

112TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3477

To ensure that the United States promotes women’s meaningful inclusion and participation in mediation and negotiation processes undertaken in order to prevent, mitigate, or resolve violent conflict and implements the United States National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 1, 2012

Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. CASEY, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To ensure that the United States promotes women’s meaningful inclusion and participation in mediation and negotiation processes undertaken in order to prevent, mitigate, or resolve violent conflict and implements the United States National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2012”.

1 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
 2 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.
- Sec. 4. Sense of Congress regarding the National Action Plan on Women,
 Peace, and Security.
- Sec. 5. Statement of United States policies.
- Sec. 6. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security.
- Sec. 7. Monitoring and evaluating.
- Sec. 8. Engaging women in the full range of conflict prevention, peace negotia-
 tion, peace-building, and security initiatives.
- Sec. 9. National Security Council.
- Sec. 10. Consultations with stakeholders.
- Sec. 11. Reports to Congress.

3 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

4 Congress finds the following:

5 (1) United Nations Security Council Resolution
 6 1325, and subsequent Resolutions 1820, 1888,
 7 1889, and 1960, affirm the critical role of women in
 8 the prevention and resolution of conflicts, including
 9 in—

- 10 (A) conflict prevention;
- 11 (B) peace negotiations;
- 12 (C) peacekeeping and peace-building ef-
 13 forts;
- 14 (D) humanitarian response; and
- 15 (E) post-conflict reconstruction and gov-
 16 ernance.

17 (2) Fundamental to the affirmations described
 18 in paragraph (1) is the full and equal participation
 19 of women as planners, implementers, and bene-

1 ficiaries in all efforts to achieve solutions for just
2 conflict resolution, lasting stability, and inclusive
3 democratic governance.

4 (3) The meaningful inclusion of women in the
5 prevention and resolution of conflicts also requires
6 engaging men and boys in the effort to empower
7 women and girls and educating them on the uni-
8 versal benefits of gender equality.

9 (4) During the second half of the 20th century,
10 approximately 25 percent of conflicts that had ended
11 in a peace agreement resumed within 5 years, and
12 nearly 50 percent of the conflicts resolved by an ac-
13 cord during the 1990s resumed within 5 years.

14 (5) Since 1992, women have accounted for
15 fewer than 3 percent of mediators and 8 percent of
16 negotiators in major peace processes.

17 (6) Successful peace negotiations that produce
18 just and sustainable peace agreements generally in-
19 clude robust mechanisms for the participation of
20 civil society, such as a national dialogue.

21 (7) From Guatemala to Darfur to Northern
22 Ireland, women have made major contributions to
23 peace negotiations, helping to ensure that processes
24 were more transparent and that the content of final

1 agreements was more comprehensive, more respon-
2 sive to root causes of conflict, and more sustainable.

3 (8) The United States May 2010 National Se-
4 curity Strategy states, “Experience shows that coun-
5 tries are more peaceful and prosperous when women
6 are accorded full and equal rights and opportunity.
7 When those rights and opportunities are denied,
8 countries often lag behind.”.

9 (9) According to the 2010 Quadrennial Diplo-
10 macy and Development Review, “The protection and
11 empowerment of women and girls is key to the for-
12 eign policy and security of the United States. . . .
13 To that end, women are at the center of our diplo-
14 macy and development efforts—not simply as bene-
15 ficiaries, but also as agents of peace, reconciliation,
16 development, growth, and stability. . . . By reaching
17 out to women and girls and integrating them into
18 our diplomatic mission, we ensure more effective di-
19 plomacy, whether in driving economic growth, resist-
20 ing extremism, safeguarding human rights, or pro-
21 moting political solutions, including in areas of con-
22 flict.”.

23 (10) On October 26, 2010, on the occasion of
24 the Tenth Anniversary of United Nations Security

1 Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Se-
2 curity, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton—

3 (A) stated, “The only way to . . . reduce
4 the number of conflicts around the world, to
5 eliminate rape as a weapon of war, to combat
6 the culture of impunity for sexual violence, to
7 build sustainable peace—is to draw on the full
8 contributions of both women and men in every
9 aspect of peacemaking, peacekeeping, and
10 peace-building.”; and

11 (B) announced the United States commit-
12 ment to develop a United States National Ac-
13 tion Plan to accelerate the implementation of
14 Resolution 1325, joining more than 25 other
15 countries that had committed to developing na-
16 tional action plans.

