Civil Society Dialogue Network (CSDN) Policy Meeting:

Women, Peace and Security in EU Common Security and Defence Policy Missions

Tuesday 21 June, 2011
Brussels, Belgium

Introduction

On 21 June the latest in a series of EU-CSO dialogue meetings on women, peace and security (WPS) took place in Brussels with the specific theme of the implementation of women, peace and security policies and commitments within EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions/operations.

The one-day meeting was organised within the framework of the Civil Society Dialogue Network (CSDN), a three-year project funded by the European Commission (under the crisis preparedness component of the Instrument for Stability) aimed at facilitating dialogue on peacebuilding issues between civil society and the EU institutions. The CSDN is open to CSOs active in the field of peacebuilding and is managed by EPLO, the platform of European peacebuilding organisations.

50 people attended the meeting, of whom 9 (18%) were men (though not all were able to attend the entire meeting). The participants were drawn from a carefully balanced mix of senior- and mid-level EU officials, both from headquarters and field offices, missions and operations (including Kosovo, Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Somalia), United Nations (UN) officials, civil society representatives from conflict affected countries (including Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Georgia) and from global and regional networks focused on WPS, and recognised WPS experts.

The meeting was facilitated by Kvinna till Kvinna Secretary General, Lena Ag, with opening remarks provided by Véronique Arnault, Director for Human Rights and Democracy at the European External Action Service (EEAS), and Walter Stevens, Head of the Crisis Management and Planning Department (CMPD) of the EEAS.

This document contains a summary by rapporteur and WPS specialist Antonia Potter of thematic discussions and lists recommendations made during the 21 June meeting. The meeting was held under the Chatham House Rule, thus discussions are thematically described but not attributed.

For more information about this meeting and/or the CSDN in general, pleased contact Giulia Pasquinelli, coordinator of EPLO's working group on Gender, Peace and Security.

Structure and purpose of the meeting

This timely dialogue meeting aimed to provide a space where EU officials and CSOs could analyse and discuss the EU's progress in implementing its landmark set of framework and policy documents relating to WPS and United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1325 and 1820, elaborated in 2008 under the French EU presidency (see below under Background Reading for details). As part of this, the meeting reviewed how the subsequent three UNSCRS

1888, 1889 and 1960 built on the first two. It also used case study examples from Afghanistan and Kosovo to kick-start an exploration of the impacts of CSDP WPS policy implementation on the ground, insofar as this is possible after two and a half years. Finally, it reviewed the monitoring and evaluation process. This was done through discussing the status of the indicators on WPS development by the EU Informal Task Force on WPS, including a mapping of these with the UN indicators on the same theme. Themes arising from the discussions were interwoven with the comprehensive recommendations of the background paper (see below) by the facilitator to provide a constructive end-point for the meeting. The intention was to furnish the participants of all institutional backgrounds with some 'take-away' recommendations (see flash recommendations) and some more profound reflections on how to build on existing progress and address current challenges.

This report addresses the themes in three main sections:

- State of play and issues with the UNSCRs
- State of play and issues with WPS policy in general within the EU
- State of play and issues with WPS implementation in CSDP specifically

Themes

> 'If the UN leadership and its member states involved women more systematically in conflict prevention and resolution – the real focus of 1325 – there would be a marked improvement in peace and security **for everyone**.' [rapporteur's emphasis]

> Global Network of Women Peace Makers, 7 Jan 2011, Open letter to the UN Security Council on UNSCR 1960 and the need for full implementation of UNSCR 1325.

1. Family trees: the "mother of all resolutions" and her "daughters"

a. Resolution architecture

A keynote for the meeting was struck with a reminder that the intent behind UNSCR 1325 was to transform peacebuilding, not simply to "make war safe for women"[1]. Participants felt that the peacebuilding community was still more aware of "the mother of all WPS resolutions and her daughters" as headlines, rather than understanding the detail within them and how the relationship between them was designed to work. Some ask whether there is a case of 'resolution fatigue', with unimplemented resolutions being piled on top of one another.

