

**National action plan for implementation of the
UNSC Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, peace
and security**

(2009-2013)

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PART I

1. Framing

The October 31, 2000, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) unanimously adopted resolution 1325, reaffirming the importance of promoting gender equality at all stages of peacebuilding processes and the promotion of safety. It is the recognition of specific impacts that contemporary wars and insecurity have on the lives of women, girls and girls around the world and efforts to combat and minimize. The document stresses the importance of equal participation and full involvement of women in efforts to maintain and promote peace and security, as well as the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and to its participation in peacekeeping operations.

The resolution 1325 has created an international political base which supports the promotion and defense of the transversality of the dimension of gender equality in the prevention, management and resolution of armed conflicts and at all stages of peacebuilding processes, understood in its broadest sense and structural, with application in both countries in cases of armed conflict and conflict recovery as in countries at peace, as is the case of Portugal. 1325 resolution highlights, unequivocally, the role of citizenship and gender equality at all stages of the process of peace-building and launches a new perspective on women, recognizing them not exclusively as victims in need of protection, but also as relevant and capable actors in these processes, thereby appealing to a new policy approach in this matter.

The adoption of the resolution 1325 represents the culmination of a process developed by civil society, in particular organizations of Defense of gender equality and women's rights, internationally and

over decades, to seek to bring to the Centre of international debate mechanisms for protection of gender equality and women's rights, whether in the sphere of sexual violence and discrimination in peace formal contexts, whether with regard to vulnerability and felt by these violations in contexts of armed conflict and generalized violence.

The resolution makes reference to the main legal instruments and international commitments undertaken in the framework of the United Nations and aimed at protecting and promoting the rights of women, girls and girls – the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and its Optional Protocol, as well as the UN Convention on the rights of the child and its protocols in particular the Protocol on children and armed conflict – and underlines the demand and requirement of the respect by all Member States.

The world conferences on Women of the United Nations Nairobi, 1985, and Beijing, in 1995, were clearly the precursors of 1325. More recently, the adoption by the United Nations Security Council resolution 1820, June 19, 2008, reflects the recognition of sexual violence as a specific problem of security, condemning and denouncing sexual violence committed in situations of conflict as a weapon of war and translating an attempt to strengthen the urgent responses to the lack of prevention and protection for women, girls and girls, in order to prevent suffering violations of their human rights, including sexual violence.

Also at the level of the European Union (EU) has been carrying out important work regarding the participation of women in peace processes, fashioned in various instruments adopted in recent years (see annex 1). During the Portuguese Presidency of the European Union, in November 2007, were approved by the Council conclusions on security and development, reinforcing the EU's commitment in building synergies among its external policies and the UNSC Resolution 1325. In the European consensus on humanitarian

aid, December 2007, Member States and the European Council, Parliament and the Commission undertake to provide adequate and effective assistance to the most vulnerable populations, taking into account the specific needs of women and to incorporate protection strategies against sexual violence and gender violence in all fields of humanitarian aid. On the basis of the political commitments undertaken by the EU in order to promote the role of women in the consolidation of peace, the EU Council of December 17, 2008, approved the document of global approach to the EU implementation of resolutions 1325 and 1820 the UNSC about women, peace and security, giving comprehensive guidelines to ensure that the EU's external actions are designed to protect women against violence and contribute to equality between men and women during and after armed conflicts, and in situations of fragility.

It is important to stress that Portugal still interprets the resolution 1325 a comprehensively, which includes, in addition to the approach to armed conflict and humanitarian assistance, the promotion of internal coherence and articulation of national policies of disarmament and arms control, public security and combat gender violence in defence of human rights, including those of women, girls and girls.

The analysis of other processes and international reality proves that the existence and implementation of national action plans in this field contributed decisively to the real integration of the gender dimension in the policies of Defense, internal security and of development cooperation, States translating into key instruments in implementing these policies and dissemination of concerns relating to Women, Peace and security.

In this follow-up, and towards making the various existing national-level efforts more effective, because properly articulated between the various bodies with responsibilities in this area, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers took the initiative of launching a process of elaboration of the national

action plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325 (NAP 1325), responding to the appeal of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 2004 and assuming political responsibility inherent to this fundamental issue.

2. national context

The national action plans are considered internationally as the most effective mechanism to translate the objectives and concerns of the resolution 1325 into reality and it is in this context that Portugal takes on the demanding and ambitious task to approve your PNA 1325, with the aim of promoting the inclusion of the dimension of gender equality at all stages of peacebuilding processes and the promotion of safety.

