

APPENDIX:

CEDAW REPORTS 2013- 2023 February

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1. Africa

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Angola				<p>The Committee welcomes the State party's efforts to improve its institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality, such as the adoption of the following:</p> <p>(a) Presidential Decree 143/17 of 26 June 2017 approving the national plan of action for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security;</p>	
Bostwana				<b>No mention in 2019</b>	
Burkina Faso					<p><b>Women and peace and security</b>  <b>14.</b>The Committee notes the situation of increased insecurity in the State party following the political transition since 2014, characterized by attacks perpetrated by non-State actors, and a significant influx of refugees from Mali, some 32,000 of whom, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, were still in the State party as at 31 December 2016. The Committee is concerned that:</p> <p>(a)Refugee women and girls in the State party are at a heightened risk of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as early and forced marriage, human</p>

2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
				<p>trafficking and forced prostitution;</p> <p>(b)The High Council for Reconciliation and National Unity is not fully operational, resulting in delays in the investigation of allegations of gender-based violence against women and girls by security forces and terrorist groups;</p> <p>(c)The national action plan on Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) has not been effectively implemented.</p> <p>15. The Committee recommends, in line with its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Collect data on incidents of gender-based violence against women and girls, in particular sexual violence, incidents of early and forced marriage, trafficking in persons, forced prostitution and abduction by terrorist groups in the State party;</p> <p>(b) Make the High Council for Reconciliation and National Unity fully operational and thereby enable it to investigate allegations of human rights violations by security forces and terrorist groups, with particular attention to gender-based violence against women and girls, bring perpetrators to justice and ensure compensation and rehabilitation for victims;</p> <p>(c)Avail itself of international financial and technical assistance, as appropriate, to ensure the inclusion and participation of women at all stages of the peacemaking, stabilization and reconstruction process, including by effectively implementing its national action plan on Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security.</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Burundi					<p><b>2016</b></p> <p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>10. The Committee welcomes the national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, covering the period 2012-2016. Nevertheless, it notes with concern the insufficient resourcing and ineffective application of the action plan and the lack of meaningful and inclusive participation of women in decision-making and peace negotiations, including in the resolution of the current conflict.</p> <p>11. The Committee recalls its general recommendations No. 25 (2004) on temporary special measures and No. 30 and urges the State party:</p> <p>(a) To ensure the meaningful and inclusive participation of women in resolving the current conflict and developing and implementing restorative justice measures to rebuild trust and sustainable peace within communities affected by violence during the current conflict;</p> <p>(b) To ensure the renewal of the national action plan, in line with the recommendations of the global study on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security, and develop capacity-building programmes for women seeking to participate in such processes; CEDAW/C/BDI/CO/5-6 4/17 16-20850</p> <p>(c) To establish a road map with a clear time frame, benchmarks and a dedicated budget to implement the renewed national action plan, develop indicators for the regular monitoring of its implementation and provide for accountability mechanisms.</p>
Cabo Verde				No mention in <u>2019</u>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
				No mention in 2013	
Central African Republic					<p><b>2014</b></p> <p>Women and peace and security  19.The Committee welcomes the adoption of a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), the planned establishment of a reconciliation commission and a permanent dialogue commission and the important contributions of groups of women working together to achieve peace. The Committee recalls that, without the meaningful and inclusive participation of women — as key actors of peace — at all stages of the peace and reconciliation processes, as well as in transitional justice mechanisms, women’s priorities and experiences of the conflict will not be fully integrated, as required under the Convention and the resolution, which could set back the processes.</p> <p>20. The Committee recalls its general recommendation No. 30 and urges the State party:</p> <p>(a) To ensure the participation of women at all stages of the peace process in national reconciliation and all reconstruction initiatives, as well as in transitional justice processes, in particular at the decision-making level;</p> <p>(b) To ensure the participation of women in the implementation of the national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) ;</p> <p>(c) To continue its efforts to establish a reconciliation commission and to ensure that their mandates include women’s rights and combating impunity in cases of sexual violence and that women are adequately represented;</p> <p>(d) To support initiatives by women working together to achieve peace;</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					(e) To adopt a strategy to prevent any setback for women's rights in the peace negotiations.
Congo					<p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>36. The Committee welcomes the adoption, on 8 May 2018, of a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). It is concerned, however, that the State party has not made any budget allocation for its implementation and that the Commission ad hoc mixte paritaire does not include any women.</p> <p>37. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Establish a road map with a clear time frame, benchmarks and a gender-responsive budget to implement the national action plan and develop indicators for the regular monitoring of its implementation;</p> <p>(b) Ensure gender equality in the composition of the Commission ad hoc mixte paritaire;</p> <p>(c) Fully involve women at all stages of the post-conflict reconstruction process, including in decision-making, in line with resolution 1325 (2000) , and take into consideration the full spectrum of the women and peace and security agenda of the Security Council, as reflected in its resolutions 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) , 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015) , as well as the Committee's general recommendation No. 30.</p>
Côte d'Ivoire				<p>10. With reference to its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security and subsequent resolutions on the subject, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that all human rights violations are investigated effectively and perpetrators</p>	

2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
				<p>identified, prosecuted and punished in a manner commensurate with the gravity of the crimes committed, and that redress is provided to the victims, including by allocating adequate human, technical and financial resources to the special investigation unit established by decree No. 2013-93 of 30 December 2013, and by facilitating cooperation with the International Criminal Court;</p> <p>(b) Ensure that Presidential Ordinance 2018-669 on amnesty does not apply to persons suspected, accused or convicted of war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights, including conflict-related sexual violence, recalling that amnesties are impermissible if they interfere with victims' right to an effective remedy, including reparation, or if they restrict victims' and societies' right to know the truth about violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and must be in line with the international obligations of the State party, including those emanating from Security Council resolutions 1820 (2008) , 2106 (2013) and 2467 (2019) , in which the Council explicitly stresses the need for exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes;</p> <p>(c) Disseminate the Presidential Ordinance and information on its scope of application to relevant national stakeholders and the general public, continue investigations and judicial proceedings that address alleged war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights, including conflict-related sexual violence, and ensure that individuals accused of such crimes are not released on the basis of the Presidential Ordinance;</p> <p>(d) Evaluate and consider the needs of women and girls who are victims of conflict-related violence to access justice, health care and psychosocial services, and provide such access;</p> <p>(e) Ensure that women and girls who are victims of violence have the formal status of victims and that they obtain appropriate reparations;</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
				<p>(f) Take the measures necessary to prevent gender-based violence against women and girls during the 2020 presidential elections, particularly sexual violence, including by allocating adequate human, technical and financial resources to the national committee to combat sexual violence related to the conflict and by establishing an early warning mechanism;</p> <p>(g) Avail itself of international assistance, including continued technical assistance from the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict and other technical assistance, and continue its cooperation with specialized agencies, the human rights treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and programmes of the United Nations system.</p> <p>Women, peace and security 11.The Committee notes the launch of the database on women, peace and security in February 2014 (CEDAW/C/CIV/4, para. 148). It is, however, concerned that the representation of women in transitional justice and post-conflict reconstruction processes and institutions is low and that the State party has not renewed its national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) for the period 2008–2012.</p> <p>12. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Accelerate the adoption of its revised national action plan for the concrete and full implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and ensure that it establishes a road map with a clear time frame, benchmarks, a gender-responsive budget to implement the action plan and indicators for regularly monitoring such implementation, as well as a mechanism for the meaningful participation of civil society, including women affected by conflict;</p> <p>(b) Ensure gender parity in transitional justice mechanisms and women’s equal participation in post-conflict reconstruction processes.</p>	



	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Eritrea			<p>No mention in 2015.</p> <p>2020: Women and peace and security</p> <p>14. The Committee notes the State party's commitment to developing its first national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). It is concerned, however, that women remain underrepresented in national reconciliation and conflict prevention processes and are not fully involved in the design and implementation of the plan.</p> <p>15. The Committee recommends that the State party expedite the finalization and adoption of the national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), in cooperation with representatives of politically diverse women's civil society organizations, and ensure that the plan:</p> <p>(a) Takes into consideration the full spectrum of the Security Council agenda on women and peace and security, as reflected in Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019);</p> <p>(b) Incorporates a model of substantive equality that, in line with the Convention, will have an impact on all aspects of women's lives and will address intersecting forms of discrimination against women;</p> <p>(c) Ensures the participation of women, including those belonging to ethnic and religious minorities and diverse political groups, in peace, transitional justice and reconciliation processes, including in reparations and indemnity mechanisms;</p> <p>(d) Sets out indicators for the regular monitoring of its implementation and provides for accountability mechanisms.</p>		

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Ethiopia				No mention in 2019.	
Gabon	<p><b>**No mention in 2015.</b></p> <p>14.The Committee welcomes the progress made in the consolidation of the legal framework for the promotion of equality and congratulates the State party on the implementation of the Decade of Equality (2015–2025). The Committee is concerned, however, that the Ministry of Social Affairs and Women’s Rights, which acts as the national machinery for the advancement of women, lacks guaranteed sustainable funding. It notes with concern the lack of systematic gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting across all government departments and regrets the lack of data disaggregated by sex and other related variables to enable adequate monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the various strategies promoting women’s rights. The Committee is also concerned that the enabling legislation of the National Commission on Human Rights is not compliant with international standards. It also regrets the lack of information on implementation and monitoring of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.</p> <p>15. Recalling the guidance provided in the Beijing Platform for Action, in particular regarding the conditions necessary for the effective functioning of national machineries, the Committee</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Increase the human, technical and financial resources allocated to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Women ' s Rights and enhance the gender-specific expertise among its staff to enable it to coordinate efforts to promote gender equality, mainstream gender across government policies and introduce gender-responsive budgeting;</p> <p>(b) Define indicators for all gender equality objectives, including those of the Gabon Egalité strategy and its action plan; strengthen the national capacity to systematically collect data, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, ethnicity, region and socioeconomic background, to evaluate progress towards realizing those objectives; and provide an assessment of progress made in its next periodic report. In this regard, the Committee draws the State party ' s attention to its general recommendation No. 9 (1989) on statistical data concerning the situation of women and encourages the State party to seek technical assistance from relevant United Nations agencies;</p> <p>(c) Amend the legislation governing the National Commission on Human Rights to bring it into compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights ( the Paris Principles) (see General Assembly resolution 48/134 of 20</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>December 1993, annex), in line with commitments made during the universal periodic review (see A/HRC/37/6 , para. 119.15), and ensure that it has a strong mandate for the promotion of gender equality and the protection of women ' s rights;</p> <p>(d) Provide in the next periodic report information on the progress made in the implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security to implement Security Council resolution No. 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, in cooperation with representatives of women ' s organizations.</p>				
Gambia	<p>No mention in 2022. No mention in 2015</p>				
Guinea					<p><b>2014</b></p> <p>Women and peace and security 38.The Committee notes the national action plan on implementing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), as well as the establishment of a network and steering committee for its implementation, and various activities such as building capacity in the area of women's rights among legal professionals and members of the defence or security forces.</p> <p>39. The Committee recommends that the State party continue to fully involve women at all stages of the peace process, including in decision-making, in line with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), and ensure that it takes into consideration the full spectrum of the Council's women and peace and security agenda as reflected in Council resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 2122 (2013).</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Kenya					<p><b>2017</b></p> <p>5.The Committee welcomes the State party's efforts to improve its institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality, such as the adoption or establishment of the following:</p> <p>(a)National action plan on women and peace and security, in 2016;</p> <p>(b)State Department of Gender Affairs, in 2015;</p> <p>(c)National policy on the prevention of and response to gender-based violence, in 2014;</p> <p>(d)National Gender and Equality Commission, in 2011;</p> <p>(e)National gender policy, in 2011.</p> <p>6.The Committee notes with satisfaction the commitment of the State party to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. It recalls the importance of indicator 5.1.1 and commends the State party on its efforts to implement sustainable development policies, including measures to combat climate change.</p>
Liberia					<p><b>2015</b></p> <p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>31.The Committee notes that the national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) was recently evaluated and that the State party is reviewing recommendations in order to adopt a new national action plan. It notes, however, that, the existence of the national action plan notwithstanding, the participation of women in the security sector remains limited.</p> <p>32. The Committee urges the State party to give due consideration to the Committee ' s</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations by ensuring that the national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) is regularly reviewed in order to address all areas of concern and ensure durable peace. The Committee also recommends that the State party fully involve women at all stages of the post-conflict reconstruction process, including in decision-making, in line with resolution 1325 (2000) and take into consideration the full spectrum of the Council ' s women and peace and security agenda, as reflected in Council resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) and 2122 (2013), and in the Committee ' s general recommendation No. 30.</p>
Madagascar					<p><b>2015</b></p> <p>The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Allocate appropriate human, technical and financial resources for the effective functioning of the national machinery for the advancement of women;</p> <p>(b) Renew and effectively implement the national action plan on gender development and its plan of action; CEDAW/C/MDG/CO/6-7 15-20715 5/17</p> <p>(c) Adopt and validate the national plan of action for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security;</p> <p>(d) Assign the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women the responsibility for coordinating policies on gender mainstreaming and, in particular, activities under the national action plan on gender development and the national development plan.</p>
Namibia	<p><b>No mention in 2015</b></p> <p><b>2022:</b></p> <p>5.The Committee welcomes the State party's efforts to improve its</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality, such as the adoption or establishment of the following:</p> <p>(a) National action plan on women and peace and security for the period 2019–2024;</p> <p>(b) National plan of action on gender-based violence for the period 2019–2023;</p> <p>(c) Domestic Wage Order and associated regulations of 2018, which set minimum wages for domestic workers and require employers to register domestic workers for social security benefits;</p> <p>(d) National Development Plan 5 for the period 2017–2022;</p> <p>(e) The introduction of free secondary education, in 2016;</p> <p>(f) National plan of action for the implementation of the Committee’s concluding observations on the combined fourth and fifth periodic reports of Namibia.</p> <p>6. The Committee welcomes the fact that, in the period since the consideration of the combined fourth and fifth periodic reports, the State party has ratified the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), and the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), of the International Labour Organization,</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>both on 9 December 2020.</p> <p>Women and peace and security 33. The Committee notes with appreciation continuous efforts by Namibia and the important role it plays in promoting the inclusion of women in peace and security processes. It welcomes the adoption of a national action plan on women and peace and security for the period 2019–2024, and the launch of the Women, Peace and Security Centre. However, the Committee notes the lack of information on:</p> <p>(a) The resources allocated to implement the national action plan on women and peace and security for the period 2019–2024;</p> <p>(b) Mechanisms in place to ensure the effective participation of civil society in its implementation, monitoring and assessment.</p>				
Mali					<p><b>2016</b></p> <p>Women and peace and security 9. The Committee is concerned that women have consistently been underrepresented at the decision making level since the beginning of the Algiers process, as well as following the signing of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali and during its implementation. It is also concerned about the low number of women commissioners on the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and the absence of victims' representatives among the commissioners.</p> <p>10. The Committee recommends that the State party ensure that its plan of action for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) is allocated</p>