In fact, as the background paper succinctly describes, there is a distinct architectural design to the five resolution 'pile-up' which is important to understand, even while concerns about implementation and political will remain very vital. 1325 was the 'mother of all resolutions' and set up the 3 pillars of participation, protection and prevention in WPS; 1820 specifically speaks to the sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) aspects of WPS which were not fully elaborated in 1325, in particular prevention and prosecution; 1888 adds specificities to 1820 in terms of implementation including the establishment of the Secretary General's Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and of SGBV as a criterion for sanctions consideration in Security Council deliberations; while 1960 further elaborates accountability mechanisms, and targeted

---

[1] Cora Weiss, 24 May 2011, at the Nobel Women's Initiative 2011; see
http://www.opendemocracy.net/5050/cora-weiss/we-must-not-make-war-safe-for-women

measures relating to dealing with and preventing SGBV in conflict. 1889 bears a closer relation to 1325 and sets up a framework for how it should be implemented and monitored.

From the perspective of those CSOs not involved in the intensive lobbying for the creation of 1325, the "discovery" of the resolutions was often described as being like a "Eureka moment": organisations and individuals suddenly realised that international norms and instruments existed which were specifically designed as hooks and levers for advocacy on the very issues they had long faced but upon which they had been unable to gain traction either in local policy communities or on the broader stage.

However, the advocacy and implementation challenge remains that when the *political* discourse moves on from broader topics such as democracy, governance and participation to a specific issue, such as the current exit strategy in Afghanistan and talking to the Taliban, issues like WPS simply fall off the table again. WPS advocates have to push constantly to keep their change agenda on the political agenda.

b. The continuing confusion between sex and gender

The proportion of male versus female participants in a meeting on WPS was better than average, but at 18% (at its height) was still far from parity. This is only one, simple, quantitative way to assess the level to which men at all levels and from all types of institutions are engaged in WPS. Put another way, this could show that gender mainstreaming has not yet been fully implemented.

Discussants reminded the group that women had had to fight hard to achieve their own 'spaces' where they could safely discuss their issues, develop strategies and launch initiatives away from the patriarchy which had so often blocked them before; but at the same time, given the evident *status quo* in terms of patriarchy (and not only in more traditional societies), it was felt that much more remains to be done to persuade men of the benefits of 'better equality' in terms of peace and security. One participant noted that we still need to show better evidence as to what is gained for *everyone* by increased female participation. These arguments need to be continually deployed in order to provide a positive and constructive framework in which power-sharing could be conceived as something positive by those whose experience has been to exercise it without reference to women's experiences, views and rights.

Discussants felt that in fact the terminology of 'sex' and 'gender' still confuses people and that in the case of gender as relates to peace and security, the tendency was to assume this always refers to women alone. For this reason, there are some questions as to whether the topic under discussion is best named as "Gender, peace and security" or "Women, peace and security". There is a call for peace and security actors to digest the idea that "*gender means effectiveness and efficiency in operations*" not "*just fairness, equality or a morally good thing*".

Recommendations

- **(EEAS and EU Member States (MS)) Provide solid gender and WPS training to EEAS/MS staff** involved in CSDP to ensure a good understanding of gender issues.

---

c. WPS itself at risk of "sexualisation"?

An interesting though sensitive discussion arose on the subject of the intensity of focus within the policy framework on SGBV issues. While the consensus was that this had been a deeply

problematic gap that was now finally being filled, there is some concern that the peace and security community are starting to conflate 'women's issues' broadly with SGBV, leading to various problematic effects. Firstly, as exemplified perhaps in DRC, there is a danger of "re-victimising" women, and of inappropriately sexualising their experience of conflict by focusing so strongly, publicly and potentially even disproportionately on this issue. There is also a concern that other issues which are also of critical importance, such as women's participation in public life, or access to land, employment, social services etc., get forgotten or deprioritised. Civil society actors constantly stress their frustration that international interlocutors only want to speak to them about 'women's issues' (usually SGBV or domestic violence) and do not instinctively speak to them more broadly about peace and security issues.