In this framework, a working group was set up with representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MNE), the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), the Ministry of national defence (MDN), the Ministry of internal administration (MAI) and the Ministry of Justice (MJ), involving relevant government sectors. The political commitment of the Portuguese State in this national action plan is reflected, as well, a document whose structure seeks to be clear and synthetic, centered on common strategic objectives and consensualizados, without the need to present isolated and distinct actions and measures according to each Ministry.

In addition to the various government entities that have developed this process, enhance consultation and coordination that the inter-ministerial working group promoted with civil society representatives, at different times, responded with total availability and enthusiasm with the submission of concrete recommendations to be included in the document, thus contributing to the drafting of a consistent and representative text. That is, since the beginning of the process of elaboration of the PNA 1325 spaces were created for dialogue with civil society actors, such as non-governmental organisations (NGOs), research centres and others, in order to ensure the incorporation of a

comprehensive set of perspectives.

On the other hand, that the PNA had 1325 into consideration the work of international networks and initiatives of the United Nations devoted to this theme, as well as other countries who are already in the process of evaluating their own national action plans, which allowed retreat learnings and identify good practices in order to adopt a more realistic plan, reflecting a greater commitment and political coordination.

The national action plan develops implementation mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation of the objectives and measures therein presented, being naturally flexible to changes and improvements according to the results achieved. The set of commitments and recommendations presented at the end of the document is as fundamental to an effective implementation of the NAPS.

A concern of the plan is the integration of a perspective of national, European and international implementation, which include the size of the external representation of the State, in particular within the dimension of development cooperation. Stresses, Furthermore, that Portugal has made efforts to implement many of the concerns and measures proposed by the Resolution, which is visible in the adoption of specific national legislation and initiatives that different ministries have been developing. In fact, the dimensions highlighted in Resolution 1325 are widely enshrined in national policies in the field of gender equality, recognized as a central issue in the governance structure to be integrated in a cross shape in all areas of political activity. Translate into operational terms in national plans such as the national plan for equality, citizenship and gender, the national plan against domestic violence, the national plan against trafficking in human beings or the I Plan of integration of immigrants.

Recognizing that peace is closely linked to equality between women and men and to development, and noting the important role that

women play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, the Portuguese national action plan aims to contribute to the increased participation of women in decision-making and their full involvement in all efforts to maintain and promote peace and security. It also intends to contribute to the Elimination of violations of women's human rights in situations of armed conflict, including sexual violence affecting women, girls and girls so aggravated during these situations.

Regarding the participation of women in humanitarian and peacekeeping missions in the service of the Portuguese State, although this is significant, only recently became extinct some of the structural and functional constraints on ingress parity in the armed forces and security forces and, consequently, to female participation in international missions. In this sense, and due to a concerted effort between the Guardianship and the armed forces and security forces, the percentage of women has increased admission substantially: at the level of military personnel, represent today approximately 14.5% against the total number of staff, while at the level of the security forces represent 5% of the total workforce. On the other hand, the analysis of the Portuguese participation in humanitarian missions, peacekeeping and demonstrates the relevance that the Portuguese State has assigned to the role of women in the areas of security and defence, as well as the vital role that women have played in the resolution of sensitive issues, such as support for victims of violence and discrimination based on gender contributing to a better protection of women, girls and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Portuguese actors involved in peace building processes have received training on gender equality, as well as on other relevant aspects of Resolution 1325. However, and despite the important developments that have occurred in this thematic in Portugal, the MDN and the MAI, aware of the importance that women military and police on peacekeeping missions, have been gradually maximising their participation, recognising the need to strengthen training and

awareness-raising actions for gender equality to all elements that are, or will be involved in these missions, integrated or not in forces constituted (UN, EU, NATO and OSCE), in various theaters of operations (Bosnia, Kosovo, Georgia,

Moldova, East Timor, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Lebanon; Palestine, Chad, Congo, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau and/Ethiopia).

This action plan takes a comprehensive view of the concept of international missions, including all the mechanisms and advanced missions for conflict prevention, crisis management, conflict resolution and peace processes, including negotiating processes with a view to peace, conflict prevention, peace-building, post-conflict reconstruction and institution building, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, the EU, the OSCE and NATO.

