the issue in the domain of the pre-eminent international-security institution. There are three central concepts- 1) Women must have an increased role in decision-making, and greater participation, in conflict prevention and peace-building processes. 2) Women experience conflict differently than men. 3) Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to gender-based violence and need protectionⁱ.

At the international level, Canada has previously demonstrated leadership with regard to issues related to women, peace and security. As a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council in 2000, Canada was a driving force behind UNSCR 1325, especially through the "Friends of Women, Peace and Security" group in New York. Canada's own response to UNSCR 1325 began with the creation of the Canadian Committee on Women, Peace and Security (CCWPS) in 2001, a national coalition comprised of civil society actors, government officials and parliamentarians. Work on Canada's Action Plan stems from the CCWPS' third symposium in 2005ⁱⁱ. In 2010, the coordination and development of the Action Plan was led by DFAITⁱⁱⁱ which collaborated with other government departments and with the civil society network Peacebuild^{iv} on the initiative. Canada's Action Plan was released on October 5th 2010, a week before elections took place for the UN Security Council^v. To date, Canada is among 24 countries that have released an action plan. The initial response to Canada's Action Plan has generally been positive. The Action Plan is well structured, detailed and presents strategies for providing support for the women, peace and security agenda^{vi}. Not least, it exists as an official policy of the Government of Canada.

The Content of Canada's Action Plan^{vii}

Canada's approach in the Action Plan is introduced as, "...oriented to empowering women and girls by creating and reinforcing systems and structures that enable equality between men and women, and among women and girls of different status in their communities... it is crucial to recognize both the needs and capacities of women and girls affected by conflict, drawing upon their knowledge and skills to craft and implement effective policies and projects." To do so, Canada aligns itself with the four thematic pillars established in the Secretary-General report (S/2010/173). These pillars are prevention, participation, protection, and relief and recovery. The Action Plan includes four consistent strategies across thematic pillars. In brief these are:

- Training of personnel in order to achieve a long-term change in behaviours and attitudes that would ensure the success of the four thematic pillars.
- Assessing the implication of projects (action, legislation, policies, programs) on women, men, boys and girls, supported by data collection.
- Developing and promoting policies and programs that respond to the differential experiences of women and girls.
- Putting in place mechanisms to ensure departmental accountability in implementing the Action Plan.

Ultimately, there are five overall objectives that the Government of Canada wishes to achieve, these largely reflect the thematic pillars. These are described in the Action Plan as:

- Increasing the active and meaningful participation of women, including Indigenous and local women, in peace operations and peace processes, in the management of conflict situations, and in decision making in all of these areas.
- Increasing the effectiveness of peace operations, including the protection and promotion of the rights and safety of women and girls.
- Improving the capacity of Canadian personnel to help prevent violence and to contribute to protecting the human rights of women and girls in the context of peace operations, fragile states, conflict-affected situations and in humanitarian crises or relief and recovery operations.
- Promoting and supporting relief and recovery efforts in fragile states and conflict-affected countries in a manner which takes into account the differential experiences of women and men, boys and girls.
- Making the leadership of peace operations more accountable for carrying out their mandated responsibilities by realizing, to the maximum extent practicable, the intent of the SCR's on Women, Peace and Security.

Lastly, indicators are presented that will seek to measure the actions undertaken within each of the thematic pillars (see Annex 1). Additionally, other action items within the thematic pillars which are more qualitative in nature, are also outlined in the Action Plan. Indicators are not attached to these items.

Together, the pillars, strategies, objectives, actions and indicators form the cornerstone for the Government of Canada's approach to addressing the situation of women and girls in conflict settings. That is a good start. However, the Action Plan is not an end but rather a means to addressing a range of

complex issues that affect women, men, girls and boys in conflict zones.

Key issues

The framework of Canada's Action Plan embraces a whole-of-government approach, meaning government departments will adhere to, implement, and monitor it, and report on its implementation.