On the other hand, implementation of SGBV policy is vital, remains patchy, and needs particular strengthening on reporting and avoiding the 'seasonal approach' as described below. Good practice is beginning to emerge, as described in a snapshot from EULEX Kosovo, the only civilian CSDP mission with executive functions of investigating, prosecuting, and adjudicating a range of crimes including organized crime, war crimes, financial crimes and corruption. The mission staff of the Human Rights and Gender Office comprehends that combating corruption is directly linked to improving women's access to justice. Reflections from Afghanistan raised the complexities related to the international community's approach to traditional or customary justice systems. Often we find formal, religious and traditional systems operating concurrently, sometimes formally linked and sometimes not. The concern is that cultural and historical conservative tendencies may mean such systems are often inimical to women's rights; hence, it could be highly retrogressive to formalise them or emphasise them too much in the absence of strong formal rule of law institutions.

Recommendations

- **(MS) Support and strengthen UN sanctions and international judicial mechanisms to address impunity,** particularly when serving on the Security Council as an elected member;

- **(CSDP missions/operations) strengthen and standardise monitoring and reporting arrangements on sexual violence in conflict.** Confusion over internal versus external aspects of SGBV need to be clarified and responsibility for monitoring, reporting and accountability needs to be clarified;

- **(CSDP missions/operations) Ensure regular meetings with CSOs, including women's groups,** in the conflict-affected country, at all levels, and on all aspects of the process;

---

d. Participation: slogan or reality?

Much discussion focused on participation – a key feature of the SCRs and related documents - and the need to deconstruct a term which participants felt was overused but insufficiently understood or practiced. The possibility of true participation requires real power sharing, hence is highly controversial and challenging to power-holders. Meaningful participation requires, firstly, protection and then financial and political support; it is for this that women's organisations on the ground turn to CSDP and UN missions and other international community tools for engagement in peace and security issues on the ground – but with varying degrees of success. Participants agreed that participation also fosters the possibility for prevention, arguing that lack of this has been a key factor in the relapse into conflict of a depressing proportion of situations.

An interesting example of what participation can achieve came from an interview with a woman member of the Afghan High Peace Council (charged with negotiating peace with the Taliban) who explained that it was actually easier dealing with war lords/former commanders who had worked in the parliament simply because they had become used to dealing with women as professional peers.

Recommendations

- **(CSDP missions/operations) Ensure regular meetings with CSOs, including women's groups**, in the country/region of the CSDP mission or operations;

- **(CSDP missions/operations) Consult women's groups not just on women's issues** but also on wider issues of peace and security;

---

2. WPS policy in the EU: a snapshot

a. Sound frameworks, unsound resourcing

There is broad consensus that the suite of EU WPS policy and frameworks are comprehensive; but that they were much less well promulgated, understood and implemented. The concern is that continued under-resourcing drives the current tendency to be *ad hoc* and inconsistent in making progress; for this reason participants, while welcoming the many aspects of progress already made, felt that efforts so far have not yet been transformational.

Recommendation

- **(EEAS) Increase specific human and financial resources for work on WPS within the EEAS**

---

b. Seasonality and personality versus institutionalisation

One of the hallmark themes of the day came from the perspective of those working in conflict-affected areas, both from within missions/operations and from a civil society perspective, and was endorsed by regional/global level participants. This theme is that of 'gender seasonality', behind which lies the idea that gender, and WPS issues, are not yet sufficiently integrated into mission design and structure (or indeed of other tools and instruments) to receive consistent, sufficient attention and support. As one participant said, of Afghanistan, *"an incomplete effort sends the message: this was not finished because it was not important"*. If a mission of two years' length aims to tackle domestic violence, a complex problem rooted in culture, what hope does it have?

The group felt that it is still interested individuals who drive the issue forward from whatever level they can, and that institutionalisation has not yet occurred fully. This means that long term, strategic support for WPS is still perceived to be lacking on the ground. The discussion also emphasised the incredible difference which is made when the issue is truly led from the top, by a committed and vocal leader, ideally with a well designed mandate, and then backed up by decent resources. Absent this powerful trifecta, some WPS-mandated individuals still find themselves struggling against institutional inertia, lack of political will, short time frames, cultural blockages (organizational and more broadly contextual), and insufficient resources.

Participants pointed out that responsibility to ensure an embedded, consistent approach to WPS may well go beyond the capacity and mandate of the CSDP, especially given the timeframes involved and the fact that missions are more often than not advisory in nature. One participant noted that in the recently published *World Bank World Development Report 2011: Conflict Security and Development,* it was stated that the peacebuilding period should be considered as 15-30 years, or a generation[2].