As regards Technical Cooperation – police and Military, as well as to development cooperation, it should be noted that this is one of the Portuguese foreign policy instruments whose purpose contribute to economic and social development and for the consolidation and deepening of peace, democracy, human rights and the rule of law in their priority partner countries – notably the Portuguese-speaking African countries and East Timor. Taking into account the high rates of implementation and success, a strengthening of cooperation for development, with a clear attention to particular situations of vulnerability in certain contexts, namely institutional situations of fragility, of armed conflict and post-conflict, is considered an important added value. In terms of development cooperation, the approach of the issue of women, peace and security should be integrated in the political dialogue, in particular in the definition of indicative programmes bilateral Cooperation, as well as in the multilateral context, in particular in the framework of the CPLP and, whenever feasible, will be also identified specific actions/interventions or integrated in programme/project activities or actions agreed, boosting the role of civil society.

Finally, and in addition to the aforementioned performances at national level, becomes crucial close articulation with the other government agencies with responsibilities in the implementation of policies and operational plans and measures that intersect with those of the PNA 1325.

PART II

In order to implement the objectives of Resolution 1325 the PNA 1325 establishes five strategic objectives that are implemented in 30 specific objectives and their respective activities. For each specific aim, and whenever possible, identify process indicators that will serve as a basis for the Working Group in charge of the implementation of the PNA 1325 (see tables).

1. Strategic Objectives

1. Increasing the participation of women and to integrate the dimension of gender equality at all stages of peacebuilding processes, including in all levels of decision-making.
2. Ensure the training of those involved in peace-building processes, both on gender equality and on gender violence and other relevant aspects of resolutions 1325 and 1820.
3. Promote and protect the human rights of women, girls and girls in conflict and post-conflict zones, taking into account the need to:

the) Prevention and elimination of gender violence perpetrated against them

(b)) Promoting the empowerment of women
4. Deepen and spread knowledge about the theme ' Women, peace and security ', including training and awareness of decisoras entities and public opinion.
5. Promote the participation of civil society in the implementation of Resolution 1325.

2. Frames

Objective 1. Increasing the participation of women and to integrate the dimension of gender equality at all stages of peacebuilding processes, including in all levels of decision

* Whenever possible the indicators presented are broken down by sex or gender-disaggregated indicators must appear where appropriate.

The indicators presented here are considered progress indicators, which will serve as a basis of work to the team responsible for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PNA.

Specific objectives	Activities	Indicators *
1-Promote the quantitative increase of women the FA and the FSS	-Phasing out the infrastructure constraints extant structures -Streamline campaigns encouraging the entry of women the FA and the FSS	-N° of infrastructure created or adapted -Number of national campaigns carried out -% increase of women in every branch of FA and the FSS
2-Promote the participation of women and inclusion of the gender equality	-Disseminate and publicize the missions of peace, to clarify and	- Disclosure in relevant places of up-to-date information on the

dimension in missions in support of peace and security	encourage the participation of	missions of peace
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women in these missions

-Conduct awareness-raising and information with the female herd of the FSS and the FA in order to increase applications for participation in peacekeeping missions;

-Conduct conferences on gender equality perspective in peacekeeping missions

-Refer to application requests the encouraging the participation of women

-Promote nationally and internationally the importance of the existence of a focal point for

- Number of awareness-raising and information held with the FSS and the FA

- % increase in participation of women military and FSS in peace support missions

- Number of conferences held

- % increased applications from women and military of the FSS to peacekeeping missions

	gender equality in the missions International	
3 – Promote the Elimination of constraints logistical in nature involvement of inhibitors women in peace support missions and security	-Make survey and answer specific needs with respect to aspects Logistics	-Survey of specific needs directed by area and its implementation
4-to promote the participation of women and inclusion of the gender equality dimension in the technical missions of peacebuilding and security and strengthening good governance	-Sensitize the entities and institutions to the importance of participation of women and inclusion of the dimension gender equality in the missions techniques	-Number and type of awareness-raising activities -Number of technical teams in that participation of women is regarded as a criterion

	<p>-Consider as a criterion of establishment of technical teams participation of women</p> <p>-Integrate programmes for institutional strengthening concerns with the implementation of CEDAW and other instruments</p>	<p>-Concerns incorporated into programs of institutional strengthening</p>
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	relevant international	
5-ensure that, in General, the external intervention the State bilaterally, multilaterally and within the EU and, in particular, the bilateral programmes of	-Integrate, within the framework of the external intervention of the State, in particular the negotiations	- Integration of Women thematic Peace and safety in the PIC, if applicable - Inclusion of the topic in the