	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>sufficient resources to ensure the achievement of its objectives of promoting the meaningful involvement of women at all stages of the stabilization and reconstruction process, including in decision making and on the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, in line with chapter 14 of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation and in view of the Committee's general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post conflict situations, ensuring in particular gender parity in the composition of the interim governing authorities in the north. The Committee also recommends the establishment of a monitoring mechanism to regularly assess the impact of the plan and, in this regard, recommends that the State party avail itself of the technical assistance provided by the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali in line with Council resolution 2295 (2016).</p>
Mauritius					No mention in 2018.
Mozambique				<p><b>Women and peace and security</b>  <b>15. The Committee welcomes the adoption of a national action plan on women and peace and security, covering the period 2018–2022. Nevertheless, it is concerned about the absence of information on whether the plan ensures the participation of women and civil society organizations at all stages of the post-conflict reconstruction process, in line with the women and peace and security agenda of the Security Council. The Committee is further concerned about ongoing violence in Cabo Delgado and the lack of information on measures taken by the State party to ensure that women who are affected by the conflict have access to justice, including redress and assistance.</b></p> <p><b>16. In line with its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, the Committee recommends that the State party:</b></p> <p><b>(a) Provide adequate resources to implement the</b></p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
				<p><b>national action plan on women and peace and security for the period 2018 – 2022, establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and provide information on the results of the plan in its next periodic report;</b></p> <p><b>(b) Ensure that women and girls affected by the conflict in Cabo Delgado have access to effective remedies and that violations of their rights or those of their family members are effectively investigated and the perpetrators prosecuted and punished with appropriate sanctions;</b></p> <p><b>(c) Ensure the full involvement of women at all stages of the post-conflict reconstruction process, including in decision-making, in line with resolution 1325 (2000) , and take into consideration the full spectrum of the women and peace and security agenda of the Security Council, as reflected in its resolutions 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) , 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015) .</b></p>	
Niger					<p><b>2017</b></p> <p>Women and peace and security  10.The Committee notes that recent terrorist attacks have resulted in major population displacement, with an estimated 242,000 persons, comprising asylum seekers, refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons, in the Diffa region alone. The Committee commends the State party for the adoption of Act No. 2015-36 of 26 May 2015, on prohibiting trafficking in migrants, and its open border and reception policy for refugees. Nevertheless, it is concerned that:</p> <p>(a)No strategic policy or legislative response exists to address the extremely precarious conditions of displaced women and girls in the State party, not least in the Lake Chad region;</p> <p>(b)Displaced women and girls are at risk of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as child marriage, forced marriage, trafficking in persons, forced prostitution and abduction by terrorist groups for use in</p>

2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
				<p>suicide bombings and sexual slavery;</p> <p>(c) No independent mechanism exists with a mandate to investigate all allegations of gender-based violence and other rights violations against women and girls by security forces and terrorist groups.</p> <p>11. The Committee recommends, in line with its general recommendations No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations and No. 32 (2014) on the gender-related dimensions of refugee status, asylum, nationality and statelessness of women, that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Expedite the adoption of a policy and legislative framework to guarantee the security of women and girls who are asylum seekers, refugees, returnees or displaced and ensure their access to food supplies, clean water and sanitation, shelter, health care and education, and facilitate their acquisition of identity documentation;</p> <p>(b) Collect data on incidents of gender-based violence against women and girls, in particular sexual violence, and of child marriage, forced marriage, trafficking in persons, forced prostitution and abduction by terrorist groups in the State party;</p> <p>(c) Establish a specialized mechanism to investigate allegations of human rights violations and acts of violence by security forces and terrorist groups, with particular attention to gender-based violence and other rights violations perpetrated against women and girls, bringing perpetrators to justice and ensuring compensation and rehabilitation for victims;</p> <p>(d) Avail itself of the financial and technical assistance provided by international development partners to ensure the inclusion and participation of women at all stages of the peacemaking, stabilization and reconstruction process, in line with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) .</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Namibia	<p><b>Women and peace and security</b></p> <p><b>33. The Committee notes with appreciation continuous efforts by Namibia and the important role it plays in promoting the inclusion of women in peace and security processes. It welcomes the adoption of a national action plan on women and peace and security for the period 2019–2024, and the launch of the Women, Peace and Security Centre. However, the Committee notes the lack of information on:</b></p> <p><b>(a) The resources allocated to implement the national action plan on women and peace and security for the period 2019–2024;</b></p> <p><b>(b) Mechanisms in place to ensure the effective participation of civil society in its implementation, monitoring and assessment.</b></p> <p><b>34. In line with its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security, the Committee recommends that the State party:</b></p> <p><b>(a) Ensure that adequate resources are allocated to implement the national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security;</b></p> <p><b>(b) Ensure that women’s rights</b></p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	organizations are effectively involved in the implementation, monitoring and assessment of the national action plan.				
Rwanda					<p><b>2017</b></p> <p>5.The Committee welcomes the State party's efforts to improve its institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality, such as the adoption of the following:</p> <p>(a)National Gender Strategic Plan (2016-2020);</p> <p>(b)National Action Plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) (2016-2020) on women and peace and security;</p>
Senegal	<p><b>No mention in 2022.</b></p> <p><b>2015:</b></p> <p>25. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Adopt measures to promote the equal representation of women in political and public life at the national, provincial and local levels, including in elected positions as mayors and in decision-making positions in the Government, the judiciary, the civil service, the security forces, the diplomatic service and in farmers' associations;</p> <p>(b) Ensure the implementation of Act No. 2010-11 of 28 May 2010 in all parts of the State party, including Touba;</p> <p>(c) Develop targeted training and mentoring programmes on leadership</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	and negotiation skills for current and potential women candidates and women holding public office.				
Seychelles				No mention in 2019. No mention in 2013.	
South Africa		No mention in 2021.			
South Sudan		<p>Women, peace and security 15.The Committee welcomes the provisions in the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan and the 2018 Revitalized Agreement establishing important mechanisms to deal with human rights violations arising from the conflict as well as past abuses in South Sudan, namely: the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing, the Hybrid Court for South Sudan and the Compensation and Reparation Authority. It regrets, however, that to date none of these mechanisms has been established. It further notes with concern that:</p> <p>(a)The participation of women in peace processes, reconstruction efforts and transitional justice mechanisms, including in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and in the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity, do not reach the minimum quota of 35 per cent established in the Revitalized Agreement for representation of women in governing bodies in the State party;</p> <p>(b)The mechanism for the implementation of the national</p>			

2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
		<p>action plan for 2015–2021 on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security was never established due to insufficient resources, and that the national action plan has not been renewed following its expiry;</p> <p>(c) Women and girls across the State party continue to suffer from the effects of conflict and are in need of humanitarian assistance;</p> <p>(d) Organized gender-based violence and repressive public policy have reduced the space for women’s participation in peace processes.</p> <p>16. The Committee recalls its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations and urges the State party to:</p> <p>(a) Ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction efforts, including in leadership positions, in line with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) , and take into consideration the full spectrum of the women and peace and security agenda of the Security Council, as reflected in its resolutions 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) , 1960 (2010) , 2106 (2013) , 2122 (2013) , 2331 (2016) and 2467 (2019) ;</p> <p>(b) Ensure that its national action plan on women, peace and security is promptly renewed and fully implemented, including through the allocation of adequate human, technical and financial</p>		

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
		<p>resources and through enhanced cooperation with civil society organizations, the international community and relevant United Nations agencies, and include indicators for the regular monitoring of its implementation and reporting;</p> <p>(c) Immediately operationalize the Hybrid Court and promptly establish the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing, ensuring that transitional justice processes effectively address the gendered causes of the conflict and its consequences for women and girls in the State party, and actively involve them in such processes, ensuring that they receive comprehensive reparations in line with international human rights standards;</p> <p>(d) Continue to engage with the international community and United Nations agencies, in particular the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, particularly in the monitoring and documentation of human rights violations and in the provision of humanitarian assistance to women and girls, prioritizing provision to those in rural and remote areas;</p> <p>(e) Create an enabling environment for women to freely express their views and to assemble without fear of persecution.</p>			
Uganda	6.The Committee welcomes the leadership and commitment of the State party in the advancement of the women and peace and security agenda				



	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>of the Security Council, including its efforts to promote all dimensions of the agenda, as reflected in Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019), including by aligning the relevant aspects of the third national action plan, 2020–2025, with the Convention, with a comprehensive road map covering the full spectrum of the Security Council’s women and peace and security agenda and the Goma Declaration on Eradicating Sexual Violence and Ending Impunity in the Great Lakes Region.</p>				
Zimbabwe			<p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>17. The Committee notes with concern that the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission is not fully operational and that its mandate will not be extended. It is also concerned about the barriers to the active and meaningful participation by women and girls at all stages of the peace and reconciliation processes in the State party, and notes with concern that their priorities and experiences are not given due attention.</p> <p>18. In line with its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Extend the mandate of the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission and provide it with adequate human, technical and financial resources to effectively implement that mandate;</p> <p>(b) Ensure the full involvement of women at all stages of peace and reconciliation processes, including in decision-making, in line with Security Council resolution</p>		

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
			1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, and take into consideration the full spectrum of the women, peace and security agenda of the Council, as reflected in its resolutions 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) , 1960 (2010) , 2106 (2013) , 2122 (2013) , 2242 (2015) , 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019) .		

## 2. Americas

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Antigua and Barbuda				No mention in 2019.	
Bolivia	<p>22. Recalling its general recommendation No. 23 (1997) on women in political and public life, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Adopt measures to increase the representation of women, including indigenous women and women of African descent, in decision-making positions in the Government, the judiciary and the private sector;</p> <p>(b) Undertake an assessment, with broad participation of women's organizations, of Law No. 243, including its penalties and the regulation of "shared management", and reinforce monitoring of its implementation at the municipal level;</p> <p>(c) Strengthen the Mechanism for Prevention and Immediate Response in Defence of the Rights of Women in Situations of Political Harassment and Violence, providing it with the necessary resources to fulfil its role;</p> <p>(d) Ensure that complaints raised by women about political violence and harassment are investigated promptly, thoroughly and impartially; that those responsible are prosecuted and appropriately punished; and that victims receive adequate reparations, including reinstatement, public apologies and guarantees of non-</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>repetition.</p> <p><b>2015:</b> 15. In line with its general recommendation No. 25 on temporary special measures, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Adopt temporary special measures aimed at accelerating substantive equality between women and men in all areas covered by the Convention, including participation in economic life, education, health and social security;</p> <p>(b) Disseminate information on temporary special measures to all branches of government, the police and the armed forces to emphasize the importance of such measures as a means to comply with the principle of substantive equality of women and men;</p> <p>(c) Assess the impact of temporary special measures in granting access to tertiary education to indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women.</p>				
Canada					<p><b>2016:</b> Participation of women in peace processes 30. The Committee commends the State party on its commitment to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security, as well as on the launch of its first national action plan on women and peace and security in 2010. Nevertheless, the Committee is concerned about the lack of information regarding the development and adoption of a second</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>national action plan, as well as measures taken to fill the gaps identified in the implementation of the first national action plan, which expired in March 2016.</p> <p>31. The Committee encourages the State party:</p> <p>(a) To require that effective accountability mechanisms be in place in countries in which the State party is supporting the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), in order to ensure the full participation of women in peace negotiations and reconstruction processes;</p> <p>(b) To increase support to local women's organizations and networks that are active in peace initiatives and post-conflict reconstruction processes;</p> <p>(c) To expedite the adoption of a second national action plan on women and peace and security and develop effective tools for measuring its outcomes;</p> <p>(d) To increase the financial resources allocated to its women and peace and security agenda and its national action plan, in line with the recommendations of the global study on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).</p>
Chile					<p>No mention in 2018. No mention in 2012</p>
Costa Rica					<p><b>2017</b></p> <p>Women and peace and security 18.The Committee notes the recognition of the right to peace in the Constitution. Nevertheless, it is concerned by the absence of a strategy to comprehensively address women and peace and security issues, considering the conflicts and lack of security in neighbouring countries and the growing influx of refugee and asylum-seeking women as a result of such conflicts, among other causes.</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>19. In line with its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, the Committee recommends that the State party develop a national action plan to implement the full spectrum of the women and peace and security agenda of the Security Council, as reflected in resolutions 1325 (2000) , 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) and 2122 (2013) , in cooperation with representatives of women ' s organizations.</p>
Colombia				<p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>15. The Committee commends the signing of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace and the establishment of the high-level forum on gender. It is concerned, however, that the implementation of the provisions of the peace agreement concerning gender equality is progressing at a slower pace compared with other parts of the agreement and that the gender mainstreaming component of the framework plan for implementation lacks a budget. The Committee notes with concern that the presence of the State remains weak in many areas and that armed groups continue to threaten the civil population and recruit children in former conflict zones.</p> <p>16. Recalling its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Accelerate the implementation of the gender-related provisions of the peace agreement, including those related to security guarantees for women leaders and human rights defenders and the reintegration of women who are former combatants of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army, and ensure that sufficient human and financial resources are allocated for its effective implementation;</p> <p>(b) Integrate indicators, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, race, geographical location and disability, to monitor the impact of implementing</p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
				<p>the provisions concerning gender equality in the framework plan for implementation and assign an indicative budget;</p> <p>(c) Increase the presence of State institutions and access to basic services in previous conflict zones, taking into consideration the specific needs of Colombian women of African descent, indigenous women and women with disabilities, and ensure the protection of the affected population in former conflict zones and the prevention of the recruitment of children by armed groups.</p>	
Dominican Republic	<p><b>Women and peace and security</b></p> <p>27. The Committee notes the measures taken by the State party to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security, particularly within the armed forces. The Committee also notes the plan in place in the State party to ensure that women are included in all operational structures. However, the Committee is concerned that the national action plan has not yet been adopted.</p> <p>28. The Committee recommends that the State party establish a clear timeframe to finalize the adoption of the draft national action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security, in cooperation with women's organizations, and ensure that it takes into consideration the full spectrum women and peace and security agenda of the Security Council as reflected in those resolutions.</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	(No mention in 2013).				
Ecuador		<p>(c)The low representation of women at decision-making levels in the civil service, the foreign service and in the armed forces of the State party;</p> <p>(d)The very low rate of participation of women belonging to disadvantaged and marginalized groups in political and public life.</p> <p>26. Recalling its general recommendation No. 23 (1997) on women in political and public life, as well as target 5.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Adopt strategies and programmes to prevent gender-based violence that women politicians and candidates experience online and offline in public discourse and strengthen measures to prevent harassment and threats against them, including by requiring all political parties to develop policies to promote gender equality and combat harassment, and hold social media companies liable for unlawful user-generated content;</p> <p>(b) Adopt temporary special measures in accordance with article 4 (1) of the Convention and the Committee's general recommendation No. 25, including statutory quotas for the equal representation of women in decision-making positions in the civil service, the foreign service and in the armed forces;</p> <p>(No mention in 2015)</p>			
El Salvador					<b>2017</b>