In counterpoint to this, however, discussants recognised that the windows of opportunity for women and others in search of greater equality in general in times of tumultuous change (for example the current Arab Spring) can be very narrow and can tend to favour established groups. If civil society groups are not already well organised to seize and build on opportunities presented by such historic events, the bandwagon of potential greater participation leading ideally to greater equality can still pass them by. It was noted that Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) on Sexual Violence in Conflict (and former EC Commissioner) Margot Wallström criticised SCR 1973 on Libya for its lack of reference to 1325 and 1820, and that this was a missed opportunity for the EU to play a stronger role in the UNSC on WPS issues.

Some reflected that when organisations with strong hierarchical structures like the military take an issue like WPS seriously on board, the practical embedding tends to be stronger precisely because of the organisational structure and culture. It will be interesting to review how, for example, NATO's strong commitment and level of action on this issue will be reflected by any change in organisational culture over time.

Recommendations

- **(EEAS) Reflect policy coherently in politics:** the perceived "seasonal approach" to WPS needs to be replaced with consistent messaging and action; policy with regards to specific countries or regions should demonstrate coherence on WPS;

- **(EEAS) Ensure a gender perspective in CSDP planning and assessment missions,** recognising that the best place to build synergies, and look for sustainability options, is from the earliest possible opportunity;

- **(EEAS) Strengthen cooperation between Brussels, CSDP missions/operations, and between CSDP missions/operations and EU Delegations on WPS**, from the highest level and especially through bolstering the role of Gender Advisors; creating formal mechanisms for consulting women/women's groups on the ground; assisting with gender mainstreaming and the handling of sexual and gender-based violence issues;

- **(EEAS) Ensure enhanced strategic cooperation with key EU actors and other appropriate partners such as the European Gender Equality Institute, UN Women, OSCE, and NATO**;

---

   c. Vital roles for Member States: National Action Plans (NAPs) and resource provision

---

[2] WDR 2011, Overview, p10 "Creating legitimate institutions that can prevent repeated violence… takes a generation… Even the fastest-transforming countries have taken between 15 and 30 years to raise their institutional performance from that of a fragile state… to that of a functioning institutionalized state.."

The NAP is understood as the key tool for MS to realise their WPS commitments. The meeting had the opportunity to hear about several NAP experiences (Lithuania, the Netherlands, Bosnia and Herzegovina), the overarching theme of which was that first plans tended to be insufficiently concrete, without timelines, indicators and critically, budgets. Second-round plan drafters have wised up to the need to specify actions, responsibilities and resources within clear timeframes. There is concern that the current austere financial climate poses a threat to identifying dedicated budgets for key policy measures such as WPS NAPs. It has also proved a struggle to do annual monitoring, though in general people felt it was an important effort to make.

Discussions also elaborated on the key resources MS should provide, enshrined within their NAPs, to make an EU-wide reality of WPS in practice; these include providing skilled and properly trained staff to missions, in particular of course, gender advisors, but also recognising that all deployed staff should have strong gender training.

Recommendations

- **(MS) Develop National Action Plans** (or review existing ones) using civil society consultation, and ensuring they have clear outputs, timelines, indicators and resource allocation;

- **(MS) Use the EU and UN indicators in National Action Plans** and respond optimally to EU requests for reporting against indicators to enable full and timely monitoring and evaluation which includes consulting with civil society;

- **(MS) Prioritise funding and capacity building support to high quality NAP development** in conflict affected countries which are developing them for the first time, and follow through to support meaningful implementation;

- **(MS) Provide high quality, well trained gender advisors** to missions;

- **(MS) Ensure high quality pre deployment gender training for all staff**.