Identification of reliable benchmark data and measurement of indicators

To achieve full implementation, the Action Plan outlines indicators for each thematic pillar (see Annex 1). Monitoring and evaluating progress on these indicators requires reliable benchmark data and identified targets. For example, under the pillar “prevention”, the first indicator is “number and percentage of organizations receiving Government of Canada funding for humanitarian assistance that have organizational codes of conduct relating to sexual exploitation and abuse consistent with the core principles of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Plan of Action on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises”. The benchmark data would tell us the number and percentage of organizations meeting this requirement as of now and the target would identify a desired goal to be reached. The Action Plan, as of yet, does not provide insight into what benchmark data will be used and does not identify targets to be met. Without a starting point established and a clear goal, how will progress be measured? The Standing Senate Committee on Human Rights also recommends that the government identifies clear targets for specific actions and time-bound indicators^{viii}.

Also, when the Action Plan is using qualitative action items (see Plan), no indicator has been identified. The Action Plan states that qualitative action items “do not lend themselves to ready indicators”. Indeed, it is difficult to measure progress of actions such as intervention in international fora or advocacy. Nevertheless, many of these action items provide important channels for Canada to exert its influence on the development of the women, peace and security agenda at the international level. However, the Action Plan does not even start to address how these action items might be approached, at a future date, in a more systematic way. For example, under “relief and recovery”, action 23 states that “Canada will continue to intervene actively with the International Criminal Court and other international courts and tribunals to promote the implementation of the relevant objectives of the SCRs on Women, Peace and Security in their activities, including in mechanisms such as truth and reconciliation commissions.” What will this look like and how will this be reported? What does “intervene actively” mean? What would be the ideal results of Canada's intervention? (For more examples, see Plan: Actions 4, 5 & 24.) Although challenging, being able to judge the success of the qualitative action items is essential in ensuring full implementation of the Action Plan.

Resources, coordination and political support

For it to be successful, Canada's Action Plan requires adequate human resources, logistical capacities and dedicated funding. The Action Plan states, “Departments and agencies will implement the Action Plan as part of their accountability to Canadians for human and financial resources allocated by Government for realization of their mandates.”^{ix} This would suggest that government departments are responsible for addressing these components through their existing personnel and budgets. The absence of new dedicated resources or personnel could injure the implementation and translate into a limited meaningful impact of the Action Plan.

In the words of Anne-Marie Goetz, Chief Adviser to UNIFEM on Governance, Peace and Security, Action Plans are often, “divorced from realistic implementation or consistent monitoring arrangements, let alone from an effective connection to national security policy. They are rarely adequately financed, if financed at all.” Ultimately their success is predicated on, “indicators, an implementation plan, a budget and a schedule for regular review.”^x The Standing Senate Committee on Human Rights also recommends that the government allocates clear, dedicated and multi-year resources towards the implementation of its Action Plan.^{xi}

Canada's Action Plan states, “DFAIT’s Stabilization and Reconstruction Task Force (START) will coordinate the government-wide response to the implementation of the UNSCRs on Women, Peace and Security.”^{xii} It is encouraging that the Action Plan has identified START as the central coordinating body charged with the responsibility for implementation. However, it remains to be seen how START will put into practice oversight and interdepartmental coordination, as well as how individual government departments uphold the Action Plan. It is also important to clarify if and how reports on progress will be communicated to both Houses of Parliament and to stakeholders outside of the Government of Canada. Also, how will civil society representatives be involved in the independent monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plan’s implementation and impact on an ongoing basis?

Finally, the implementation and success of the Action Plan will not only depend on the allocated resources assigned to it and robust implementation, but also on the priority given to it. Continued political and public support of the Action Plan is essential to the realization of its action. The identification of a well respected public and political figure is an important step in demonstrating the Government of Canada's political will in making the Action Plan a national priority.