	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>Women and peace and security and peace agreements</p> <p>14. The Committee welcomes the creation of a national committee for implementing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security and the decision on the unconstitutionality of the Amnesty Act of 1993 by the Supreme Court. Nevertheless, the Committee is concerned that women who suffered violations of their rights during and after the armed conflict still may not receive adequate reparation and compensation.</p> <p>15. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Provide women who were victims of the armed conflict with reparation measures;</p> <p>(b) Establish a clear time frame for the development of the draft national action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, in cooperation with women's organizations.</p>
Guatemala					<p><b>2017</b></p> <p>Gender-based violence against women committed during the internal conflict</p> <p>22. The Committee notes with appreciation the invaluable contribution of civil society groups, in particular women's groups, to the peace processes in the State party. It commends the contributions of the indigenous women who were victims and witnesses of the crimes perpetrated in the village of Sepur Zarco, to the case on the matter. It welcomes the adoption in 2016 of the national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. The Committee is concerned, however, about the significant delay in the implementation of the Agreement on a firm and lasting peace, especially with regard to reparations for the crimes perpetrated</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					against women during the internal conflict and the pledges relating to the advancement of women. It is also concerned about the insufficient funds allocated to the Peace Secretariat and the national reparations programme.
Guyana				<b>No mention in 2019.</b>	
Honduras	<b>No mention in 2022. No mention in 2016.</b>				
Mexico					<p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>25. The Committee welcomes the State party's efforts to encourage women to join the armed forces, especially in high-ranking positions. Nevertheless, it is concerned about the limited participation and inclusion of women in processes and strategies aimed at addressing the situation of widespread violence and insecurity in the country, including organized crime.</p> <p>26. Recalling the Convention and the Committee's general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Develop a national action plan, in cooperation with women's civil society organizations, to ensure the participation of women in addressing the situation of insecurity, violence and organized crime in the country;</p> <p>(b) Introduce temporary special measures to further encourage women to join the armed forces, especially in high-ranking positions;</p> <p>(c) Adopt measures to build the capacity of women and girls, including through women's civil society groups, to engage in efforts to counter insecurity and violence against women.</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Panama	<b>No mention in 2022.</b>				
Peru	<p>Women, peace and security</p> <p>25. The Committee notes with concern that women continue to face multiple barriers in access to mechanisms for reparations, the search for the disappeared, and initiating criminal proceedings in cases of crimes related to gender-based violence against women, and other transitional justice activities. It is further concerned about the extremely low conviction rates in cases of rape committed during the internal conflict (1980–2000).</p> <p>26. Recalling the Committee’s general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, the Committee recommends that the State party strengthen the reparations processes and prevent revictimization of women, including by:</p> <p>(a) Establishing a clear time frame for the development of a comprehensive intersectoral national action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security, in cooperation with women’s civil society organizations;</p> <p>(b) Implementing the Integral Reparations Plan and amending its Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure to align them with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and ensure that perpetrators of international crimes against women are brought to justice.</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<i>(No mention in 2014)</i>				
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No mention in 2022.				
Suriname					No mention in 2018

3. Asia Pacific and South Asia

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Afghanistan			<p><b>Women and peace and security</b></p> <p><b>31.</b>The Committee welcomes the participation of 11 women in the preliminary Afghan peace talks that were held in 2019 in Doha. The Committee is concerned, however, about the lack of gender-responsive budgeting, funding and cooperation for the implementation of the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and about the fact that Afghan women are systematically excluded from formal peace negotiations, such as the 2018 Kabul Process and the negotiations that followed the conference held in Geneva in 2018. It also notes with concern that, of the 30 staff members of the newly established Ministry of State for Peace Affairs, only 2 are women.</p> <p><b>32.</b> The Committee recommends that the State party work with representatives of women’s civil society organizations from the different provinces:</p> <p>(a) To ensure that the implementation of the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) takes into consideration the full spectrum of the Council agenda on women and peace and security, as reflected in resolutions 1325 (2000) , 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) , 1960 (2010) , 2106 (2013) , 2122 (2013) , 2242 (2015) , 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019) ;</p> <p>(b) To strengthen coordination between national and provincial structures and mechanisms established for promoting peace and security and ensure that they include women;</p> <p>(c) To conduct a gender analysis of the annual budgets of all ministries based on the strategic objectives of the national action plan, strengthen</p>		

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
			<p>interministerial cooperation to implement it at the national and provincial levels and ensure that adequate human, technical and financial resources are available for its implementation;</p> <p>(d) To develop indicators for regular monitoring and evaluation of and progress reporting on the implementation of the national action plan and provide for the establishment of accountability mechanisms;</p> <p>(e) To ensure that at least 30 per cent of staff members of the Ministry of State for Peace Affairs are women;</p> <p>(f) To ensure that women, including those belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, can participate meaningfully in peace, transitional justice and reconciliation processes, such as formal and informal peace talks, and in the implementation of the national action plan and monitoring progress in that regard.</p> <p>33. The Committee is concerned about the multiple forms of discrimination faced by women and girls with disabilities, whose numbers are increasing as a consequence of conflict, and the failure to adequately protect them or consider their needs with regard to gender-based violence and access to services.</p> <p>22. The Committee recommends that the State party adopt temporary special measures to ensure the full and meaningful participation of women in areas such as credit and loans, health, education, employment, and peace and security, and that such measures be directed at women, including rural, internally displaced and returnee women and women with disabilities, who face multiple forms of discrimination. The Committee further recommends that the State party develop</p>		

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
			<p>an action plan for the design, application and evaluation of such measures. 22. The Committee recommends that the State party adopt temporary special measures to ensure the full and meaningful participation of women in areas such as credit and loans, health, education, employment, and peace and security, and that such measures be directed at women, including rural, internally displaced and returnee women and women with disabilities, who face multiple forms of discrimination. The Committee further recommends that the State party develop an action plan for the design, application and evaluation of such measures.</p>		
Cambodia				<p><b>13. The Committee recommends that the State party:</b></p> <p><b>(a) Provide effective redress to all victims of sexual and gender-based violence committed during the Khmer Rouge regime, including gender-based violence against women committed outside the context of forced marriage, and consider developing effective non-judicial transitional justice programmes, including the provision of adequate reparation and psychological and other appropriate support;</b></p> <p><b>(b) Adopt a comprehensive national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security;</b></p> <p><b>(c) Ensure that women are fully involved at all stages of peacebuilding, conflict prevention and conflict resolution initiatives and integrate gender perspectives into peacebuilding and peacekeeping missions, in line with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) , as well as the full spectrum of the Council's women and peace and security agenda, as reflected in its resolutions 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2010) , 1960 (2010) , 2106 (2013) , 2122 (2013) , 2242 (2015) , 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019) , and the Committee's general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations.</b></p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Indonesia		<p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>27.The Committee commends the establishment in 2016 of a local permanent trust and reconciliation commission in Aceh. It also takes note of the adoption of the National Action Plan for Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection in Social Conflict, which focuses on prevention, advocacy, awareness-raising and the empowerment of women in social conflict. The Committee, however, notes with concern:</p> <p>(a)The continuing climate of insecurity and allegations of gender-based violence being committed against women residing in conflict-affected areas, such as East Java and Papua provinces;</p> <p>(b)The little effort being made by the State party, including by the Attorney General’s Office, to prosecute and punish those responsible for violations of the human rights of women committed during conflict;</p> <p>(c)The lack of progress in providing women victims of sexual violence with justice, truth, reparation and rehabilitation for such human rights violations.</p> <p>28. In line with the Convention and the Committee ’ s general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations and with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) As a matter of priority, effectively combat impunity by promptly and thoroughly</p>			



	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
		<p>investigating violations of women 's rights perpetrated in conflict areas, in particular sexual and gender-based violence, and by prosecuting and adequately punishing perpetrators, including members of the armed forces;</p> <p>(b) Ensure the right of victims to reparation, including the right to know the truth about violations and guarantees of non-recurrence of such violations, in accordance with international law;</p> <p>(c) Increase its efforts to adopt the new draft law on the establishment of a national truth and reconciliation commission with broad powers to receive complaints and investigate grave human rights violations;</p> <p>(d) Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.</p>			
Korea, Republic of					<p><b>Women and peace and security</b>  <b>32.The Committee welcomes the adoption of the first national action plan on women and peace and security, in 2014.</b></p> <p><b>33. The Committee recommends that the State party maintain its dedication to ensuring the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security in addressing human rights abuses against women in conflict and post-conflict situations and the significant participation of women in peacebuilding, in line with the Committee's general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations.</b></p>
Lao People's Democratic Republic					No mention in 2018.
Malaysia					<b>Women and peace and security</b>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>31.The Committee welcomes the active role played by the State party at international forums on issues relating to conflict prevention and the peaceful resolution of conflicts and recognizes its significant contribution to United Nations peacekeeping missions through the contribution of military and police personnel. However, the Committee regrets that the State party has yet to adopt a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security and to ratify the Arms Trade Treaty.</p> <p>32. With reference to its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations and target 16.4 of Sustainable Development Goals, the Committee recommends that the State party adopt a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and ratify the Arms Trade Treaty.</p> <p>Nationality</p> <p>33.The Committee remains concerned about the discriminatory provisions in the Federal Constitution with regard to nationality, including the inability of Malaysian women married to foreigners to transmit their nationality to their children born abroad and to transmit their nationality to their spouses on an equal basis with Malaysian men.</p> <p>34. The Committee recommends that the State party amend all provisions of the Federal Constitution that deny women equal rights with respect to the transmission of their nationality to their children and foreign spouses. It also recommends that the State party ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.</p>
Maldives		No mention in 2021.			