<p>cooperation approach, where this proves to be appropriate, the theme of Women, Peace and Security</p>	<p>bilateral dialogue and debate on political</p>	<p>preparation and in the results of external interventions of the Been bilaterally, multilaterally and EU</p>
<p>6-Promote the appointment of women to the exercise of positions in international bodies in support of peacebuilding and security</p>	<p>-disseminate regularly the posts vagos in agencies of the Union</p> <p>And in organisms international reference expressed in warnings to the present purpose of the PNA</p>	<p>-Increased efforts for the recruitment of women to positions of decision in international bodies and missions support for peace and security</p>
<p>7-Promote the appointment of women to the exercise of positions in decision-making bodies international peacebuilding and support Security</p>	<p>Develop and maintain a base potential women database candidates for positions in international organizations in <i>place</i> dedicated to the PNA 1325</p>	<p>- Basis of data developed, available and updated</p>

Objective 2. Ensure the training of those involved in peace-building processes, both on gender equality and on gender violence and other relevant aspects of resolutions 1325 and 1820.

Specific objectives	Activities	Indicators
1-Promote the training and awareness of decision-making entities to the role of women in construction and maintenance of peace and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perform actions of awareness, in particular under the INA-courses Perform conferences, in particular about the CEDAW and the ESDP lessons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N° of shares held and the respective participants -Number of conferences held and their participants
2-Establish a stock market experts about the theme Women, peace and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identify experts in the field women, peace and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bag of experts constituted
3-promote the harmonisation of the contents about gender violence and programmatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a benchmark of training in equality of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Preparation of training referential

<p>about Women, peace and security in the formation of elements that will participate in missions International</p>	<p>genus, including legislation International regarding to human rights and protection of women and children, the theme of gender equality, of sexual violence and violence</p>	
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	<p>gender equality, the peaceful resolution of Conflicts, the CEDAW, the CDC, as well as the platform Beijing action</p> <p>-Translate the <i>Gender & Security Sector Reform Kit</i> for Portuguese</p>	<p>- <i>Gender & Security Sector Reform Kit</i> translated</p>
<p>4-Ensure training on the role of women in the processes of construction and maintenance</p>	<p>-Conduct training about Women, Peace and</p>	<p>-Number of training activities on Women, Peace and security held</p>

<p>of peace people participating in peace missions and Security</p>	<p>Security, including actions specific about violence sex and violence of gender, in particular quotas</p> <p>-Perform during conferences the provision</p>	<p>-Number of elements participating in missions of peace and security are trained</p> <p>- Number of Conferences held during the provision</p>
<p>5-Integrate the dimension of gender equality in training aimed at cooperation agents as the volunteers and voluntary</p>	<p>-Create a specific module on Gender Equality in actions of training, directed the agents of cooperation and to Volunteers</p>	<p>-Module built and in application</p>

<p>6 – promote the Exchange and dissemination of experiences between highlighted elements in missions of peace and security</p>	<p>-Conduct meetings for Exchange of experiences</p>	<p>-Number of meetings held and the respective participants</p>
<p>7-to promote the introduction of the theme "Women, Peace and security "in continuing training of teachers, within the framework of education for Citizenship</p>	<p>-Integrate the theme "Women, Peace and security "in the actions of continuing training of teachers</p>	<p>-Number of training activities that integrate the theme</p>
<p>8-Promote the integration of the theme "Women, "Peace and security in the framework of education for A perspective of citizenship education for Peace</p>	<p>-Integrate the theme "Women, Peace and security "in the area of Education for citizenship in the schools</p>	<p>-Number of schools that integrate these issues in Educational project for School</p>

Objective 3. Promote and protect the human rights of women, girls and girls in conflict and post-conflict zones, taking into account the need to:

the) Prevention and elimination of gender violence perpetrated against them

(b)) The promotion of the empowerment of women

Specific objectives	Activities	Indicators
1- promote a campaign to CPLP level on gender violence	-Develop the diligence to the realization of the campaign	-Campaign held
2-disseminate existing codes of conduct for the content of peacekeeping missions	-Translate to Portuguese the codes of conduct existing international in particular the EU, UN and NATO	-Codes of conduct translated and disseminated
3-promote respect for human rights, including those of	-Include human rights women, girls and	-Theme included in the preparation and results bilateral and

women, girls and girls
in

bilateral and multilateral
political agenda

girls in political
dialogue
bilateral and
multilateral
countries in
situations of
conflict and

multilateral political
dialogue on
countries in conflict
and post-conflict
situation

	post-conflict	
4 – Embed the dimension of Equality of Genus in the activities of promotion of development	-Pursue, whenever possible, the size of gender equality in the promotion activities development	-N° of shares related to the promotion of gender equality conducted
5-support the strengthening of women's participation and girls and protection of their human rights, power and influence	-Empower groups of women- target for the development of local activities reconstruction and employment and generating activities	-Number of training actions identified