More focus on participation and representation

At the heart of UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions is the belief that empowering women and girls to participate in decision-making at all levels, alongside eliminating gender-based violence, is a prerequisite to sustainable peace. The Standing Senate Committee on Human Rights stressed that “an important overarching consideration is the tendency for the participation and decision-making content of resolution 1325 to be given insufficient attention. The UN Secretary-General took note of this trend in his recent report to the Security Council. He wrote that: —The incorporation of gender perspectives into peace processes is emerging, but slowly. Most attention continues to focus on women as victims. Women as active participants in the peace processes remain marginal.”^{xiii}

The Action Plan identifies enhancing capacities and addressing the needs of women at the core of its objectives. However, when looking closely at the action items and indicators, it seems that a significant amount of attention is focused on needs and protection and much less on participation and representation. In fact, where participation and representation are concerned, the indicators attached to the action items in Canada's Action Plan are output-oriented rather than outcome-focused. That is to say, it is easier to control and report on what is produced (outputs) rather than what has actually been achieved (outcomes).

To illustrate, action 10 seeks to encourage the active and meaningful participation of women in decision making [...]. All the indicators for this action are outputs, such as- the number of policy documents addressing the deployment of women in peace operations, or the number of women in executive level roles in the Government of Canada involved in peace operations (see Annex 1: Action

10 indicators). These two examples are outputs and will measure what has been produced by the government; but they do not necessarily contribute directly to increasing the participation or representation of women in conflict settings.

In contrast, actions and indicators related to tackling human rights abuses and sexual violence, under the pillar of protection, are more focused on achieving results which have a direct impact on the ground. For example, action 19 and its accompanying indicator speaks to “...measures to protect and promote women’s and girls’ human rights, including measures to prevent sexual violence, and to respond appropriately if sexual violence occurs.” (For more examples, see Annex 1: indicators 16-1, 16-2, 19-1).

Both outputs and outcomes are required; however, outputs tend to be a poor measure of performance. They should feed into outcomes which are the effects and changes resulting from outputs. In other words, Canada's Action Plan requires a more consistent approach, across the thematic pillars, to address capacity-building issues of women in conflict settings.

More contextualized approach

Another potential blind spot in Canada's Action Plan is its inability to speak to local dynamics of conflict that often feed into broader national and regional conflicts. The Action Plan has a predominantly “top-down” perspective to women, peace and security. That is to say, it focuses on state-centric and international approaches to the issues. Only action 19 makes a mention of 'context-specific instructions'. The other action items, especially under the pillar of relief and recovery, that may address issues of local dynamics (e.g., action 23 on transitional justice mechanisms and action 28 on DDR processes), are qualitative items and no systematic way of implementing, monitoring and reporting on these efforts are outlined in the Action Plan. Without an approach that recognizes the specifics of local dynamics of conflict, the Action Plan might fall short of achieving its main objectives.

Indeed, it is fair to say that Canada's Action Plan is very focused on elaborating Canadian capabilities and capacities within conflict settings. While important, addressing the situation of women and girls in conflicts and peace processes also requires a contextualized look: what are the dynamics of power in a given country? What are the differential experiences of women and men? What are the different dynamics of gender identities within a specific country? How much work needs to be done to address the situation? Not all countries and societies experience conflict the same way nor do all women experience conflict the same way by virtue of their gender.

Efforts in addressing participation and representation of women in decision-making and peace processes need to recognize these specifications above. For example, the UK Revised Action Plan contains a section on individual country plans, focusing on Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Nepal^{xiv}. Also, developing countries, like Uganda, have designed action plans that are more comprehensive in addressing the capacities and strengths of women in local settings^{xv}. Canada should learn from other countries that have developed action plans to strengthen its approach and ensure that country specific needs and realities are addressed.

On-going consultation with civil society

Finally, another critique heard among stakeholders is the fact that Canada's Action Plan does not

provide sufficient roles and responsibilities to civil society actors (Canadian, international and local), among others on the ground, who could otherwise provide insight, expertise and assistance. For example, local actors and grassroots organizations play a concrete role in conflict mitigation and outreach to marginalized populations. Canadian and international civil society organizations can provide meaningful insights if consulted regularly and also be involved in independent monitoring of the implementation of the Action Plan. Getting civil society involved in consultations, as well as the robust monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plan would not only benefit the transparency and implementation of the Action Plan but would probably better reflect local dynamics of conflict.