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Mongolia	No mention in 2022. No mention in 2016.				
Myanmar				<p>J.Women and peace and security</p> <p>62.The Committee remains concerned about the absence of a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security to guide conflict and post-conflict processes in the State party and the enduring underrepresentation of women in the peace negotiations and post-conflict processes.</p> <p>63. The Committee recalls its previous recommendation ( CEDAW/ C /MMR/ CO/4-5 , para. 13) and recommends that the State party give due consideration to the Committee ' s general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations and that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Develop a comprehensive national action plan for the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda of the Security Council, as reflected in its resolutions 1325 (2000) , 1820 ( 2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) , 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015) , to ensure durable peace in the State party;</p> <p>(b) Fully involve women and girls at all stages of the post-conflict reconstruction process, including in decision-making.</p> <p><b>2016:</b> Women and peace and security</p> <p>12. The Committee notes the State party's commendable efforts in seeking to end armed conflict in the State party such as the signing of a nationwide ceasefire agreement between the Government and eight ethnic armed organizations on 15 October 2015. It also notes that the State party is making efforts to enter into a ceasefire agreement with the remaining armed organizations and that a peace conference will be held in August</p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
				<p>2016. However, the Committee notes with concern:</p> <p>(a) The absence of a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security to guide conflict and post-conflict processes in the State party;</p> <p>(b) The underrepresentation of women in the peace negotiations and post-conflict processes.</p> <p>13. The Committee urges the State party:</p> <p>(a) To give due consideration to the Committee's general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations by developing a comprehensive national action plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security to address all areas of concern in order to ensure durable peace in the State party;</p> <p>(b) To fully involve women at all stages of the post-conflict reconstruction process, including in decision-making, in line with resolution 1325 (2000), and take into consideration the full spectrum of the Security Council's women and peace and security agenda, as reflected in its resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015) as well as in general recommendation No. 30;</p> <p>(c) To include in its next periodic report information on its legal framework, policies and programmes for ensuring the human rights of women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, and to provide additional information on its implementation of the Security Council's agenda on women and peace and security, in line with general recommendation No. 30.</p>	
Nepal					<p><b>Women and peace and security</b></p> <p>22. The Committee welcomes the establishment of the Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the ongoing amendment of the Act concerning the enforced disappearances enquiry, truth and reconciliation. It takes note of the planned suspension, in this framework, of the statute of limitations on filing cases</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>relating to rape and other forms of sexual offences perpetrated during the conflict. It is concerned, however, about the following:</p> <p>(a)The fact that the draft bill to amend the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act impedes legal action for claims relating to sexual and gender-based violence, including as a war crime and a crime against humanity, owing to the exclusion of the applicability of criminal law legislation with regard to offences committed during the armed conflict that occurred between 1996 and 2006; the lack of definitions of those crimes; the imposition of additional requirements for their prosecution; the substantial reduction in the length of sentences, leaving them disproportionate to the gravity of the crime; the suspension of ongoing criminal investigations; and provisions allowing for amnesty and reconciliation;</p> <p>(b)The lack of independence of the Commissioners and insufficient resource allocation to the Commissions, which prevent the advancement of the peace process;</p> <p>(c)The fact that women and girls who are victims of the armed conflict, including widows, family members of disappeared persons and victims of rape and other forms of sexual violence, do not benefit from interim relief or full reparations;</p> <p>(d)The delay in the adoption of the second national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).</p> <p>23. The Committee recommends that the State party, in line with its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations and general recommendation No. 33 (2015):</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>(a) Remove the statute of limitations for filing cases relating to sexual violence perpetrated during the conflict, bring the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act into line with its obligations under international law, in consultation with civil society and victims, taking into account the ruling of the Supreme Court of 26 February 2015 ordering the amendment of the amnesty provisions of the Act, and guarantee the integration of a gender perspective into the Act;</p> <p>(b) Take appropriate measures to ensure the independence and impartiality of the Commissioners and allocate adequate human, technical and financial resources for the operation of the two Commissions;</p> <p>(c) Guarantee access for women and girls who are victims of the armed conflict to interim relief and full and effective reparations, including restitution, compensation, rehabilitation and guarantees of non-recurrence;</p> <p>(d) Expedite the adoption of the second national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, to ensure durable peace in the State party.</p>
Pakistan			<p>No mention in 2013.  <b>Women and peace and security</b>  <b>13.</b>The Committee commends the State party for the deployment of 24 women peacekeepers to different United Nations peacekeeping missions and for the deployment of the first all-Pakistani female engagement team to serve in a United Nations peacekeeping mission. However, the Committee is concerned about the lack of a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. It is further concerned that, notwithstanding the State party's</p>		

2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
			<p>efforts to increase the participation of women in national and international peace processes, women remain underrepresented in conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes, as well as in transitional justice and national reconciliation processes.</p> <p>14. The Committee recommends that the State party adopt a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) , in cooperation with representatives of women's civil society organizations from the different provinces, and ensure that the plan:</p> <p>(a) Takes into consideration the full spectrum of the Security Council agenda on women and peace and security, as reflected in Council resolutions 1325 (2000) , 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) , 1960 (2010) , 2106 (2013) , 2122 (2013) , 2242 (2015) , 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019) ;</p> <p>(b) Incorporates a model of substantive equality that, in line with the Convention, will have an impact on all aspects of women's lives and will address gender-based violence against women and intersecting forms of discrimination against women, in particular women with disabilities and Ahmadi, Christian, Dalit, Hindu, Roma, Sheedi and Sikh women and girls;</p> <p>(c) Ensures the participation of women, including those belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, in peace, transitional justice and reconciliation processes, in particular with regard to the elaboration and implementation of the national action plan;</p> <p>(d) Integrates gender-responsive budgeting, sets out indicators for the regular monitoring of its implementation and provides for</p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
			accountability mechanisms.		
Philippines					<p><b>2016</b></p> <p>Participation in political and public life  31. The Committee welcomes the increased representation of women in the Government, the public service and the judiciary, including at the decision making level. The Committee also commends the State party on its adoption of the national action plan on women and peace and security, which is aimed at implementing Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), and the active participation of women in peace and transitional justice processes. The Committee remains concerned, however, about the underrepresentation of women from vulnerable groups, such as indigenous and Muslim women, in all areas of political and public life, and about the lack of information on the adoption of a political party development act, which could mandate parties to apply quotas in the selection of candidates.</p>
Timor Leste					<p><b>2015</b></p> <p>Women and peace and security  24. The Committee notes that in 2013 the State party began to formulate a national action plan to implement Security Council resolution No. 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security.</p> <p>25. The Committee calls upon the State party to expedite the adoption of the national action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, in cooperation with women's organizations, and ensure that it takes into consideration the full spectrum of the agenda of the Council on women and peace and security, as reflected in Council resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015), as well as the Committee's general comment No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict</p>



	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations.

4. Europe and central Asia

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Armenia	<p><b>Women and peace and security and internally displaced women and women in a refugee-like situation</b></p> <p>11. The Committee notes as a positive development the adoption of the first and second national action plans for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, which together cover the period 2019–2024. Nevertheless, the Committee is concerned about the status of women and girls, especially those who are internally displaced or are in a refugee-like situation, who have limited access to education, employment, health care and housing and are inadequately protected from gender-based violence. It is also concerned that women have been marginalized and are not actively and meaningfully participating in all stages of peace and reconstruction processes, and that women’s priorities and their experiences of the armed conflict have not been fully integrated into those processes.</p> <p>12. The Committee highlights as critical the meaningful and inclusive participation of women at all stages of peace and reconstruction processes so that women’s priorities and experiences of the armed conflict are fully integrated into those processes, as required under the Convention and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), with a view</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>to achieving a lasting peace. The Committee recalls its general recommendation No. 30 and recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Take into consideration the full spectrum of the women and peace and security agenda, as reflected in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and follow-up resolutions;</p> <p>(b) Adopt a model of substantive equality that addresses gender-based violence and discrimination against women, including intersecting forms of discrimination, particularly against internally displaced women, women in a refugee-like situation, refugee women and conflict-related widows;</p> <p>(c) Ensure that women from diverse backgrounds, including those belonging to ethnic minorities, internally displaced women and women in a refugee-like situation, are able to participate in a meaningful and inclusive manner in all stages of the peace process and in all reconstruction initiatives, in particular with regard to the implementation of the second national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) ;</p> <p>(d) Integrate gender-responsive budgeting into the national action plans for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) , define indicators for regular monitoring of their</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>implementation and establish accountability mechanisms;</p> <p>(e) Address in a sustainable manner the specific needs of internally displaced women and girls and of those in a refugee-like situation, who often face intersecting forms of discrimination, including widows, women and girls with disabilities, older women, women and girls belonging to ethnic minorities, and lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex women;</p> <p>(f) Ensure that internally displaced women and girls and those in a refugee-like situation have adequate access to justice, education, health care, food, shelter, freedom of movement, official registration, social benefits and sustainable employment opportunities.</p> <p><b>2016:</b>  <b>Women</b> and peace and security  32. The Committee notes the large number of women and girls affected by the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and is concerned by their situation, especially that of internally displaced women and girls, who remain in a vulnerable situation, in particular with regard to access to education, employment, health and housing and protection from all forms of violence. The Committee is further concerned by the absence of a national action plan on</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>women and peace and security, as well as the lack of participation by women in peace talks.</p> <p>33. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Address the specific needs of women affected by the conflict in terms of access to education, health and economic opportunities, in line with the Committee's general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations;</p> <p>(b) Strengthen its efforts towards conflict resolution, in line with Security Council resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) and 2122 (2013), and fully involve women in all stages of the peace process;</p> <p>(c) Finalize and adopt the national action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, in cooperation with women's organizations, and take into consideration the full spectrum of the Council's women and peace an</p>				
Belgium	<p>No mention in 2022.</p> <p>No mention in 2014.</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Croatia					<p><b>2015</b></p> <p>Participation of women in the peace process  24. The Committee appreciates the State party's commitment to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), including its pledge to renew its action plan in that regard in 2016 and its support for the implementation of the resolution in countries affected by conflict. The Committee is concerned, however, about the limited measurable impact of the resolution on women in the State party, as a post-conflict country, and the inadequate inclusion of women in security discussions and reconstruction processes.</p> <p>25. The Committee encourages the State party:</p> <p>(a) To take measures to ensure full accountability for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and the full participation of women in security and reconstruction processes;</p> <p>(b) To increase the level of support provided to local women's organizations and networks that are active in peace initiatives and post-conflict reconstruction processes;</p> <p>(c) To ensure the holding of meaningful and broad consultations with women and members of civil society working on women's rights during the formulation and implementation of the renewed action plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).</p>
Estonia					<p><b>2016</b></p> <p>5. The Committee welcomes the State party's efforts to improve its institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality, such as the adoption of the following:</p> <p>(a) Strategy for Preventing Violence for</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					2015-2020, which covers genderbased violence; (b) Development Plan for Reducing Violence for Years 2010-2014; (c) National action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security.
Finland	<b>No mention in 2014. No mention in 2022.</b>				
Ireland					<b>2017</b> Women, peace and security 36.The Committee welcomes the adoption of the second National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2015-2018), which addresses domestic and foreign policy, and includes women affected by conflict in the State party. However, the Committee is concerned at the low representation of women in post-conflict reconstruction in the State party.  37. The Committee urges the State party to continue to give due consideration to the Committee's general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations by ensuring that the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2015-2018) is regularly reviewed so as to address all areas of concern in order to ensure durable peace. The Committee further recommends that the State party fully involve women at all stages of the post-conflict reconstruction process, including in decision-making, in line with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) .
Italy					<b>2017</b> Women and peace and security 19.The Committee commends the State party on its commitment to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and on the launch of its national action plan on women and peace

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>and security, covering the period 2016-2019, in December 2016, as well as its role in promoting the women and peace and security agenda in countries in conflict or post-conflict situations. The Committee is, nevertheless, concerned about the export of arms by the State party, including to conflict zones, and the absence of a specific mechanism for gender-based violence risk assessments, in line with its obligations under the Arms Trade Treaty and the European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.</p> <p>20. The Committee recommends that legislation regulating arms export control be harmonized with article 7 (4) of the Arms Trade Treaty and with Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of the Council of the European Union defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment. It also recommends that the State party integrate a gender dimension into its strategic dialogues with countries purchasing Italian arms and that, before export licences are granted, comprehensive and transparent assessments be conducted of the impact that the misuse of small arms and light weapons has on women, including those living in conflict zones.</p> <p>National machinery for the advancement of women</p> <p>21. The Committee welcomes the establishment of a number of new institutions and mechanisms with the aim of eliminating discrimination against women, as well as the extension of the mandate of existing mechanisms within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and various government departments. The Committee is, however, concerned about:</p> <p>(a) The insufficient human, technical and financial resources allocated to the national machinery for the advancement of women to effectively coordinate and implement gender equality plans, policies and programmes in all areas and at all levels of</p>