17 (11) The United States National Action Plan
18 on Women, Peace, and Security, issued in December
19 2011—

20 (A) asserts that “evidence from around the
21 world and across cultures shows that inte-
22 grating women and gender considerations into
23 peace-building processes helps promote demo-
24 cratic governance and long-term stability”;

1 (B) “describes the course the United
2 States Government will take to accelerate, insti-
3 tutionalize, and better coordinate our efforts to
4 advance women’s inclusion in peace negotia-
5 tions, peace-building activities, and conflict pre-
6 vention; to protect women from sexual and gen-
7 der-based violence, including preventing forced
8 child marriages; and to ensure equal access to
9 relief and recovery assistance, in areas of con-
10 flict and insecurity.”; and

11 (C) affirms as a Statement of National
12 Policy that “the engagement and protection of
13 women as agents of peace and stability will be
14 central to the United States efforts to promote
15 security, prevent, respond to, and resolve con-
16 flict, and rebuild societies.”.

17 (12) In March 2012, the United States Agency
18 for International Development (USAID) released a
19 new, agency-wide Gender Equality and Female Em-
20 powerment Policy, the first such policy since 1982.
21 According to this policy, “Gender equality and fe-
22 male empowerment are core development objectives,
23 fundamental for the realization of human rights and
24 key to effective and sustainable development out-
25 comes. No society can develop successfully without

1 providing equitable opportunities, resources, and life
2 prospects for males and females so that they can
3 shape their own lives and contribute to their families
4 and communities.”.

5 (13) In March 2012, Secretary of State Hillary
6 Rodham Clinton issued the first ever Secretarial Pol-
7 icy Guidance on Promoting Gender Equality to
8 Achieve our National Security and Foreign Policy
9 Objectives, which “requests embassies and bureaus
10 to work to . . . draw on the full contributions of
11 both women and men in peacemaking, peacekeeping,
12 and peace-building”. The Policy Guidance highlights
13 3 mechanisms that will be utilized “to promote gen-
14 der equality in service of America’s foreign policy”,
15 namely—

- 16 (A) planning and budget development;
17 (B) programming, monitoring and evalua-
18 tion; and
19 (C) management and training.

20 (14) In Afghanistan, women leaders in civil so-
21 ciety continue to demand a full and meaningful role
22 in any future negotiations, particularly where deci-
23 sions will be made about the futures of Afghan
24 women and girls.

1 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Adminis-
4 trator” means the Administrator of the United
5 States Agency for International Development.

6 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
7 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
8 mittees” means—

9 (A) the Committee on Appropriations of
10 the Senate;

11 (B) the Committee on Armed Services of
12 the Senate;

13 (C) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
14 the Senate;

15 (D) the Committee on Appropriations of
16 the House of Representatives;

17 (E) the Committee on Armed Services of
18 the House of Representatives; and

19 (F) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
20 the House of Representatives.

21 (3) DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES.—The term
22 “decision-making processes” means formal or infor-
23 mal processes related to, or a part of, negotiations
24 or mediations addressing conflict prevention and sta-
25 bilization, peace-building, protection, or appropriate
26 security initiatives.

1 (4) NAP.—The term “NAP” means the United
2 States National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and
3 Security, which was instituted by Executive Order
4 13595 on December 19, 2011.

5 (5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
6 the Secretary of State.

7 (6) STAKEHOLDERS.—The term “stakeholders”
8 means nongovernmental and private sector entities
9 engaged in or affected by conflict prevention and
10 stabilization, peace-building, protection, security,
11 transition initiatives, humanitarian response, or re-
12 lated efforts, including—

13 (A) registered or nonregistered nonprofit
14 organizations, advocacy groups, business or
15 trade associations, labor unions, cooperatives,
16 credit unions, relief or development organiza-
17 tions, community and faith-based organizations,
18 philanthropic foundations, and tribal leaders or
19 structures;

20 (B) independent media, educational, or re-
21 search institutions; and

22 (C) private enterprises, including inter-
23 national development firms, banks, and other fi-
24 nancial institutions, and particularly small busi-

1 nesses and businesses owned by women or dis-
2 advantaged groups.