Recommendations

Canada must reassert its authority and leadership on the international stage. The Women, Peace and Security agenda provides an excellent opportunity to do so. In part, because there has still been little uptake to systematically and holistically integrate the needs and capacities of women in peace agreements; at best, little more than a quarter of peace agreements post-UNSCR 1325 make any sort of reference to women^{xvi}. Additionally, the UN has experienced slow progress in applying gender mainstreaming in its work. Canada has a window of opportunity to seize the initiative and implement aspects of the Action Plan in places like the DRC and South Sudan. Although the Action Plan provides a good starting point for action, more needs to be done to strengthen the document. Many of the following recommendations have been mirrored by the 2010 report issued by the Senate Standing Committee on Human Rights^{xvii} and civil society actors.

The Government of Canada should strengthen its Action Plan by identifying reliable benchmark data and measurements of indicators by:

- 1) Defining clear benchmark data and targets for each specific action indicated in the Action Plan as soon as possible.
 - This should include time-lines for each indicator and their targets.
 - Developing measurements of progress for each indicator is also imperative
- 2) Putting in place mechanisms to report on the progress of indicators in a transparent manner.
- 3) Ensuring that qualitative action items are also implemented, monitored and reported on systematically.

The Government of Canada should reinforce the implementation of its Action Plan by allocating resources and reaffirming its political support by:

- 1) Allocating dedicated and multi-year resources for all government departments tasked with implementing the Action Plan.
 - This includes: financial, personnel and logistical resources.
- 2) Demonstrating the political commitment necessary to assure the longevity of the Action Plan by appointing a political champion, akin to the US's Ambassador-at-Large at the Office of Global Women's Issues, and/ or dedicate a high level public service official to lead and monitor inter-departmental coordination and implementation.

The Government of Canada should expand and enhance its attention to the participation and representation of women by:

- 1) Adopting a more consistent approach to enhancing capacities of women and girls to participate and be represented at all levels of decision-making in conflict settings and peace-

building operations.

The Government of Canada should improve its Action Plan by integrating a more contextualized approach, by:

- 1) Developing context-specific, bilateral action plans for countries where Canada is engaged (e.g., Sudan, DRC, Haiti and Afghanistan).
- 2) Sharing best practices and assimilating lessons learned with other countries, both developed and developing. Issues could include: bilateral approaches, dedicated resources, gender analysis, political championing, working with civil society, working with the private sector and international cooperation.
- 3) Ensuring dialogue and action on the women, peace and security agenda is context-specific in multilateral channels like the UN.
- 4) Working closely with a range of civil society actors (Canadian, international and local) who have the knowledge, expertise and understanding of local dynamics in various conflict settings.
 - This means establishing a more prominent role for civil society in all aspects of preventative phases, since local knowledge of the situation is paramount to sustainable relief and recovery efforts.
 - This requires cultivating relationships with local civil society networks in the aim of developing improved conflict-prevention mechanisms at the grassroots level.

The Government of Canada should increase the role and responsibilities of civil society vis-à-vis its Action Plan by:

- 1) Maintaining ongoing consultations with civil society actors to ensure robust implementation and independent monitoring of the Action Plan.
 - Making reports on progress publicly available for greater transparency.
- 2) Expanding the content of Action #8 (see Annex 2), which promotes evidence-based research and analysis, in conjunction with civil society actors and academics.
 - Indicators could include the number of research collaborations engaged in and assessing the impact of joint initiatives with local partners.
 - This could include a forum with relevant government departments, civil society actors and academics to create an evidence-based research agenda.