	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>government;</p> <p>(b)The absence of an overarching and integrated policy on gender equality at the national level;</p> <p>(c)The complexity of the national machinery, given the need for clear and coherent coordination of gender mainstreaming efforts;</p> <p>(d)The priority given by the Department of Family Policies to protection of the family compared with that afforded to the elimination of discrimination against women.</p> <p>22. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Increase the resources allocated to the Department for Equal Opportunities to ensure that a clear focus on women ' s rights is maintained and consider re-establishing the Ministry for Equal Opportunities as a high-level mechanism capable of initiating, coordinating and implementing gender equality policies;</p> <p>(b) Expedite the adoption and effective implementation of a national gender policy and ensure that gender mainstreaming is consistently applied in the formulation and implementation of all laws, regulations and programmes in all ministries and decentralized government structures;</p> <p>(c) Strengthen coordination between the various components of the national machinery by clearly defining their mandates and responsibilities in relation to women ' s rights, conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of such coordination and ensure that the national machinery is represented at the regional and local levels;</p> <p>(d) Ensure the full compliance of the Department for Family Policies with the principles enshrined in the Convention in</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					both its goals and its actions.
Norway					<p><b>2017</b></p> <p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>16. The Committee welcomes the leadership and commitment of the State party with regard to the advancement of the women and peace and security agenda at the international level.</p> <p>17. The Committee recommends that the State party maintain its dedication to ensuring the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security and subsequent resolutions in countries affected by conflict, including through ensuring that its national action plans contribute to significantly increasing the participation of women in peace processes, in particular peace negotiations.</p> <p>National machinery for the advancement of women and access to justice</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>18. The Committee notes that, with the adoption of the new consolidated Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act, the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Tribunal will be the only individual complaints mechanism outside the ordinary court system in gender equality and gender discrimination cases. The Committee welcomes the fact that the Tribunal may award compensation in cases of discrimination in the workplace, but is concerned that it has no mandate to award compensation other than in those cases or to deal with cases of sexual harassment, unlike in cases involving other victims of harassment on other grounds. The Committee is further concerned that women will not be afforded statutory free legal aid to bring cases before the Tribunal and that the Government has proposed budget cuts for 2018 for private legal aid organizations amounting to a total of 15 million NOK, which will affect the most vulnerable</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>groups of women.</p> <p>19. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that the restructuring of the Equality and Anti - Discrimination Tribunal and the Equality and Anti - Discrimination Ombud does not weaken their mandates for the promotion of gender equality and protection against discrimination, in particular during the transitional period;</p> <p>(b) Strengthen the resources of the Equality and Anti - Discrimination Ombud, who will be stripped of the mandate of dealing with individual cases, so as to enable the Ombud to assist women in bringing cases, including complex cases such as those based on multiple forms of discrimination, before the Equality and Anti - Discrimination Tribunal, as a form of free legal aid, and extend the authority of the Tribunal to award</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>compensation in cases other than those of employment discrimination, including cases of sexual harassment;</p> <p>(c) Renounce the envisaged budget cuts for non - governmental organizations providing legal aid to vulnerable groups of women, and allocate sufficient human, technical and financial resources for providing free legal aid to women complainants.</p>
Netherlands					<p><b>2016</b></p> <p>Women and peace and security  45. The Committee notes with satisfaction the State party's commendable efforts in the area of women, peace and security, such as the adoption of a national action plan on women and peace and security, covering the period 2016-2019, its engagement in missions charged with the reconstruction of conflict-affected countries and its active role in preventing and resolving conflicts in many regions.  While recognizing that the State party conducts a human rights impact assessment, including with regard to women's rights, before approving arms export licences, the Committee, however, notes with concern that public scrutiny of such assessments is not allowed.  46. The Committee recommends that the State party:  (a) Give due consideration to the Committee's general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>situations and ensure that comprehensive and transparent assessments of the impact of arms exports on women's rights are made before approving export licences, in particular to countries where arms may directly or indirectly be used to violate the rights of women and girls;</p> <p>(b) Ensure that economic recovery strategies and programmes promote gender equality and that women are involved in the design thereof;</p> <p>(c) Support formal and informal conflict prevention efforts of women and provide technical assistance on conflict resolution processes to countries emerging from conflict with a view to promoting the effective participation of women.</p>
Romania					<p><b>2017</b></p> <p>15. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(d) Adopt, in cooperation with women's organizations, a national action plan to fully implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security.</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Slovenia					<p><b>2015</b></p> <p>5.The Committee welcomes the State party's efforts to improve its institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality, such as the adoption of the following:</p> <p>(c)National action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, in 2010;</p>
Switzerland	<p><b>Women and peace and security</b></p> <p>27.The Committee welcomes the State party's adoption of four consecutive national action plans for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. It notes with concern the lack of information on the number and role of women participating in negotiating delegations and in United Nations peace missions.</p> <p>28. The Committee recommends that the State party continue and increase efforts to ensure women's equal participation in delegations negotiating peace processes and United Nations peace missions, including at decision-making levels, and collect statistical information in this regard.</p> <p><b>2016:</b></p> <p><b>Women and peace and security</b></p> <p>16. The Committee welcomes the State party's third National Action</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>Plan on Women and Peace and Security (2013-2016), in line with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which has been developed with the involvement of civil society actors, and commends the State party for its important role in humanitarian and development operations. Nevertheless, the Committee is concerned about:</p> <p>(a) The limited participation and inclusion of women in peace processes;</p> <p>(b) Insufficient efforts to include a gender perspective in strategies to prevent violent extremism and counter terrorism;</p> <p>(c) The negative impact on women of the small arms trade and the export of arms and munitions to conflict zones, as well as the inadequate monitoring of armsproducing corporations with regard to the use of their arms in violence against women, in line with their obligations under the Arms Trade Treaty.</p> <p>17. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Intensify efforts to include women in negotiations and mediation activities, including at the senior level, and provide technical assistance in conflict-resolution processes to countries emerging from conflict and promote the effective participation of women</p>				



	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>in that regard;</p> <p>(b) Strengthen its efforts to include a gender perspective in strategies to prevent violent extremism and build the capacity of women and girls, including women civil society groups, to engage in efforts to counter terrorism;</p> <p>(c) Promote the mainstreaming of gender issues in its policy and operational activities, monitor the impact of the misuse and illicit trade of small arms and light weapons on women, including those living in conflict zones, and ensure that arms-producing corporations monitor and report on the use of their arms in violence against women.</p>				
Ukraine	<p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>13.The Committee notes as positive the adoption of the second national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, covering the period 2020 to 2025, as well as its recent revision to account for the exacerbation of the armed conflict since 24 February 2022. It further notes the provision of training on the women and peace and security agenda of the Security Council and on gender equality for Government officials and professionals in the security and defence sector (CEDAW/C/UKR/9, paras. 14, 25 and 32). The Committee further notes with appreciation the</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>progress made by the State party in ensuring substantive equality of women and men in the military, including by increasing women's access to military occupations and officer positions and by addressing gender stereotypes (CEDAW/C/UKR/9, para. 25). It also notes the participation of women in local dialogue initiatives in eastern Ukraine (CEDAW/C/UKR/9, para. 30). However, the Committee notes with concern that:</p> <p>(a) Women have limited access to decision making in relation to the armed conflict despite their disproportionately high contribution to the humanitarian response;</p> <p>(b) Women remain underrepresented in the security and defence sectors, in particular at the decision-making level, including in military and civilian positions in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the Border Guard Service, the National Police, the State Emergency Service, the National Guard and among military contingents of the State party participating in international peacekeeping and security operations.</p> <p>14. The Committee recalls its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post conflict situations and recommends that the State party:</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p><b>(a) Adopt the revisions of the second national action plan on women and peace and security and implement it within a clear time frame, with benchmarks and a gender-responsive budget, taking into account Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security; and ensure the meaningful participation of women at all stages of decision-making on the State party's response to the armed conflict and in future peace and recovery processes;</b></p> <p><b>(b) Continue to promote the equal participation of women in the security and defence sectors.</b></p> <p><b>2017:</b></p> <p>Women and peace and security 12.The Committee notes as positive the adoption of a national plan of action for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on Women and peace and security, covering the period 2016-2020. Nevertheless it is concerned that:</p> <p>(a)Women have been marginalized in general and are not actively and meaningfully participating in continuing peace negotiating efforts, including the Minsk II agreements;</p> <p>(b)Without the meaningful and inclusive participation of women at all stages of peace and reconstruction processes, as well as in transitional justice and national reconciliation mechanisms, women's priorities and their experiences in the conflict will not be fully integrated, as required under the Convention and Security</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>Council resolution 1325 (2000), which could set back those processes.</p> <p>13. The Committee recalls its general recommendation No. 30 and recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Place high priority on the meaningful and inclusive participation of women at all stages of the peace process and in all reconstruction initiatives, as well as in transitional justice processes, in particular decision-making, at the national and local levels, and develop capacity-building programmes for women seeking to participate in such processes;</p> <p>(b) Provide opportunities for women and civil society organizations to contribute to the peace process as active participants by establishing effective channels of communication, coordination and joint initiatives for the inclusion of women's priorities;</p> <p>(c) Reaffirm the non-negotiable character of all the rights under the Convention and adopt strategies to prevent any setback for women's rights in the peace negotiations;</p> <p>(d) Revive and engage in a political process aimed at building a comprehensive and lasting peace, that lays the foundation for a comprehensive democracy rooted in the rule of law;</p> <p>(e) Establish a road map with a clear time frame, benchmarks and a gender-responsive budget to implement the national action plan and develop indicators for the regular monitoring of its implementation;</p> <p>(f) Strengthen cooperation with international organizations and the donor community.</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Azerbaijan	<p><b>Women and peace and security and internally displaced women</b></p> <p>13. The Committee notes the large number of women and girls affected by the three-decade long Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, which ended by peace agreement on 9 November 2020. The Committee is concerned about the status of women and girls, especially those who are internally displaced, who have limited access to education, employment, health and housing and protection from gender-based violence. The Committee welcomes the commitment of the State party to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and other subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security. However, the Committee is concerned that the draft national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) has still not been adopted. The Committee is also concerned that women are not fully engaged in post-conflict restoration processes. The Committee is further concerned about the insufficient involvement of international organizations in post-conflict reconstruction.</p> <p>14. The Committee highlights the importance of the meaningful and inclusive participation of women at all stages of peace and reconstruction processes, to ensure the full integration of women's priorities and experiences of the conflict, as required under the Convention and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) , to ensure</p>				


	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>lasting peace. The Committee recalls its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, and recommends that the State party expedite the finalization and adoption of its draft national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, in cooperation with representatives of women's civil society organizations, to ensure:</p> <p>(a) That consideration is given to the full spectrum of the Security Council agenda on women and peace and security, as reflected in Council resolutions 1325 (2000) , 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) , 1960 (2010) , 2106 (2013) , 2122 (2013) , 2242 (2015) , 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019) ;</p> <p>(b) The incorporation of a model of substantive equality that addresses gender-based violence against women and discrimination against women in all spheres of women's lives, including intersecting forms of discrimination against women, particularly widows and internally displaced and refugee women;</p> <p>(c) The meaningful and inclusive participation of women from diverse backgrounds, including those belonging to ethnic minorities and internally displaced women, at all stages of the peace process and in all reconstruction initiatives, in particular with regard to the</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>implementation of the national action plan;</p> <p>(d) The integration of a gender-responsive budget, with indicators for the regular monitoring of its implementation and provision for accountability mechanisms;</p> <p>(e) The integration of cooperation, technical assistance and capacity-building of international organizations aimed at expediting the process of post-conflict restoration and the full integration of women in the process.</p> <p>National machinery for the advancement of women</p> <p>15.The Committee notes the efforts by the State Committee for Family, Women’s and Children’s Affairs to promote the advancement of women, however, it notes with concern:</p> <p>(a)That the status of the State Committee for Family, Women’s and Children’s Affairs has not been elevated to that of a line Ministry, which reduces its capacity to ensure that gender equality policies are effectively implemented and that gender is mainstreamed across all government departments;</p> <p>(b)That relevant national action plans, benchmarks and timelines have not yet been finalized or adequately resourced, in particular the draft national action plan on gender equality for the period 2022–2025;</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>(c)The lack of information on intersectoral cooperation mechanisms and reporting lines within the national machinery, including among the gender focal points at the local level;</p> <p>(d)The lack of specific training on women’s rights and gender equality to improve the gender expertise among civil servants;</p> <p>(e)The limited cooperation of the national machinery for the advancement of women with civil society, in particular in rural areas.</p> <p>16. The Committee, recalling its general recommendation No. 6 (1988) on effective national machinery and publicity and the guidance provided in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, in particular regarding the conditions necessary for the effective functioning of national machineries, reiterates its previous recommendations (CEDAW/C/AZE/CO/5 , para. 15) and recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Upgrade the status of the State Committee for Family, Women’s and Children’s Affairs to that of a line ministry with a clearly defined mandate and provide it with adequate human, technical and financial resources;</p> <p>(b) Adopt, without further delay, the draft national action plan on</p>				