3 (7) WOMEN’S MEANINGFUL INCLUSION AND
4 PARTICIPATION.—The term “women’s meaningful
5 inclusion and participation” means ensuring women
6 have safe, genuine, and effective access and are
7 present and actively involved in the full range of de-
8 cision-making processes, which may include—

9 (A) conflict prevention;

10 (B) mediation or negotiation efforts to re-
11 solve, mitigate and transition from violent con-
12 flict;

13 (C) peacekeeping and peace-building ef-
14 forts;

15 (D) post-conflict reconstruction, transition
16 initiatives, and governance; and

17 (E) humanitarian response.

18 **SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE NATIONAL**
19 **ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECU-**
20 **RITY.**

21 It is the sense of Congress that—

22 (1) the implementation of the United States
23 National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Secu-
24 rity (referred to in this section as the “NAP”) is
25 paramount in improving the lives of women around

1 the world and increasing overall global stability and
2 prosperity;

3 (2) Congress supports the goals and ideals of
4 the NAP;

5 (3) Congress supports the statement in the
6 NAP of the United States “unqualified commitment
7 to integrating women’s views and perspectives fully
8 into our diplomatic, security, and development ef-
9 forts—not simply as beneficiaries, but as agents of
10 peace, reconciliation, development, growth, and sta-
11 bility”;

12 (4) Congress is strongly committed to advanc-
13 ing the principles of the NAP, as instituted by Exec-
14 utive Order 13595 on December 19, 2011;

15 (5) the United States should coordinate with
16 the international community and civil society to de-
17 velop criteria for eligibility to ensure that appro-
18 priate women representatives with the requisite ex-
19 perience are identified for inclusion in all peace-
20 building activities;

21 (6) the President, in coordination with the Sec-
22 retary, the Secretary of Defense, and the Adminis-
23 trator, should—

1 (A) ensure the NAP’s robust, transparent,
2 comprehensive, and coordinated implementa-
3 tion; and

4 (B) coordinate with the international com-
5 munity to reaffirm global commitments to im-
6 plementation of United Nations Security Coun-
7 cil Resolution 1325 and subsequent Resolutions
8 1880, 1888, 1889, and 1960, utilizing the com-
9 mitments outlined in the NAP as a diplomatic
10 means to encourage other nations to—

11 (i) advance women’s inclusion in peace
12 negotiations, peace building activities, and
13 conflict prevention;

14 (ii) protect women from sexual and
15 gender-based violence; and

16 (iii) ensure equal access to relief and
17 recovery assistance in areas of conflict and
18 insecurity.

19 **SEC. 5. STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES POLICIES.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of the United
21 States to implement the United States National Action
22 Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, as instituted by Ex-
23 ecutive Order 13595 on December 19, 2011, to ensure
24 that the United States effectively promotes and supports

1 women in conflict-affected and post-conflict regions
2 through clear, measurable commitments—

3 (1) to promote the active and meaningful par-
4 ticipation of women in affected areas in all aspects
5 of conflict prevention, management, and resolution;

6 (2) to integrate the perspectives and interests
7 of affected women into conflict-prevention activities
8 and strategies;

9 (3) to promote the physical safety, economic se-
10 curity, and dignity of women and girls;

11 (4) to support women’s equal access to aid dis-
12 tribution mechanisms and services; and

13 (5) to monitor, analyze, and evaluate implemen-
14 tation efforts and the impact of such efforts.

15 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

16 (1) recognizes the invaluable contributions that
17 United States and international civil society groups
18 have made to United States policies and programs
19 on women, peace, and security; and

20 (2) encourages the Secretary, the Secretary of
21 Defense, and the Administrator to continue to con-
22 sult and utilize the networks and expertise of these
23 stakeholders to strengthen the implementation of the
24 NAP.

1 (c) INTEGRATION.—The Secretary and the Adminis-
2 trator should—

3 (1) integrate gender as fully as applicable into
4 all diplomatic and development efforts;

5 (2) include gender in strategic and budget plan-
6 ning processes; and

7 (3) continue to use and improve upon perform-
8 ance indicators and evaluation mechanisms to ac-
9 count for ongoing results and measure the impact of
10 United States policies and programs on women and
11 girls in foreign countries.