---

3. **WPS practice in CSDP: plenty of progress, plenty of room for more**

    a. **CSDP missions: potential for acceleration of WPS implementation**

Participants were able to point to the successes in CSDP WPS implementation and also to suggest extremely concrete ideas for acceleration and improvement. Success is evident in, for example, the presence of gender advisers in all missions bar one (EUBAM/Rafah), and good language on gender in all CSDP mission operational plans. The problems lie in the fact that missions are insufficiently linked to EU delegations, and gender advisors are frequently double-hatted (often with human rights mandates), and under-resourced or -supported. Advisers' mandate and resources are not linked to the size and capacity of mission, and they tend not to have direct institutional links to heads of mission. When such advisors are sufficiently qualified, trained and institutionally supported, progress is quickly seen; EULEX was quoted as a good example where the Head of Mission (HoM) has committed to meet with women's groups twice a year. Additionally, when gender language is strong in operational plans but not in mandate language, it constrains gender issues to the working level. This means WPS and other gender issues are not lead from the top with accountability at the highest levels. This is related to the failure to build/exploit the relationship between CSDP missions and EU delegations, which would
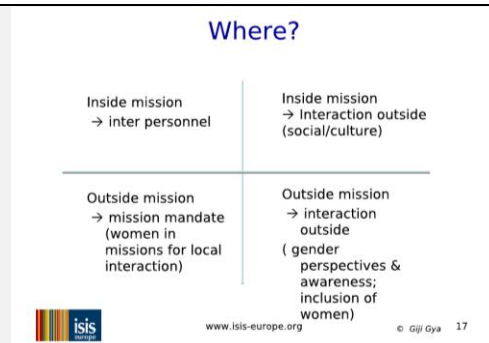
promote more holistic, regional and strategic responses to conflict situations, and the implementation of EU policy.

In addition, it was suggested that the areas of early warning, fact-finding, planning and assessment missions were particularly weak on making use of consultation with civil society, including women's groups. The Nepal NAP consultation process provides a salient example that meaningful consultation can be achieved in a short space of time (and over highly challenging physical terrain): the consultation covered civil society organisations in 52 out of 75 districts in a three-month period and claims to reflect the voices of at least 3000 women in 1500 action points[3]. There are also initiatives afoot for a multi-stakeholder conflict analysis tool in West Africa, and the development of a consultatively designed and implemented 'scorecard' to assess the commitment and impact of stakeholders. These provide examples of pragmatic attempts to open up options for keeping civil society included in processes at all stages.

Recommendations

- **(EEAS) Ensure a gender perspective in CSDP fact-finding, assessment and planning missions/exercises**;

- **(CSDP missions/operations) Ensure regular meetings with CSOs, including women's groups**, in the country/region of the CSDP mission or operations;

- **(CSDP missions/operations) Consult women's groups not just on women's issues** but also on wider issues of peace and security;

- **(CSDP missions/operations) Heads of Mission to ensure their dialogues with civil society are informed by the "3 pronged approach" (political and policy dialogue, gender mainstreaming and specific strategic actions) of the EU's Comprehensive Approach** and thus include reference to UNSCR 1325 and local implementation issues;

- **(EEAS) Increase specific human and financial resources for work on WPS within the EEAS;** this includes:

- **(EEAS) Appoint an EU Special Representative (EUSR) on women, peace and security issues** with appropriate resources at his/her command to coordinate, ensure consistency of policies and activities, monitor implementation of commitments and facilitate the exchange of good practices (but paying attention not to let this distract from broader gender mainstreaming efforts);

- **(EEAS) Ensure gender and WPS training modules deliver understanding of the key elements of the resolutions and how they interrelate**; this applies at the global/institutional level through to the grassroots/CSO level

- **(EEAS) Ensure gender and WPS training and awareness raising modules use the matrix proposed in the [background paper presentation](),** where 'mission' could be substituted for any kind of 'organisation' working on peace and security issues**:**

---

[3] See e.g. http://www.lepnet.org/group/eliminating-violence-against-women/announcement/2011-02-10-nepal-adopts-national-action-plan-u

Where?

Inside mission → inter personnel	Inside mission → Interaction outside (social/culture)
Outside mission → mission mandate (women in missions for local interaction)	Outside mission → interaction outside (gender perspectives & awareness; inclusion of women)

isis europe   www.isis-europe.org   © Giji Gya   17

- **(EEAS) Link gender advisors to senior staff including directly with HoMs in missions/operations**

- **(EEAS) Continue current strong liaison of EU WPS Taskforce** with civil society at all levels;