	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>gender equality for the period 2022–2025 and allocate adequate human, technical and financial resources, including gender-responsive budgeting, for its implementation;</p> <p>(c) Ensure effective coordination among gender focal points across all ministries and government departments and clearly define their mandates and responsibilities in the implementation of legislation and policies on gender equality;</p> <p>(d) Conduct systematic training on women’s rights and gender equality for civil servants upon initial appointment and regular refresher courses, and monitor progress in relation to gender mainstreaming across all sectors;</p> <p>(e) Strengthen cooperation of the national machinery for the advancement of women with women’s rights organizations and repeal the Law on Non-governmental Organizations (2014), which prevents women’s organizations from receiving foreign financial aid.</p> <p><b>2015:</b> Participation of women in peace processes 10.The Committee appreciates the State party’s efforts to involve more women in peacebuilding initiatives and commends the establishment of the Regional Congress of South Caucasian Women for that purpose. The Committee welcomes the recognition by the State party’s delegation of the importance of developing a national action plan to</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). The Committee regrets that no time frame has been given for the adoption of the national action plan.</p> <p>11. The Committee urges the State party to establish a clear time frame to develop and adopt a national action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), in cooperation with representatives of women ' s organizations, and:</p> <p>(a) To take into consideration the full spectrum of the Security Council ' s agenda on women and peace and security as reflected in Council resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 2122 (2013), as well as the Committee ' s general recommendation No. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations;</p> <p>(b) To ensure the participation of women as negotiators and mediators in all peace negotiation efforts, including those initiated by third-party States participating in conflict-resolution processes, either individually or as members of international organizations;</p> <p>(c) To provide leadership training to women in order to ensure their effective participation in conflict resolution and post-conflict political processes.</p>				
Portugal	<p><b>No mention in 2022</b></p> <p> <b>Mentioned in 2015:</b>  <b>B.Positive aspects</b>  <b>4.The Committee notes the progress achieved since the consideration in 2008 of the State party's seventh periodic report (CEDAW/C/PRT/7)</b></p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>in undertaking legislative reforms, in particular the adoption of the following legislation:</p> <p>(a) Law No. 26/2014 on asylum, introducing a gender-sensitive framework for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers, in 2014;</p> <p>(b) Amendments to the Penal Code to include “gender identity” as a prohibited ground of discrimination, in January 2013;</p> <p>(c) Law No. 7/2011 on gender identity, on 15 March 2010, and amendments to the Civil Code recognizing different forms of family relations, on 31 May 2010;</p> <p>(d) Labour Code, introducing legal provisions on the protection of parenthood and reconciliation of work and family life, on 12 February 2009;</p> <p>(e) Law No. 112/2009 on domestic violence, on 16 September 2009.</p> <p>5. The Committee welcomes the State party’s efforts to improve its institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality, such as the adoption of the following:</p> <p>(a) Fifth national action plan for gender equality, citizenship and non-discrimination (2014-2017);</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>(b)Third national action programme for the elimination of female genital mutilation (2014-2017);</p> <p>(c)Second national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security (2014-2018);</p> <p>(d)National strategy for Roma people (2013-2020).</p>				
turkmeiye	<p>Women and peace and security 32.The Committee reiterates its concern that a high number of predominantly Kurdish civilians, including many women, have reportedly been killed or have been subjected to violence, including sexual violence, by the Turkish security forces in the context of counter-terrorism operations against the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), which is considered a terrorist organization by the State party and by other States and international organizations, including the United States of America and the European Union, and affiliated youth factions in the south-east of the State party. According to information before the Committee, the ongoing conflict between the Turkish security forces and the PKK has claimed more than 5,850 lives since a two-and-a-half-year ceasefire ended in July 2015. In 2021, a monthly average of 209 incidents occurred in the State party and northern Iraq. The</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>Committee recalls that human rights must be protected at all times, including in the context of counter-terrorism measures. In particular, the Committee remains concerned about:</p> <p>(a) Documented allegations that Kurdish women have been subjected to sexual violence, harassment and threats;</p> <p>(b) The large number of persons who have been evicted from their homes, including many women, who are often subjected to intersecting forms of discrimination and who are exposed to additional risks of sexual and other forms of gender-based violence when compelled to sleep on the street;</p> <p>(c) The delay in the adoption of the draft national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security.</p> <p>33. In accordance with article 2 of the Convention, and taking into account its general recommendations Nos. 19, 28 and 30, the Committee reiterates its previous recommendations (CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/7, para. 37) that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Take all possible steps towards peace in the framework of internal and external military operations with the different factions and ensure that women and their organizations are included in all</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>peace negotiations and efforts for rebuilding and reconstruction;</p> <p>(b) Investigate, prosecute and adequately punish all acts of sexual and gender-based violence, including against Kurdish women and girls, perpetrated by the Turkish security and defence forces, as well as by any other armed group;</p> <p>(c) Establish an independent and impartial investigation mechanism for this purpose, with international assistance, to conducted effective, impartial and transparent inquiries into such violations;</p> <p>(d) Take immediate steps to ensure accountability and provide medical, psychological and other support for victims of sexual and other forms of gender-based violence against women, as well as adequate reparation, and rehabilitation to women and girls who are victims of human rights violations committed in the context of armed conflict and counter-terrorism measures in the State party;</p> <p>(e) Improve access for internally displaced women and girls to education, health care and housing and swiftly ensure that they can return to their homes and that their homes are rehabilitated to decent housing conditions.</p> <p>34. The Committee furthermore calls upon the State party to establish a clear time frame for the finalization and adoption of the</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>draft national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) , in cooperation with representatives of women’s organizations, and ensure that it takes into consideration the full spectrum of the Council’s agenda on women and peace and security and implement it without delay.</p>				
Uzbekistan	<p><b>Participation in political and public life</b></p> <p>25. The Committee notes with appreciation that, in the 2019 elections, 41.3 per cent of candidates to the Legislative Chamber were women. However, the Committee remains concerned that women are still underrepresented in decision-making positions, including in the Oliy Majlis, academia, the judiciary, the public service and the diplomatic service.</p> <p>26. Recalling its general recommendation No. 23 (1997) on women in political and public life, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Amend its electoral law to introduce targeted measures, including temporary special measures such as increased quotas and dedicated campaign financing, to increase the representation of women at all levels of government, in the Oliy Majlis and local councils, in the judiciary, in academia and in the foreign service, in particular at decision-making levels;</p> <p>(b) Introduce measures to combat negative attitudes and discriminatory behaviours towards women in politics, including</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>awareness-raising and educational campaigns in schools, the Oliy Majlis and among the general public;</p> <p>(c) Introduce preferential recruitment of women to the civil service and the foreign service, paying particular attention to women belonging to disadvantaged and marginalized groups;</p> <p>(d) Require political parties to include an equal number of women and men candidates on their electoral lists, at alternating ranks (zipper system);</p> <p>(e) Provide capacity-building to women politicians and candidates regarding political campaigning, leadership and negotiation skills, and raise awareness, in collaboration with the media, among politicians, the media, religious and community leaders and the general public, on the importance of the full, independent and democratic participation of women on an equal basis with men in political and public life as a requirement for fully implementing the human rights of women and for achieving political stability and economic development in the State party;</p> <p>(f) Provide capacity-building and training to women managers and leaders in the private sector and work with private sector entities on the importance of the full participation of women in leadership positions.</p> <p><del>2016:</del> 38. The Committee furthermore</p>				



	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	<p>calls upon the State party to establish a clear time frame for the finalization and adoption of the draft national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), in cooperation with representatives of women's organizations, and ensure that it takes into consideration the full spectrum of the Council's agenda on women and peace and security, as reflected in resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 2122 (2013), and is implemented without delay.</p> <p>(c) The fact that the national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security has not yet been adopted.</p>				
Sweden		No mention in 2016 and 2021.			
Russian Federation		<p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>32.The Committee notes with concern the lack of information on activities by the State party related to women's participation in the process of peaceful negotiations and supporting security and the situation of women and girls, including internally displaced and refugee women and girls, in:</p> <p>(a)The Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation (General Assembly resolutions 75/192 and</p>			

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
		<p>75/29);</p> <p>(b)The conflict areas in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia (General Assembly resolution 74/300);</p> <p>(c)The self-proclaimed “Donetsk People’s Republic” and “Luhansk People’s Republic”.</p> <p>33. In line with its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, in particular with regard to the extraterritorial obligations of States parties, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) In line with the General Assembly resolution 75/29 of 7 December 2020, end its military operations and use peaceful means to resolve the conflicts, ensure full respect for international humanitarian law, effectively investigate allegations of violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law by its armed forces and militia groups and ensure that women and girls affected by the conflict have effective access to justice, redress and assistance, including psychological assistance; and</p> <p>(b) Adopt a comprehensive national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)</p>			

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
		<p><b>and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security and, in line with those resolutions, promote the meaningful inclusion and participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations and in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.</b></p> <p><b>2015:</b>  <b>Women and peace and security</b>  29.The Committee notes that the Russian Federation is a party to the Minsk peace agreements and to the protocol to the first Minsk agreement, which are aimed at the cessation of hostilities between Ukraine and the self-proclaimed “Donetsk people’s republic” and “Luhansk people’s republic”. While the Committee has taken into account the explanations provided by the State party during the dialogue, it remains concerned about:</p> <p>(a)Reports of sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, murder, torture and ill-treatment of women, perpetrated by armed groups in the self-proclaimed “Donetsk people’s republic” and “Luhansk people’s republic”;</p> <p>(b)Reports of acts of violence and discrimination against women and allegations of reprisals against women human rights defenders on the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, which is under the de facto authority of the Russian</p>			

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
		<p>Federation;</p> <p>(c)The exacerbation of the already difficult living conditions of internally displaced and refugee women, as well as the protection concerns of the affected population in the conflict areas in Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia.</p> <p>30. The Committee calls upon the State party:</p> <p>(a) To make use of its influence in the context of the Minsk peace agreements to ensure that women are not subjected to sexual and gender-based violence in the self-proclaimed “Donetsk people ’ s republic” and “Luhansk people ’ s republic”;</p> <p>(b) To ensure the respect and fulfilment of the rights guaranteed under the Convention in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;</p> <p>(c) To take all measures necessary to promote the meaningful inclusion and participation of women in peace negotiations and in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts, in line with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security and subsequent resolutions on the subject, as well as the Committee ’ s general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, in particular with regard to the extraterritorial</p>			

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
		obligation of States parties.			
Kyrgyzstan		<p><b>2021:</b></p> <p><b>Women and peace and security</b></p> <p><b>27.</b>The Committee welcomes the adoption in 2018 of the action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. However, it notes with concern the lack of information about the implementation of the action plan and reports of violent extremism in the State party.</p> <p><b>28.</b> The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Allocate adequate human, technical and financial resources to ensure the effective implementation and monitoring of the action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) , and provide information about the outcome of its implementation in its next periodic report;</p> <p>(b) Ensure the meaningful participation of women in conflict prevention, peace and post-conflict reconstruction processes, including in decision-making roles;</p> <p>(c) Conduct research on the root causes of violent extremism in the State party, with a particular focus on the situation of women who participated in armed conflicts in other countries, and adopt a national strategy to</p>			

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
		prevent violent extremism that integrates a gender perspective.			
Denmark		<p>No mention in 2015</p> <p>The Committee welcomes the leadership and commitment of the State party in the advancement of the women and peace and security agenda of the Security Council, including its efforts to promote all dimensions of the agenda, as reflected in Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019). The Committee also notes with appreciation that the State party is among the highest-ranked countries in terms of gender equality.</p>			
Bulgaria			No mention in 2020		
Latvia			No mention in 2020.		
Republic of Moldova			<p>No mention in 2013.</p> <p>5.The Committee welcomes the State party's efforts to improve its institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality, such as the adoption or establishment of the following:</p>		

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
			<p>(a)National strategy on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (2018–2023) and the action plan for its implementation (2018–2020);</p> <p>(b)National strategy for preventing and combating trafficking in human beings (2018–2023) and the action plan for its implementation (2018–2020);</p> <p>(c)National programme on sexual and reproductive health and rights (2018–2022);</p> <p>(d)Third national human rights action plan (2018–2022);</p> <p>(e)National programme on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security (2018–2021) and the national action plan for its implementation;</p> <p>(f)Strategy on ensuring equality between women and men (2017–2021) and the related action plan;</p> <p>(g)Action programme of the Government of Republic of Moldova (2016-2018), which addresses gender stereotypes and seeks to promote the participation of women in political life and decision-making positions;</p> <p>(h)Office of the People’s Advocate (Ombudsperson), in 2016.</p>		
Andorra				<p><b>No mention in 2013</b> <b>No mention in 2019.</b></p>	
Bosnia and				<p><b>Women and peace and security</b></p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Herzegovina				<p>15. The Committee welcomes the adoption of the third action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, covering the period 2018–2022. Nevertheless, the Committee notes with concern:</p> <p>(a) The limited financial resources allocated to the respective government departments for the effective implementation of the action plan;</p> <p>(b) The reportedly insufficient engagement of district and cantonal authorities and limited participation of civil society organizations that work with women survivors in the development, implementation and monitoring of the action plan;</p> <p>(c) The low level of representation of women in decision-making in post-conflict reconstruction processes;</p> <p>(d) The slow pace of prosecutions for war crimes, including sexual crimes, and the fact that the draft revision of the national war crimes processing strategy, in which a timeline is defined for the prosecution of all war crimes by the end of 2023, has not been adopted;</p> <p>(e) The limited support and assistance provided to victims of and witnesses to war crimes and the lack of reparation for victims.</p> <p>16. In line with its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations and with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that adequate resources are allocated to implement the third action plan on the</p>	