12 (d) INTEGRATION OF GENDER GOALS IN AGENCY
13 GUIDANCE AND CONTRACTING.—

14 (1) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The Secretary
15 should prescribe regulations and issue guidance set-
16 ting forth key goals of the NAP with a view to fully
17 integrate such goals into the operations of the De-
18 partment of State in the United States and overseas,
19 and should ensure that any such guidance and regu-
20 lations call for compliance by all Department per-
21 sonnel and contractors.

22 (2) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTER-
23 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—The Administrator
24 should prescribe regulations and issue guidance set-
25 ting forth key goals of the NAP with a view to fully

1 integrate such goals into the operations of the
2 United States Agency for International Development
3 in the United States and overseas, and should en-
4 sure that any such guidance and regulations call for
5 compliance by all Agency personnel and contractors.

6 (e) TENETS.—The head of each agency of the Fed-
7 eral Government shall ensure, as appropriate, that the te-
8 nets of the NAP are incorporated into all programs ad-
9 ministered by such agency related to—

- 10 (1) conflict prevention;
- 11 (2) humanitarian and disaster response;
- 12 (3) conflict mediation;
- 13 (4) peacekeeping;
- 14 (5) post-conflict reconstruction;
- 15 (6) institution building; and
- 16 (7) democracy promotion.

17 **SEC. 6. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN, PEACE, AND**
18 **SECURITY.**

19 (a) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary, the Adminis-
20 trator, the Secretary of Defense, and representatives of
21 other Federal agencies, as appropriate, should implement
22 the NAP.

23 (b) TRAINING.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—In implementing the NAP
25 under this section, the individuals referred to in sub-

1 section (a) should ensure that all relevant Federal
2 employees receive appropriate training on gender
3 considerations and women’s meaningful inclusion
4 and participation, including training regarding—

5 (A) participation in conflict prevention,
6 peace processes, and security initiatives;

7 (B) international human rights law and
8 international humanitarian law, as relevant;
9 and

10 (C) protecting civilians from violence, ex-
11 ploitation, and trafficking in persons.

12 (2) AMENDMENTS.—

13 (A) FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1980.—Sec-
14 tion 704 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22
15 U.S.C. 2024) is amended by adding at the end
16 the following new subsection:

17 “(e) The Secretary, in conjunction with the Adminis-
18 trator of the United States Agency for International De-
19 velopment, should ensure that all appropriate personnel,
20 including special envoys, members of mediation or negotia-
21 tion teams, relevant members of the Civil Service or For-
22 eign Service, and contractors responsible for, or deploying
23 to, countries or regions considered to be at risk of, under-
24 going, or emerging from violent conflict, obtain sub-
25 stantive knowledge and skills through—

1 “(1) appropriate advanced training in conflict
2 prevention, mitigation, and resolution that specifi-
3 cally addresses the importance of women’s meaning-
4 ful inclusion and participation (as defined in section
5 3 of the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2012);
6 and

7 “(2) receive training on effective strategies and
8 best practices for ensuring women’s meaningful in-
9 clusion and participation, as so defined.”.

10 (B) TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.—

11 (i) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 107 of title
12 10, United States Code, is amended by
13 adding at the end the following new sec-
14 tion:

15 **“§ 2158. Training for ensuring women’s meaningful**
16 **inclusion and participation**

17 “The Secretary of Defense should ensure that all ap-
18 propriate personnel, including members of the armed
19 forces, members of mediation or negotiation teams, rel-
20 evant members of the Civil Service, and contractors re-
21 sponsible for, or deploying to, countries or regions consid-
22 ered to be at risk of, undergoing, or emerging from violent
23 conflict, obtain substantive knowledge and skills
24 through—

1 “(1) appropriate advanced training in conflict
2 prevention, mitigation, and resolution that specifi-
3 cally addresses the importance of women’s meaning-
4 ful inclusion and participation (as defined in section
5 3 of the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2012);
6 and

7 “(2) training on effective strategies and best
8 practices for ensuring women’s meaningful inclusion
9 and participation (as defined in such section).”.