- **(EEAS) Provide solid gender and WPS training to EEAS staff** involved in CSDP, including e.g. CMPD and CPCC staff, to ensure a good understanding of gender and WPS issues**.**

b. Monitoring and evaluation

The discussion of the vital aspect of monitoring and evaluating the EU's performance on WPS started with the familiar theme that we need to look stringently for impact, rather than contenting ourselves with process indicators. This was not to say that there was not general approbation for the EU for producing its first report against the indicators at all (here credit was clearly accorded to the work of the EU WPS informal task force), and in advance of the UN, whose work on this is also well in progress. Of particular positive note was the response rate from CSDP missions (100%), and MS (24) and the fact that operational plans all mentioned gender in some aspect; of course there were many challenges of incomplete data, and a need for clearer guidance in the future. Given the heavy reliance in the EU's comprehensive approach, it was of concern that specificity on the objectives and impacts of training delivered could not be provided by missions or MS.

It was noted that CSDP does not yet have the external evaluation culture that the EU's development work is more familiar with. In addition, most reports are internal and not standardised, so public information, comparative analysis and accountability, especially to people on the ground, are somewhat lacking. The point of the indicators, one participant reminded the meeting, was to be catalytic: to assess progress towards achievement of the objectives of 1325 and related resolutions, to highlight good practices and to indicate where concrete action should be taken to improve progress. The EU has a vital role in helping MS to improve their capacity to track and report against the indicators.

The EU and UN indicators processes have had strongly collaborative elements, even if they have not been fully synergised. UN Women offered a useful mapping of elements of the two sets of indicators which showed that it would be useful to define more clearly the complementarity of approaches, and to ensure that where possible both sets of indicators were captured by key actors. One example was UN indicator 7 which seeks to identify the number and proportion of women in relevant roles in regional organisations, for example the proportion of women in EU missions. This maps closely to EU indicators 11 (on proportion of women and men in missions/operations) and 3 (on regional dialogues with WPS content and concrete outcomes).

UN milestones are to produce a first set of reporting for the twelfth anniversary of 1325 on UN system-wide progress, then a second set the following year looking at programmes needing national level coordination or special financial tools like gender budget tracking instruments; finally, there is a voluntary segment of reporting from MS, where it is suggested a certain amount of capacity building support may be needed from, for example, UN Women.

Recommendations

- **(EEAS) Continue to strengthen and standardise monitoring and reporting on WPS issues**. More attention needs to be paid to measuring impact – not just process and outputs. Fulfilment of UN indicators' reporting requirements on WPS must be diligently undertaken and linked to EU efforts. Reach out to strategic technical partners such as the European Institute for Gender Equality for support.

- **(MS) Integrate EU and UN indicators in national action plans or strategies for implementation of WPS commitments** and respond optimally to EU requests for reporting against indicators to enable full and timely monitoring and evaluation, which includes consulting with civil society;

- **Restore previous levels of external communications on EEAS activities on WPS**; while not all such communications are concerned with policy/programme impact, they all contribute to enhancing knowledge, understanding and a culture of accountability both internally and externally

---

c. Changing mission cultures: appointing women, engaging men

There is still only approximately 10% of women staff in CSDP missions (compared to 5% in UN peacekeeping missions, though this is largely due to their more military nature), and it is felt that this hampers progress to change the cultures of these 'temporary' organisations. There is a sense of frustration at the failure of the WPS community to engage men in a dynamic way which leads to a radical response on approaching peace and security from a gendered perspective. Numerous efforts take place on a number of fronts, for example community-based programmes in Georgia where men are facilitated to talk to other men about domestic violence (DV) in order to understand its causes and prevent it; however they are mostly at programme or working level and do not affect the leadership level which is seen as the key to changing organisational culture effectively.

Recommendations

- **(MS, EEAS, CSDP missions): increase efforts to deploy women at all, but especially leadership, levels**;

- **(MS, EEAS, CSDP missions): increase efforts to engage men through training and mentoring and explicit discussion/action on mission culture change.**

---

d. Civil society: building on strengths, facing up to challenges

While the EU and UN have many challenges yet to meet, civil society also has important roles to play in assisting with effective WPS policy implementation. There were several calls to recognise women's organisations on the ground as out there on the front lines of change and transformation; their voices are still the least heard, and yet contain within them so much potential for the transformation of societies. It is still hard for them to access core and long term funding, and often instruments such as the EU has to offer are too large or complex for them to be able to access. The Commission's review of its own spending on crisis management, conflict prevention and peacebuilding in the last ten years showed that 63% went to UN agencies and 3% to civil society. [4] One way to address this, it was argued, was for civil society organisations to join forces with each other in consortia, with support and coordination from regional/international networks and NGOs. At the same time, the EU needs to strengthen its human resources capacity and continually improve its mechanisms to enable funding of this kind.