**Annex A: Quantitative action items and indicators established under the thematic pillars in
Canada's National Action Plan**

Action & Indicator	Key Departments
Prevention	
Action 1: Ensure that all organizations receiving Government of Canada funds for humanitarian assistance have organizational codes of conduct relating to sexual exploitation and abuse consistent with the core principles of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Plan of Action on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises.	
Indicator 1-1: Number and percentage of organizations receiving Government of Canada funding for humanitarian assistance that have organizational codes of conduct relating to sexual exploitation and abuse consistent with the core principles of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Plan of Action on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises.	CIDA
Action 2: Systematically include modules on women, peace and security, including codes of conduct, cultural awareness, HIV/AIDS, trafficking in persons, and Canadian and international law applicable to the human rights and protection of women and girls in all Canadian training for military, police and civilian personnel being deployed operationally, in a manner which addresses any differential impact of armed conflict on women and girls.	
Indicator 2-1: Percentage of Government of Canada departmental pre-deployment or general training courses, including courses taken while deployed on mission, for peace operations, fragile states or conflict-affected situations that examine the differential impact of armed conflict on women and girls and address key issues such as codes of conduct, cultural awareness, HIV/AIDS, trafficking in persons, and Canadian and international law applicable to the protection and promotion of women's and girls' human rights.	CIDA, DFAIT, DND, RCMP
Indicator 2-2: Number and percentage of Government of Canada personnel deployed to peace operations, fragile states or conflict-affected situations who receive pre-deployment training or training while deployed on mission that examines the differential impact of armed conflict on women and girls and addresses key issues such as codes of conduct, cultural awareness, HIV/AIDS, trafficking in persons, and Canadian and international law applicable to the protection and promotion of women's and girls' human rights.	CIDA, DFAIT, DND, RCMP
Indicator 2-3: Extent to which the content of mandatory training courses for deployed personnel or for policy and program staff associated with peace operations, fragile states or conflict-affected situations reflect the SCRs on Women, Peace and Security.	CIDA, DFAIT, DND, RCMP

Action & Indicator	Key Departments
Action 3: Deliver programming under Government of Canada international programs in the justice and security sector that reflects an analysis of the differential impact of conflict on women and girls.	
Indicator 3-1: Extent to which programming delivered under the Military Training and Cooperation Programme (MTCP), Anti-Crime Capacity-Building Program (ACCBP), Counter-Terrorism Capacity-Building Program (CTCBP) and the Global Peace and Security Fund (GPSF) and similar Government of Canada international programs in the justice and security sector operationalizes an analysis of the differential impact of conflict on women and girls.	DFAIT, DND
Participation and Representation	
Action 10: Encourage the active and meaningful participation of women in decision making and in deployments for peace operations, including by identifying and addressing barriers to full participation.	
Indicator 10-1: Number of Canadian strategic-level national and international security policy directives or guiding documents that address the participation of women in decision making.	DFAIT, DND
Indicator 10-2: Number of Canadian strategic-level national and international security policy directives or guiding documents that address the deployment of women to peace operations.	DFAIT, DND
Indicator 10-3: Number and percentage of female Canadian Forces personnel, police officers and civilian Government of Canada personnel deployed to peace operations.	DFAIT, DND, RCMP
Indicator 10-4: Number and percentage of voluntary selection processes for Government of Canada personnel to deploy on peace operations that offer specific measures which work to identify and address barriers to women's participation.	DND, DFAIT, RCMP
Indicator 10-5: Number and proportion of women in executive-level roles in Government of Canada departments and agencies involved in peace operations, fragile states and conflict-affected situations.	CIDA, DFAIT, DND, RCMP
Action 12: Integrate the participation and representation of women and girls in Government of Canada international security policy frameworks and projects for or in peace operations, fragile states and conflict-affected situations.	
Indicator 12-1: Number and percentage of departmental international security policy frameworks that integrate the participation and representation of women and girls.	DFAIT, DND