10 (ii) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The
11 table of sections at the beginning of chap-
12 ter 107 of such title is amended by adding
13 at the end the following new item:

“2158. Training for ensuring women’s meaningful inclusion and participation.”.

14 (3) UNITED NATIONS.—The Secretary is
15 strongly encouraged to work with the United Na-
16 tions and the international community to promote
17 training that provides international peacekeeping
18 personnel with substantive knowledge and skills
19 needed to effectively ensure women’s meaningful in-
20 clusion and participation.

21 **SEC. 7. MONITORING AND EVALUATING.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—The implementation of the NAP
23 under section 6 should include the establishment or im-
24 provement of monitoring and evaluation tools to ensure
25 accountability and effectiveness of policies, programs,

1 projects, and activities undertaken to support the objec-
2 tives set forth in the NAP.

3 (b) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE COORDINATION, PLAN-
4 NING, DATA COLLECTION, AND TRACKING SYSTEMS.—
5 The Secretary and the Administrator, in consultation with
6 the Secretary of Defense, as appropriate, should—

7 (1) utilize appropriate foreign assistance coordi-
8 nation, planning, data collection, and tracking sys-
9 tems to—

10 (A) analyze the impact of staff training,
11 management systems, and organizational struc-
12 tures on program results;

13 (B) improve collection of sex-disaggregated
14 data in conflict-affected areas;

15 (C) ensure proper targeting of programs;
16 and

17 (D) collect and analyze gender data for the
18 purpose of developing and enhancing early
19 warning systems of conflict and violence;

20 (2) support budgeting, operational and pro-
21 grammatic planning, and performance management,
22 related to women’s meaningful inclusion and partici-
23 pation; and

24 (3) develop or improve upon existing data col-
25 lection mechanisms that—

1 (A) track and report progress on the objec-
2 tives set forth in the NAP;

3 (B) assess lessons learned; and

4 (C) identify best practices.

5 (c) INDICATORS.—The Secretary and the Adminis-
6 trator, in cooperation with the Secretary of Defense, as
7 appropriate, are strongly encouraged to identify common
8 indicators to evaluate the impact of United States foreign
9 assistance on women’s meaningful inclusion and participa-
10 tion.

11 **SEC. 8. ENGAGING WOMEN IN THE FULL RANGE OF CON-**
12 **FLICT PREVENTION, PEACE NEGOTIATION,**
13 **PEACE-BUILDING, AND SECURITY INITIA-**
14 **TIVES.**

15 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Adminis-
16 trator are strongly encouraged to work to facilitate wom-
17 en’s meaningful inclusion and participation in informal
18 and formal peace negotiations, including, as appropriate
19 by—

20 (1) providing technical assistance, training, and
21 logistical support to female negotiators, peace-build-
22 ers, and stakeholders;

23 (2) utilizing technology, such as cell phones or
24 social media tools, that assist the work of orga-

1 nizers, negotiators, communicators, peace-builders,
2 and other civil society actors;

3 (3) addressing security-related barriers to wom-
4 en’s participation;

5 (4) expanding emphasis on gender analysis to
6 improve program design and targeting; and

7 (5) supporting appropriate local organizations,
8 especially women’s peace-building organizations.

9 (b) COORDINATION.—The Secretary is encouraged to
10 promote the meaningful inclusion and participation of
11 women in coordination and consultation with international
12 partners, including multilateral organizations, stake-
13 holders, and other relevant international organizations,
14 particularly in circumstances in which direct engagement
15 is not appropriate or advisable.

16 (c) ASSESSMENTS.—The Secretary, in consultation
17 with the Administrator, and in cooperation with the Sec-
18 retary of Defense, as appropriate, should conduct assess-
19 ments that include the perspective of women before imple-
20 menting new projects or activities in support of assistance
21 related to—

22 (1) transitional justice and accountability proc-
23 esses;

24 (2) efforts to combat violent extremism; and

25 (3) security sector reform.

1 (d) GOVERNMENT EFFORTS.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consulta-
3 tion with the Administrator, and in cooperation with
4 the Secretary of Defense and other relevant govern-
5 ment agencies, as appropriate, should encourage and
6 facilitate the efforts of partner governments to im-
7 prove women’s meaningful inclusion and participa-
8 tion in peace and security processes, conflict preven-
9 tion, peace-building, transitional processes, and deci-
10 sion-making institutions in conflict-affected environ-
11 ments.