	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
				<p>implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, covering the period 2018–2022, in Republika Srpska, all cantons of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brcko District, and provide information on the results of the plan in its next periodic report;</p> <p>(b) Ensure that the authorities at the cantonal and district levels and women’s rights organizations are effectively involved in the implementation, monitoring and assessment of the third action plan, including in its coordination board, and in the development of a subsequent plan and other strategies related to post-conflict reconstruction processes;</p> <p>(c) Ensure the full and meaningful participation of women, including those belonging to disadvantaged groups, at all stages of the peacebuilding process and further increase the representation of women in decision-making positions in line with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) , and take into consideration the full spectrum of the women and peace and security agenda of the Council, as reflected in its resolutions 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) , 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015) ;</p> <p>(d) Adopt, without delay, the revised national war crimes processing strategy, in which a timeline is defined for the prosecution of all war crimes by 2023, so as to accelerate the prosecution of crimes of sexual violence committed during the conflict of the 1990s;</p> <p>(e) Establish a fund to provide compensation and other forms of reparation to women who are victims of war crimes;</p> <p>(f) Strengthen the capacity of witness support offices and departments to provide adequate protection and support, including psychological support before, during and after criminal</p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
				<p><b>proceedings, for witnesses to war crimes.</b></p> <p><b><u>2013:</u></b>  (c)The adoption of the action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security (2010-2013) and the establishment of a coordinating committee, in 2011;</p> <p>11.The Committee is concerned about the lack of effectiveness of the Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) action plan regarding women's participation in peace, reconciliation and rehabilitation processes.</p>	
Kazakhstan				<p><b>Women and peace and security</b></p> <p><b>31.The Committee notes that the State party has experienced significant economic growth in recent years, that it has taken a leading role in promoting regional stability and cooperation and that it was the first State in Central Asia to be elected to the Security Council. However, the Committee is concerned that the State party has not implemented its commitments to finalizing a national action plan for the implementation of Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security and to earmarking 15 per cent of its official development assistance for gender mainstreaming.</b></p> <p><b>32. The Committee recommends that the State party:</b></p> <p><b>(a) Establish a clear time frame and allocate the resources necessary to finalize the national action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, in cooperation with representatives of women's organizations, and ensure that it takes into consideration the full spectrum of the women and peace and security agenda of the Council, as reflected in Council resolutions 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) and 2122 (2013) ;</b></p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
				<p>(b) Earmark 15 per cent of its official development assistance for gender mainstreaming.</p> <p><b>NO MENTION IN 2014</b></p>	
Lithuania				<p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>30. The Committee welcomes the State party's membership in a number of informal groups of friends under the auspices of the United Nations. It notes that Lithuania is currently drafting its second national action plan on the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda of the Security Council and that 3.5 per cent of Lithuanians participating in peacekeeping operations are women.</p> <p>31. The Committee recommends that the State party establish a clear time frame for the finalization of the second national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) , in cooperation with representatives of women's organizations, and ensure that it takes into consideration the full spectrum of the Council's women and peace and security agenda, as reflected in Council resolutions 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) , 1960 (2010) , 2106 (2013) , 2122 (2013) , 2242 (2015) , 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019) .</p>	
Austria				<p>No mention in 2013</p> <p>No mention in 2019.</p>	
Serbia				<p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>29. The Committee welcomes the adoption of the second national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, for the period 2017–2020. It also notes the explanations provided by the State party during the dialogue on the implementation of the previous national action plan for the period 2010–2015 and its evaluation. Nevertheless, the</p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
				<p><b>Committee is concerned about the following:</b></p> <p>(a)The absence of specific information on the steps taken to monitor and assess the impact of the second national action plan and on services provided to women and girls who are victims of conflict-related violence;</p> <p>(b)The insufficient budget allocation to implement the second national action plan;</p> <p>(c)The reported lack of engagement with women affected by conflict and with civil society organizations that work with survivors in the development of the report;</p> <p>(d)The lack of statistics on conflict-related violence against women and girls.</p> <p>30. With reference to its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security and subsequent resolutions on the subject, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Allocate sufficient resources and enhance mechanisms to effectively implement, monitor and evaluate the impact of the second national action plan and undertake a mid-term evaluation of the plan without further delay;</p> <p>(b) Actively involve civil society, including women affected by conflict and organizations that work with survivors, in the implementation, monitoring and impact assessment of the national action plan, as well as in the development of any related strategy document, peace negotiations and post-conflict rebuilding and reconstruction;</p> <p>(c) Strengthen and promote the representation</p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
				<p><b>of women among peace negotiation and mediation personnel, including at senior levels, and collect data, disaggregated by age, gender and geographical area, on the participation of women in the implementation of the national action plan in the legislative, executive and judicial branches;</b></p> <p><b>(d) Ensure the conduct of a needs assessment and effective access with regard to legal, health-care and psychosocial services for all women and girls who are victims of conflict-related violence, including rural women and girls and those belonging to other disadvantaged groups;</b></p> <p><b>(e) Take measures to protect internally and externally displaced women and girls against forced displacement and violence;</b></p> <p><b>(f) Improve standardized data collection on conflict-related violence against women and girls.</b></p> <p><b>2013:</b> Participation in political and public life 26.The Committee notes the provisions to promote equal representation of women and men in political and public decision-making, but remains concerned about lack of impact of such measures. The Committee is particularly concerned about:</p> <p>(a)The limited implementation of the provisions of article 35 of the Law on Gender Equality, which requires political parties, trade unions and professional associations to promote equal representation of women and men in their respective decision-making bodies;</p> <p>(b)The non-involvement of women’s organizations in the drafting of a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, in addition to their exclusion from negotiations regarding Kosovo;</p> <p>(c)The low number of women in elected bodies at</p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
				<p>the local level and at the highest ranks of the diplomatic service.</p> <p>27. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Ensure the full and equal participation of women in political and public life, including by implementing article 35 of the Law on Gender Equality, and assess its impact, in particular on women from disadvantaged groups, such as Roma women and women with disabilities;</p> <p>(b) Involve women ' s organizations in the implementation of its policies concerning peace and security, including in its negotiations concerning Kosovo;</p> <p>(c) Increase the number of women in decision-making positions, especially in local administrations and at the highest ranks of the diplomatic service.</p>	
United Kingdom				<p><b>Women and peace and security</b></p> <p><b>39.</b>The Committee welcomes the adoption in January 2018 of the State party's fourth national action plan on women and peace and security, for the period from 2018 to 2022, which provides a framework for ensuring that the provisions of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolutions are incorporated into the State party's defence, diplomacy and development work abroad. The Committee reiterates its previous concern, however, regarding the lack of measures taken by the State party to implement resolution 1325 (2000) in Northern Ireland, where women continue to face intimidation by paramilitary groups and are underrepresented in post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding processes.</p> <p><b>40.</b> With reference to the Committee's general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, the Committee recommends that the State party take concrete measures to ensure the</p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
				<p>effective participation of women in post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding processes in Northern Ireland, in line with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) , including by:</p> <p>(a) Addressing the obstacles to their participation, including intimidation by paramilitary groups, as noted in the report on the inquiry conducted in 2014 by the Northern Ireland Assembly All Party Group on Women, Peace and Security and the Westminster Associate Parliamentary Group on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security;</p> <p>(b) Guaranteeing the participation of women in the context of the transitional justice mechanisms envisaged in the Northern Ireland (Stormont House Agreement) Bill.</p>	
Liechstestein					No mention in 2018.
North Macedonia					No mention in 2018 No mention in 2011
Tajikistan					<p>.The Committee welcomes the State party's efforts to improve its institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality, such as the adoption of the following:</p> <p>(a)State programme for the education, selection and placement of capable women and girls in leadership positions for the period 2017–2022, in 2017;</p> <p>(l)National plan of action for</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p><b>implementing Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2122 (2013), on women and peace and security, aimed at strengthening the role of women in all stages of conflict prevention.</b></p> <p>(1)National plan of action for implementing Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2122 (2013), on women and peace and security, aimed at strengthening the role of women in all stages of conflict prevention.</p>
Cyprus					<p><b>Women and peace and security</b></p> <p><b>10.The Committee commends the State party on its commitment to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security. It also welcomes the ongoing work of the bi-communal technical committee on gender equality and notes that a national action plan for the implementation of those resolutions in the period 2018–2021 is under preparation. It notes with concern, however, that:</b></p> <p><b>(a)There is a lack of information on the financial resources earmarked for the implementation of the national action plan and the role of civil society, including women’s groups, in its implementation and monitoring is not clearly defined;</b></p> <p><b>(b)Women have generally been underrepresented and are not actively or meaningfully participating in continuing peace negotiation efforts;</b></p> <p><b>(c)Women’s priorities and experiences may not be fully integrated, as required under the Convention and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).</b></p>



	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>11. In line with general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Expedite the adoption of the national action plan on women and peace and security and develop effective tools to implement it and measure its results;</p> <p>(b) Ensure that sufficient financial resources are allocated to its women and peace and security agenda and the national action plan, in line with the recommendations of the global study on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) ;</p> <p>(c) Give the highest priority to the meaningful and inclusive participation of women at all stages of the peace process, as well as in transitional justice processes, in particular decision-making, at the national and local levels;</p> <p>(d) Provide opportunities for women and civil society organizations, including local women's organizations, to contribute to the peace process as active participants by establishing effective channels of communication, coordination and joint initiatives for the inclusion of women's priorities.</p> <p>(2013- (c) Fully involve women in all stages of the peace process, including in decision-making, in line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000). URGED )</p>
Turkmenistan					No mention in 2018.
Luxembourg					Women and peace and security

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					<p>37. The Committee regrets the absence of a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, which has a negative impact on the participation of women in peace processes.</p> <p>38. The Committee recommends that the State party adopt a national plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security.</p>

5. Middle East and North Africa

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Morocco	<p>5.The Committee welcomes the State party’s efforts to improve its institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality, such as the adoption or establishment of the following:</p> <p>(a)The National Commission for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, in June 2022;</p> <p>(b)The 2030 national strategy to combat violence against women and girls;</p> <p>(c)The national integrated programme for the economic empowerment of women and girls “Maroc-Attamkine”, aimed at increasing the employment rate for women to 30 per cent;</p> <p>(d)The Green Generation 2020–2030 agricultural strategy;</p> <p>(e)The national action plan on women and peace and security for implementing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) for the period 2021–2024, in March 2022;</p>					
UAE	<p>5.The Committee welcomes the State party’s efforts to improve its institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating</p>					

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
	<p>the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality, such as the adoption or establishment of the following:</p> <p>(a)The National Committee on Sustainable Development Goals, through Cabinet Decree No. 14 of 2017;</p> <p>(b)The Sheikha Fatima bint Mubarak Women, Peace and Security Initiative, in 2019, and the first national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, in 2021.</p> <p>6.The Committee welcomes the fact that, in the period since the consideration of the previous report, the State party acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in 2016.</p> <p>7.The Committee also welcomes the State party's financial support to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the continued operation of the Human Trafficking Victim's Support Fund, established pursuant to National Committee Decision No. 32/7 of 2014.</p>					
Lebanon	<p><b>2015:</b></p> <p>(f) Adopt a national action plan to</p>					

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
	<p>implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, the participation of women at all stages of peace processes, in line with the Committee's general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, and seek the support of the international community for the implementation of its obligations.</p> <p><b>2022:</b> Women and peace and security 31.The Committee welcomes the statement by the delegation during the dialogue that, thanks to a decision adopted in 2021, the army has opened up to women and women officers now participate in decision-making. The Committee also welcomes the adoption in 2019 of the national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security and the designation of the National Commission for Lebanese Women as the entity charged with monitoring its implementation. The Committee is, however, concerned about the lack of implementation of the national action plan.</p> <p>32. In line with its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations and with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that adequate resources are allocated to implement the national action plan on the implementation of Security</p>					


	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
	<p>Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security and provide information on the results of the plan in its next periodic report;</p> <p>(b) Ensure that women's rights organizations are effectively involved in the implementation, monitoring and assessment of the national action plan and in the development of a subsequent plan and other strategies related to post-conflict reconstruction processes.</p>					
Egypt		<p>No mention in 2021. No mention in 2010.</p>				
Yemen		<p><b>Women and peace and security 13.</b>The Committee welcomes the approval of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2020-2022) in accordance with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and other relevant Security Council resolutions. It is concerned, however, that the Plan is not allocated a budget, lacks inclusivity and has not yet been implemented. The Committee is deeply concerned that Yemeni women are being systematically excluded from formal peace negotiations, noting the representation of women, including the government delegation, has failed to meet the minimum 30 per cent quota recommended under the National Dialogue Conference outcomes. The Committee highlights as</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
		<p>critical the meaningful and inclusive participation of women at all stages of peace and reconstruction processes, as well as on transitional justice and national reconciliation mechanisms, to ensure that women's priorities and experiences of the conflict are fully integrated, as required under the Convention and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), to ensure lasting peace.</p> <p>14. The Committee recalls its general recommendation No. 25 (2004) on temporary special measures and its general recommendation No. 30 and urges the State party to, in cooperation with representatives of women's civil society organizations:</p> <p>(a) Ensure the meaningful and inclusive participation of women from diverse backgrounds at all stages of the peace process and in all reconstruction initiatives as well as in transitional justice processes, in particular at the decision-making level, at the national and local levels, and, to that end, adopt temporary special measures, including a 30 per cent quota, in conformity with article 4 (1) of the Convention, and in line with universal periodic review recommendations accepted by Yemen to give due consideration to the application of a quota system in all State bodies as put forward by the national conference for women. In this</p>				

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
		<p>context, develop capacity-building programmes for women seeking to participate in such processes;</p> <p>(b) Provide opportunities for women's and civil society organizations to contribute to the peace process as independent actors, for example by establishing an effective channel of communication between them and the mediation team to ensure coordination and joint initiatives for the inclusion of women's priorities;</p> <p>(c) Ensure the inclusive participation of women in the implementation of the national action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the full spectrum of the Security Council agenda on women and peace and security, as reflected in Council resolutions 1325 (2000) , 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) , 1960 (2010) , 2106 (2013) , 2122 (2013) , 2242 (2015) , 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019) , including by allocating to it sustainable and sufficient resources and developing indicators for regular monitoring and evaluation of and progress reporting on its implementation, providing for accountability mechanisms;</p> <p>(d) Support governorate-level security committees to consult women leaders, experts and civil society actors on the security-related needs of women and girls in the development of policing and</p>				



	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
		<b>security policy in respective governorates.</b>				
Iraq				<p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>11.The Committee commends the State party for the implementation of its first national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and welcomes the information provided by the delegation that the development of a second such plan (2019–2023) is at the final stage. It also welcomes the signature in 2016 of a joint communiqué by the State party and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence and the adoption of an action plan for its implementation. The Committee is concerned, however, that, notwithstanding the State party’s efforts to increase the participation of women in national and international peace processes, they remain underrepresented in conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes, as well as in transitional justice and national reconciliation processes, and are not fully involved in the implementation of the national action plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).</p> <p>12. The Committee recommends that the State party speed up the finalization and adoption of the second national action plan (2019–2023) for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), in cooperation with the Kurdistan Regional Government and representatives of women’s civil society organizations,</p>		

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
				<p>and ensure that, in the plan, it:</p> <p>(a) Takes into consideration the full spectrum of the Security Council agenda on women and peace and security, as reflected in Council resolutions 1325 (2000) , 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) , 1960 (2010) , 2106 (2013) , 2122 (2013) , 2242 (2015) , 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019) ;</p> <p>(b) Incorporates a model of substantive equality, in line with the Convention, that will have an impact not only on violence against women but also on all spheres of women’s lives, and address the intersecting forms of discrimination to which women, including widows and internally displaced and refugee women, are subject in the State party;</p> <p>(c) Ensures the participation of women, including those belonging to the various minorities, in international peace processes and transitional justice and national reconciliation processes, in particular with regard to the implementation of the national action plan;</p> <p>(d) Integrates a gender-responsive budget, sets out indicators for the regular monitoring of its implementation and provides for accountability mechanisms.</p> <p>2014:    Women and peace and security  11.The Committee welcomes the information provided by the State party’s delegation with regard to the Government’s endorsement of the</p>		