Action & Indicator	Key Departments
<p>Indicator 12-2: Number of and funding disbursed for Government of Canada-funded projects in or for peace operations, fragile states and conflict-affected situations that integrate the participation and involvement of women and girls or work with key stakeholders, including men and boys, to promote increased participation and representation of women and girls.</p>	<p>CIDA, DFAIT</p>
<p>Action 13: Encourage troop- and police-contributing countries to foster the participation of women in peace operations and in training relevant to peace operations.</p>	
<p>Indicator 13-1: Number of Canadian interventions in the United Nations Security Council, General Assembly, Special Committee on Peacekeeping or other relevant international fora that explicitly encourage troop- and police-contributing countries to address the participation of women in peace operations and in training for peace operations.</p>	<p>DFAIT</p>
<p>Protection</p>	
<p>Action 16: Direct Canadian diplomatic missions and deployed Canadian Forces or Canadian police personnel to include information on observed or credibly reported serious violations of women’s and girls’ human rights in their periodic reporting to competent mission authorities on peace operations, and to address reports of alleged sexual exploitation or abuse by Government of Canada personnel with the utmost seriousness.</p>	
<p>Indicator 16-1: Extent to which Canadian diplomatic offices and deployed Canadian Forces or police personnel include information on observed or credibly reported serious violations of women’s and girls’ human rights in their periodic reporting to competent mission authorities on peace operations.</p>	<p>DFAIT, DND, RCMP</p>
<p>Indicator 16-2: Number of reported cases of sexual exploitation or abuse in peace operations, fragile states and conflict-affected situations, allegedly perpetrated by Canadian military personnel, police or civilian Government officials, and the percentage that are:</p> <p>a) referred to a competent Canadian authority,</p> <p>b) addressed in a timely, appropriate and transparent manner.</p>	<p>DFAIT, DND, RCMP</p>
<p>Action 17: Develop training modules for Government of Canada personnel being deployed to peace operations, fragile states or conflict-affected situations, which identify and address in a meaningful way the differential impact of conflict on women and girls. This training will be specific to protection in the region of assignment or mission area, will be offered either pre-deployment or in the field, will draw on experiences/lessons learned from previous engagements, and will</p>	

Action & Indicator	Key Departments
address protection issues including sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls, and trafficking in persons.	
Indicator 17-1: Percentage of relevant region- or mission-specific pre-deployment or field training modules for Government of Canada personnel on protection issues that address in a meaningful way the differential impact of the conflict on women and girls.	DFAIT, DND, RCMP
Indicator 17-2: Number and percentage of Government of Canada personnel deployed to peace operations, fragile states or conflict-affected situations who receive region- or mission-specific pre-deployment or field training on protection issues that addresses the differential impact of the conflict on women and girls in a meaningful way.	DFAIT, DND, RCMP
Indicator 17-3: Extent to which DND/Canadian Forces strategic direction or equivalent policy guidance for deployed Canadian police address in a meaningful way the importance of protecting women's and girls' human rights on international operational deployments.	DND, RCMP
Action 18: Integrate the promotion and protection of women's and girls' human rights, in a manner which incorporates an analysis of the differential impact of conflict on women and girls, in Government of Canada international security policy frameworks and projects for or in peace operations, fragile states and conflict-affected situations.	
Indicator 18-1: Number of departmental international security policy frameworks that integrate the promotion and protection of women's and girls' human rights in a manner which incorporates an analysis of the differential impact of conflict on women and girls.	DFAIT, DND
Indicator 18-2: Number of and funding disbursed for Government of Canada-funded projects that integrate the promotion and protection of women's and girls' human rights in a manner which incorporates an analysis of the differential impact of conflict on women and girls.	CIDA, DFAIT
Action 19: Direct Government of Canada departments and agencies that deploy personnel on peace operations to provide deploying personnel with clear context-specific instructions on measures to protect and promote women's and girls' human rights, including measures to prevent sexual violence, and to respond appropriately if sexual violence occurs.	
Indicator 19-1: Extent to which Government of Canada departmental guidance documents for specific peace operations explicitly address the protection and promotion of women's and girls' human rights, including measures to prevent	DFAIT, DND, RCMP