12 (2) GOVERNMENT EFFORTS.—The efforts of
13 partner governments to be encouraged and facili-
14 tated under paragraph (1) include—

15 (A) the recruitment and retention of
16 women (including minorities) in leadership
17 roles;

18 (B) capacity building of legislative, judi-
19 cial, defense, and law enforcement institutions
20 to develop and implement policies which support
21 women’s meaningful inclusion and participation;

22 (C) increased women’s participation in pro-
23 grams funded by the United States Government
24 that—

1 (i) provide training to foreign nation-
2 als regarding law enforcement, the rule of
3 law, and professional military education;
4 and

5 (ii) offer foreign nationals opportuni-
6 ties to participate in educational ex-
7 changes, conferences, and seminars;

8 (D) training, education, and mobilization
9 of men and boys as partners in support of wom-
10 en's meaningful inclusion and participation;

11 (E) development of transitional justice and
12 accountability mechanisms that are inclusive of
13 the experiences and perspectives of women and
14 girls; and

15 (F) measures to ensure that relief and re-
16 covery planning and assistance are informed by
17 effective consultation with women.

18 **SEC. 9. NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.**

19 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
20 gress that the President should designate a person on the
21 staff of the National Security Council, who—

22 (1) shall be responsible for promoting the objec-
23 tives of the NAP; and

24 (2) shall report to the National Security Advi-
25 sor.

1 (b) DUTIES.—In addition to any other duties that the
2 President may assign to the person designated under sub-
3 section (a), such person should—

4 (1) advise the National Security Advisor re-
5 garding the objectives of the NAP;

6 (2) oversee the implementation of the goals and
7 objectives of the NAP;

8 (3) monitor and coordinate the efforts of all
9 Federal agencies, particularly the Department of
10 State, the United States Agency for International
11 Development, and the Department of Defense, as
12 appropriate, regarding women, peace, and security
13 and women’s meaningful inclusion and participation.

14 **SEC. 10. CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS.**

15 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Adminis-
16 trator should establish guidelines for overseas United
17 States personnel to consult with stakeholders regarding
18 United States efforts to prevent, mitigate, or resolve vio-
19 lent conflict.

20 (b) PURPOSES.—The purpose of consultations under
21 subsection (a) is to enhance the success of mediation and
22 negotiation processes by ensuring women’s meaningful in-
23 clusion and participation.

24 (c) FREQUENCY AND SCOPE.—Consultations under
25 subsection (a) should—

1 (1) take place not less frequently than once
2 every 180 days, as appropriate; and

3 (2) include a range and representative sample
4 of local stakeholders, including women, youth, ethnic
5 and religious minorities, and other politically under-
6 represented or marginalized populations.

7 **SEC. 11. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**

8 (a) TRAINING BRIEFING.—The Secretary, in con-
9 junction with the Administrator and the Secretary of De-
10 fense, shall designate appropriate officials to brief the ap-
11 propriate congressional committees, not later than 1 year
12 after the date of the enactment of this Act, on—

13 (1) the existing, enhanced, and newly estab-
14 lished training carried out pursuant to section 6(b)
15 and the amendments made by such section; and

16 (2) the guidelines established for overseas
17 United States embassy and consulate personnel to
18 engage in consultations with United States and
19 international stakeholders pursuant to section 10.

20 (b) ANNUAL REPORT ON WOMEN, PEACE, AND SE-
21 curity.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the en-
22 actment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Sec-
23 retary, in conjunction with the Administrator and the Sec-
24 retary of Defense, should submit a report to the appro-
25 priate congressional committees that—

1 (1) outlines the monitoring and evaluation
2 tools, mechanisms, and common indicators estab-
3 lished under section 7 to assess progress made on
4 the objectives of the NAP;

5 (2) summarizes United States diplomatic efforts
6 and foreign assistance programs, projects, and ac-
7 tivities to promote women’s meaningful inclusion
8 and participation; and

9 (3) summarizes and evaluates the impact of the
10 United States NAP initiatives.

○