Civil society is no more perfect than the societies from which it springs, and is as diverse and inconsistent as they are. However, to be powerful advocates, it was argued that CSOs at all levels need to critically self-reflect on their own practice and levels of professionalism, to add credibility to their arguments and muscle to their advocacy.

Across the board, CSOs continue to feel that access to consistent, adequate funding, including core funding, is a challenge.

Recommendations

- **Increase civil society synergies**: while civil society is highly diverse, joint platforms, clear, shared messages and well planned cumulative advocacy are proven to be effective ways of shifting key institutional attitudes and behaviours over time;

- **Advocate by example:** if civil society wants to demand the highest levels of professionalism, accountability and principled equality it needs to practice what it preaches;

- **Continue to emphasise voices from the ground:** Brussels/internationally-based networks/NGOs must ensure that women's/women's organisations' voices are given priority in bringing issues to the attention of the taskforce and other key actors at institutional level;

- **Develop strategies and structures to channel institutional funds to smaller actors on the ground:** while some funding instruments may simply not be designed for smaller, local actors to access or handle, international organisations/networks can create consortia and partnerships to ensure a wider distribution of EU funds to local civil society organisations.

---

[4] See *Thematic Evaluation of the European Commission support to Conflict Prevention and Peace Building – Preliminary study: scoping and mapping*, July 2009
(http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/reports/2009/1266_pst_vol1_en.pdf)

Background documents

Final agenda:
http://www.eplo.org/assets/files/2.%20Activities/CSDN/EPLO_Agenda_CSDN_Meeting_WPS_in_CSDP.pdf

Flash recommendations:
http://www.eplo.org/assets/files/2.%20Activities/CSDN/EPLO_Recommendations_%20CSDN_Meeting_WPS_in_CSDP.pdf

Background paper:
Women Peace and Security in EU Common Security and Defence Policy (Giji Gya/ISIS-FRIDE, background paper for EPLO; June 2011)
http://www.eplo.org/assets/files/2.%20Activities/CSDN/EPLO_Background_Paper_CSDN_Meeting_WPS_in_CSDP.pdf

EU WPS policy framework:

- *Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820* (December 2008):
  http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/08/st15/st15671-re01.en08.pdf

- *Implementation of UNSCR 1325 as reinforced by 1820 in the context of ESDP* (December 2008):
  http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/08/st15/st15782-re03.en08.pdf

- *Indicators for the Comprehensive Approach* (July 2010):
  http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st11/st11948.en10.pdf

- *First report on the EU indicators for the EU's Comprehensive Approach* (May 2011):
  http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st09/st09990.en11.pdf

CSO Position Paper *10 Points on 10 Years UNSCR 1325 in Europe* (October 2010)
http://www.eplo.org/assets/files/2.%20Activities/Working%20Groups/GPS/CSO_Position_Paper_10_Points_on_10_Years_UNSCR_1325_in_Europe_1008.pdf

Selected further current resources

- *EPLO webpage on gender, peace and security, including a special section on implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Europe:* http://www.eplo.org/gender-peace-and-security

- *Make Room for Peace – a guide to women's participation in peace processes,* Kvinna Till Kvinna, June 2011, http://www.kvinnatillkvinna.se/en/make-room-for-peace-a-guide-to-women-s-participation-in-peace-processes

- *No Women No Peace Campaign*, Gender Action for Peace (GAPS UK), http://www.gaps-uk.org/ and http://www.nowomennopeace.org/

- *Women, Peace and Security Handbook: compilation and analysis of UN Security Council Resolution Language 2000-2010*, Peacewomen/WILPF, October 2010

- *Women Count: SCR 1325 civil society monitoring report* , GNWP, October 2010

- *The other side of gender: including masculinity concerns in conflict and peacebuilding*, USIP Peace Brief, January 2011

- WPS/EU resources compiled by ISIS Europe at http://www.isis-europe.org/index.php?page=gender