

RESULTS

This section aims to summarize results stemming from Canada's efforts—whether programmatic, diplomatic or internal capacity building—for fiscal year 2017-18 (April 1, 2017–March 31, 2018) according to the Action Plan's five main objectives. In the departmental reports, which complement this narrative summary, implementation plan targets have been assigned one of five ratings to measure progress: too early to report; attention required; mostly on track; on track; and target achieved or surpassed. This summary provides an aggregated rating of targets found in the implementation plans for the year in review, and includes illustrative examples of Canada's results.³

Objective 1: Increase the meaningful participation of women, women's organizations and networks in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and post-conflict statebuilding



Women peacebuilders from Burundi and Mali and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations at a Canadian-French side event at the UN Commission on the Status of Women in New York, March 2018.

Rating: On track

In the last year, Canada has addressed this objective with initiatives ranging from formal track one peace negotiations, to supporting local peacebuilding and mediation efforts. Examples of these efforts include the following:

- In Afghanistan, Canadian advocacy led to the appointment of six women to the Government of Afghanistan's High Peace Council.⁴

³ The significant momentum created by the high-level launch and endorsement of Canada's second National Action Plan has generated many new opportunities in fragile and conflict-affected contexts that were not identified when the Action Plan was launched. As a result, many of the government's latest activities on WPS will not be reflected in this progress report. For example, activities in countries not identified in implementation plans, such as Canada's support to women's human rights defenders in southern Thailand, and Canadian support for the creation of the Ukrainian Association of Women in Law Enforcement, fall outside the parameters of this report.

⁴ A common narrative used in the past to exclude women from participating in the High Peace Council, established in 2010 to negotiate with elements of the Taliban, was that there were "no qualified women." Canada (prior to the reporting period) organized a series of workshops with women's rights activists that resulted in a list of highly qualified women that was presented to the President of Afghanistan. Of the nine women appointed, six were chosen from this list.