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
				<p>draft national action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). It is concerned, however, that the current draft does not address all aspects of women's participation in the national reconciliation process. It is also concerned that, although a special office for women has been established within the National Reconciliation Committee, the participation of women in the Committee is limited to awareness-raising activities.</p> <p>12. The Committee urges the State party to ensure the effective and meaningful participation of women in decision-making processes within the National Reconciliation Committee. It calls upon the State party to establish a clear time frame for finalizing the draft national action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) , in cooperation with the Kurdistan Region and representatives of women ' s organizations, and ensure that the plan:</p> <p>(a) Takes into consideration the full spectrum of the Security Council ' s agenda on women and peace and security as reflected in Council resolutions 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) and 2122 (2013) ;</p> <p>(b) Incorporates a model of substantive equality, in line with the Convention, that will have an impact not only on violence against women but also on all spheres of women ' s life and addresses the intersecting forms of discrimination to which women, including widows and internally displaced and refugee women, are subjected;</p> <p>(c) Integrates a gender-responsive budget, sets out indicators for the regular monitoring of its implementation and provides for accountability mechanisms.</p>		

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Qatar				No mention in 2014 No mention in 2019		
Jordan						<p>Participation of women in peace processes</p> <p>21. The Committee commends the State party on its commitment to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security and notes that a national action plan for the implementation of those resolutions is being developed. It notes with concern, however, that such a plan has not yet been adopted and that no time frame has been provided for its implementation.</p> <p>22. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Expedite the adoption of a national action plan on women and peace and security, and develop effective tools for measuring its outcomes;</p> <p>(b) Ensure the participation of women at all levels in the implementation of the projected national action plan and increase support to local women's organizations and networks that are active in peace initiatives and post-conflict reconstruction processes;</p> <p>(c) Ensure that sufficient financial resources are allocated to its women, peace and security</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
						agenda and its national action plan, in line with the recommendations of the global study on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) .
Palestine					<p>Women and peace and security 18.The Committee commends the State party on the adoption, in 2016, of its national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. The Committee notes that the State party has incorporated the provisions of the resolution into a cross-sectoral national gender strategy and the national policy agenda, for the period from 2017 to 2022. It also notes the State party's efforts to ensure the participation of women at the reconciliation discussions between Fatah and Hamas held in Cairo in October 2017. The Committee is concerned, however, that:</p> <p>(a)Notwithstanding the State party's efforts to increase the participation of women in national and international peace processes, women remain underrepresented in conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes and are not fully involved in the implementation of the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000);</p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
					<p>(b)The mechanism for the implementation of the national action plan is not adequately funded, and the national observatory to collect data in this area has not been established owing to lack of funding;</p> <p>(c)Women and girls, in particular in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, continue to suffer from the effects of conflict and occupation, including the blockade of the Gaza Strip, such that a large number of them are in need of humanitarian assistance, while the provision of humanitarian aid by the international community has decreased considerably.</p> <p>19. The Committee recommends that the State party give due consideration to its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations by ensuring that the national action plan is fully implemented, including through the allocation of adequate human, technical and financial resources and through enhanced cooperation with civil society organizations, the international community and relevant United Nations agencies. The Committee also recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Ensure the full participation of women and representatives of women's organizations in</p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
					<p>conflict prevention, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction efforts, including in decision-making, in line with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) , and take into consideration the full spectrum of the women and peace and security agenda of the Security Council, as reflected in Council resolutions 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) , 1960 (2010) , 2106 (2013) , 2122 (2013) , 2106 (2013) and 2331 (2016) ;</p> <p>(b) Ensure the participation of women in international peace processes and national reconciliation processes, in particular with regard to the implementation of the national action plan;</p> <p>(c) Expedite efforts to establish a national observatory to collect data on women and peace and security, and ensure that the national observatory and the mechanism for the implementation of the national action plan are adequately funded;</p> <p>(d) Continue to engage with the international community and United Nations agencies, in particular the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to provide the assistance needed to women and girls in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank;</p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
					(e) Continue to protect and provide humanitarian assistance to women and girls living in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank who are disproportionately affected by conflict and the excessive use of force by the occupying Power.	
Saudi Arabia					<p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>17.The Committee is concerned about credible and consistent information that the State party, through its military operations in Yemen, is responsible for violations of the rights of Yemeni women and girls. In particular, the Committee expresses its deep concern about information that:</p> <p>(a)A large number of women and girls have been killed and injured as a result of indiscriminate air strikes by the State party-led coalition on civilian areas and camps for internally displaced persons;</p> <p>(b)Many women and girls in Yemen face life-threatening levels of malnutrition and thousands are currently at risk of dying from diseases, owing to the dire humanitarian crisis and the imposition by all belligerents of obstacles to the delivery of humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>18.The Committee urges the State party:</p>	



	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
					<p>(a) To put an end to its military operations in Yemen and use peaceful means by which to resolve the conflict;</p> <p>(b) To ensure respect for the rules of international humanitarian law that are applicable to women in armed conflict;</p> <p>(c) To ensure the prohibition of attacks against civilians and civilian objects and to facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for civilians in need (see A/HRC/33/38 , paras. 71 (b) and (d));</p> <p>(d) To respond to the call by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for the establishment of an international, independent investigative body to carry out comprehensive investigations of allegations of violations of international humanitarian and international human rights law in Yemen (see <i>ibid.</i>, para. 74 (a));</p> <p>(e) To ensure that women affected by the conflict have effective access to justice, redress and assistance, including psychological assistance;</p> <p>(f) To promote the meaningful inclusion and participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations and in the</p>	

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
					prevention, management and resolution of conflicts, in line with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security and subsequent resolutions on the subject, as well as the Committee ' s general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, in particular with regard to the extraterritorial obligations of States parties.	

	2023 –
Bahrain	<p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>32. The Committee welcomes the commitment of the State party to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security and other subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security through the integration of elements of resolution 1325 (2000) into the national plan for the advancement of Bahraini women. The Committee notes with regret, however, that a national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) has not been envisaged.</p> <p>33. The Committee recalls its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, and recommends that the State party, in cooperation with representatives of women ' s civil society organizations, expeditiously develop and adopt a specific national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security.</p>

Mauritania	<p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>16. The Committee notes the strategic position of the State party in the Maghreb and Sahel regions to contribute to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. It notes with concern allegations of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse in 13 cases perpetrated by uniformed personnel of United Nations peace missions contributed by the State party.</p> <p>17. The committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Implement the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, and its renewal, including by:</p> <p>(i) Ensuring that women and women’s rights organizations in the State party meaningfully participate in the implementation;</p> <p>(ii) Strengthening the engagement and leadership of women in the Group of Five for the Sahel, in particular under the regional cooperation on development policies and security in West Africa launched in 2014 in the State party;</p> <p>(b) Investigate, prosecute and adequately punish cases of sexual exploitation and abuse by uniformed personnel of United Nations peace missions contributed by the State party;</p> <p>(c) Nominate a focal point to address paternity and child maintenance claims in the aforementioned cases where the sexual misconduct by contributed personnel resulted in the conception and birth of a child.</p>
Costa Rica	<p>Equal participation in political and public life</p> <p>27. The Committee welcomes the efforts of the State party to promote parity, including through temporary special measures such as an alternation mechanism, which resulted in Congress achieving near parity during the 2018–2022 period and in a high percentage of women in executive positions. However, the Committee notes with concern:</p> <p>(a) That the Parliamentary Group of Women in Congress, created in 2016 to strengthen legislative measures to advance women’s rights, ceased to function;</p> <p>(b) The low participation of women in regulatory frameworks for new communications and information technologies and artificial intelligence, causing algorithmic bias;</p> <p>(c) Delays in the promulgation of the women and peace and security national action plan.</p> <p>28. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Reactivate the Parliamentary Group of Women in Congress to strengthen legislative measures for the advancement of women;</p> <p>(b) Ensure the participation of women in regulatory frameworks and the design of legislation for new communications and information technologies and artificial intelligence;</p> <p>(c) Expedite the promulgation of the women and peace and security national action plan and ensure that it addresses women and climate security and that it includes the active participation of women and includes a focus on Security Council resolution 1820 (2008) on conflict-related sexual abuse.</p>

<p>Georgia</p>	<p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>31. The Committee welcomes the adoption of the fourth National Action Plan 2022–2024 to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the creation of an advisory platform for the enhancement of women’s meaningful participation in peacebuilding. It is, however, concerned that the involvement of Georgian women in peace negotiations at the Geneva international discussions to ensure a gender-responsive implementation of the ceasefire agreement decreased from 40 per cent in 2018 to 20 per cent in 2022.</p> <p>32. Recalling its previous recommendation ( CEDAW/C/GEO/CO/4-5 , para. 25), and with reference to the Committee’s general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, the Committee recommends that the State party ensure the effective participation of women in the implementation of the fourth National Action Plan to implement Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) , in cooperation with representatives of women’s organizations, and that it take into consideration the full spectrum of the Security Council’s women and peace and security agenda as reflected in Council resolutions 1325 (2000) , 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) , 1960 (2010) , 2106 (2013) , 2122 (2013) , 2242 (2015) , 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019) .</p> <p><b>2014:</b> Participation in political and public life</p> <p>24. The Committee notes the voluntary quota system adopted by Parliament, which provides 30 per cent more funding if at least three representatives of the minority sex are included among each 10 candidates in the list of political parties. The Committee is concerned, however, that women remain significantly underrepresented in the legislative and executive branches, in particular in senior and decision-making positions, and that the number of women in local legislative bodies is continuously decreasing. The Committee is also concerned about the limited involvement of women in peace negotiations to implement the national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) on women and peace and security, covering the period 2012-2015, especially at high-level meetings.</p>
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6. Oceania

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Australia					<p><b>Women and peace and security</b></p> <p>37. The Committee welcomes the ongoing consultations with civil society to develop a second national action plan on women and peace and security. It is concerned, however, about the following:</p> <p>(a) The State party's focus on gender equality at the international level not being reflected in national security policies and practices;</p> <p>(b) The defence budget, which amounts to 2 per cent of the State party's gross domestic product, not containing a specific allocation for women and peace and security;</p> <p>(c) The State party's plans to become one of the world's top 10 exporters of military hardware, possibly contradicting its engagement in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security.</p> <p>38. In line with general recommendation No. 30, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Integrate the gender-sensitive approach taken in its international peace agenda into national security policies and practices;</p> <p>(b) Allocate specific resources for the implementation of its second national action plan on women and peace and security;</p> <p>(c) Undertake a gender-sensitive and gender-responsive analysis of the security sector, including arms exports, in consultation with women's organizations, to address the different security experiences, needs and priorities of</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					women.
Cook Islands					No mention in 2018.
Fiji					No mention in 2018.
Kiribati			No mention in 2020.		
Marshall Islands					No mention in 2018.
New Zealand					<p>Women and peace and security</p> <p>15. The Committee welcomes the State party's launch in 2015 of its national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, for the period 2015–2019. The Committee further welcomes the fact that both the New Zealand Police and the New Zealand Defence Force have active programmes in place to increase the recruitment and retention of women and their promotion to senior positions, which will ultimately lead to more women being available for peacekeeping missions. Nevertheless, the Committee expresses concern about the lack of consultations with women's human rights organizations conducted during the process of drafting the national action plan and the lack of sufficient resources allocated to the national action plan.</p> <p>16. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Maintain its dedication to ensuring that the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security are effectively implemented in countries affected by conflict, including by ensuring that its national action plan contributes to significantly increasing the participation of women in peace processes;</p>

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
					(b) Allocate sufficient resources for the implementation of its national action plan and enhance consultations with women ' s human rights organizations, in order to ensure promotion of the meaningful involvement of women at all stages of the women and peace and security agenda.
Samoa					No mention in 2018.
Solomon Islands					<p><b>2014</b></p> <p>Women and peace and security  14.The Committee notes with concern that women were not formally involved in the peace negotiations and agreements to end the ethnic tensions that occurred from 1998 to 2003, despite their contribution to peacebuilding at the community level. It is also concerned that the national action plan for women and peace and security is yet to be adopted.</p> <p>15. The Committee calls upon the State party to adopt the national action plan for women and peace and security and give due consideration to the contributions of women in the maintenance of peace, in line with the Committee ' s general recommendation No. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations. It also calls upon the Government to take into consideration the full spectrum of the Security Council ' s women and peace and security agenda, as reflected in Council resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 2122 (2013). The Committee also recommends that the State party implement measures within the scope of the Pacific Regional Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and engage in regional p rocesses in the Pacific region.</p>

**CHAD:**

2011:

Participation of women in the peace process

28. The Committee welcomes the information provided by the State party to the effect that the membership of the Commission for Conflict Resolution includes women, although details are lacking on its present composition as well as on the percentage of women and men represented in the Commission. It is concerned about the lack of detailed information on the actual participation of women at all levels within the mechanisms mandated to determine the national policy towards the stabilization of the State party in the current post-conflict reconstruction period.

29 . The Committee calls upon the State party:

- ( a) To formulate and adopt a national plan of action to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) in an integrated manner with the Convention in order to incorporate a gender perspective in peace processes, with the aim to initiate strategic actions, identify priorities and resources, and determine responsibilities and time frames at a national level regarding women, peace and security;
- ( b) To fully involve all women concerned in all stages of the peace process, including by ensuring them equal opportunity and participation in the decision-making processes , with the aim to better incorporate the needs of women and girls during the post-conflict reconstruction process, including in areas such as repatriation and resettlement , and rehabilitation and reintegration .