Action & Indicator	Key Departments
sexual violence.	
Action 20: In Government of Canada-funded projects for or in peace operations, fragile states and conflict-affected situations, integrate support for women's and girls' human rights including protection from violence, including sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls, and trafficking in persons.	
Indicator 20-1: Number of and funding disbursed for Government of Canada-funded projects for or in peace operations, fragile states and conflict-affected situations that integrate support for women's and girls' human rights including protection from violence, sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls and trafficking in persons.	CIDA, DFAIT
Relief and Recovery	
Action 21: Support projects in or for peace operations, fragile states and conflict situations that integrate the needs and capacities of women and girls in relief and recovery efforts including but not limited to: humanitarian assistance; support to refugees, internally displaced persons, and returnees; disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR); justice and security system reform (JSSR); stabilization, reconstruction, early recovery and peace and security; economic empowerment; and health and education programming.	
Indicator 21-1: Number and percentage of departmental planning frameworks for fragile states and conflict-affected situations that integrate the needs and capacities of women and girls.	CIDA, DFAIT
Indicator 21-2: Number of and funding disbursed for Government of Canada-funded projects in or for peace operations, fragile states and conflict situations that integrate the needs and capacities of women and girls in relief and recovery efforts.	CIDA, DFAIT

ⁱ Goetz, A-M., & Sandler, J., 3 December 2007. "War and sexual violence: an issue of security". Accessed November 2010: http://www.opendemocracy.net/article/war_and_sexual_violence_an_issue_of_security

ⁱⁱ Committee on Women, Peace and Security, 2001. "Towards a Canadian National Action Plan to Implement UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security". Accessed November 2010: http://www.international.gc.ca/rights-droits/women-femmes/resolution1325_05.aspx?lang=eng http://www.international.gc.ca/rights-droits/assets/pdfs/Women_PeaceSecurity-en.pdf

ⁱⁱⁱ Specifically the Peace Operations and Fragile States Policy Division at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT).

^{iv} A network of Canadian NGOs, institutions, academics and individuals engaged in work and research related to the

causes and consequences of violent conflict.

^v Canada withdrew its candidacy for a non-permanent seat at the UNSC after the second round of voting, allowing Portugal to win the seat.

^{vi} Peacebuild, September 2010. “Stakeholder Report”. p. 4, <http://www.peacebuild.ca/index.php>

^{vii} The full text of Canada's Action Plan can be accessed here: http://www.international.gc.ca/START-GTSR/women_canada_action_plan-plan_action_femme.aspx?lang=eng

^{viii} Standing Senate Committee on Human Rights, November 2010. “Women, Peace and Security: Canada Moves Forward to Increase Women's Engagement”. p. 84

^{ix} See Canada's Action Plan: http://www.international.gc.ca/START-GTSR/women_canada_action_plan-plan_action_femme.aspx

^x Testimony to the Standing Senate Committee on Human Rights, October 19th, 2009 by Anne-Marie Goetz (Chief Adviser to UNIFEM on Governance Peace and Security)

^{xi} Standing Senate Committee on Human Rights, November 2010. “Women, Peace and Security: Canada Moves Forward to Increase Women's Engagement”. p. 84

^{xii} See Canada's Action Plan: http://www.international.gc.ca/START-GTSR/women_canada_action_plan-plan_action_femme.aspx

^{xiii} Standing Senate Committee on Human Rights, November 2010. “Women, Peace and Security: Canada Moves Forward to Increase Women's Engagement”. p. 20

^{xiv} UK Government National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 Women, Peace and Security. Pp 17 – 41. Accessed December 2010: http://www.peacewomen.org/assets/file/NationalActionPlans/uk_nationalactionplan_november2010.pdf

^{xv} Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration. Pp. 19-42. Accessed December 2010: http://www.peacewomen.org/assets/file/NationalActionPlans/uganda_nationalactionplan_december2008.pdf

^{xvi} Bell, C., and O'Rourke, C., 2010. “Peace agreements or pieces of paper? The impact of UNSC Resolution 1325 on peace processes and their agreements”. ICLQ Vol. 59, October 2010 pp 941–980]

^{xvii} Standing Senate Committee on Human Rights, November 2010. “Women, Peace and Security: Canada Moves Forward to Increase Women's Engagement”.