	<p>income</p> <p>-Promote actions in favour of information and the empowerment of women and girls, including education of adults</p> <p>-Promote awareness education/awareness women and girls in</p>	<p>-N° of shares implemented</p> <p>-N° of shares implemented</p> <p>-Number of persons covered by the actions</p>
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	<p>health issues, in particular to HIV/AIDS</p>	
<p>6-encourage cooperation that have as objective the promotion and strengthening of social networks of women</p>	<p>-Support projects that promote partnerships between civil society organisations, in particular, women young people, churches, chambers of women in political</p>	<p>-Number of projects supported</p>

	parties, etc., in third countries.	
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Objective 4. Deepen and spread knowledge about the theme "Women, peace and security", including awareness of decision-making entities and the public

Specific objectives	Activities	Indicators
1-Create a <i>site on the internet</i> PNA 1325	- Create and manage a <i>site</i> in internet on PNA1325	- Site created
2-gather and work regularly the data required by the indicators adopted by the Employment and Social Policy Council (EPSCO) of EU for the monitoring of the implementation of the The Beijing Platform for action	-Gathering information after each mission that matches the indicators adopted -Collect regularly, in each ministerial area, the information	-Information collected and made available

	required by indicators	
3-to deepen and develop the area of women, Peace and security within the Statistical System Nacional	-Create a workgroup with the National Institute of Statistics in order to identify possible indicators and data Statisticians can be processed and integrated into the	-Working Group created and number of meetings performed -Statistical data and indicators integrated into the National statistical system in the course of

National Statistical System

activities of the Working Group

4-to promote the strengthening of support for research

related to the theme of Women, peace and Security by the Fundação para a

-Integrate the theme Women,

Peace and security in the list of areas to be included in the

-Thematic integration of Women, peace and Security in the list of topics to be financed

Ciência e		by the
Technology (FCT)	national competitions of the FCT for the financing of scientific research	FCT

5- Inform and sensitise the public opinion for the theme Women, Peace and Security	<p>-Hold a public session presentation of the PNA with 1325 participation policy, society civil and EU presence, UN, IANSA</p> <p>-Edit and publish the PNA in bilingual version (Portuguese and English)</p> <p>-Promote sessions addressed to general public about the subject Women, peace and</p>	<p>-Public Session held</p> <p>-</p> <p>PNA edited and published in bilingual version</p> <p>-Number of sessions addressed to the general public</p> <p>performed</p>
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	Security	
6-Sensitize the media for the theme	-Produce a kit with relevant information about the theme designed for <i>media</i>	-Kit produced and distributed

Objective 5. Promote the participation of civil society in the implementation of resolution 1325.

Specific objectives	Activities	Indicators
1-support projects, which are in accordance with the Resolution 1325 and other international legislation on the perspective of gender equality	-	-Number of projects supported
2-Spread information about the action of persons and entities of civil society related with the theme of	-Provide for the <i>place</i> on the internet a area reserved for civil society	-Area created

Resolution 1325 in situations of conflict or post-conflict		
3-Include representatives of civil society portuguesa in the process of evaluation of the implementation of the PNA 1325	-Integrate representatives from civil society in the work of implementation, monitoring and evaluating the PNA 1325	-Integrated civil society representatives/os

3. Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

A good implementation of the PNA 1325 requires an effective system of monitoring and evaluation, and the establishment of a working group responsible for the implementation of the PNA 1325.

The Working Group will consist of at least one representative appointed by joint decree of the ministries directly involved in the implementation of the PNA 1325 (MNE, PCM, MDN, MAI and MJ), after hearing the counselors or the counsellors for equality in each Ministry. The appointment should take into account the profile of the person, in particular their access to decision makers, as well as its ability to intervene with the different services.

The Working Group will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the plan, notably by developing the steps necessary to achieve the specific objectives and proposed activities

ensuring the close cooperation with the authorities and bodies involved in its implementation, the possible extension of the working group the other partnerships or entities, by the mobilization of the financial resources available for the preparation of an annual implementation Reportas well as for developing two assessment reports, a mid-term and another end.

Attachments

1. Major international instruments

f Universal Declaration of human rights, adopted and proclaimed by resolution 217A (III) of the United Nations General Assembly, December 10, 1948;

f Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, of December 18, 1979, entry into force on December 3, 1981. This Convention is regarded as the fundamental instrument for the development of women's rights. Portugal signed the April 24, 1980 and ratified it by law No. 23/80, of 26 July;

f Convention for the Suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others (1949), ratified by Portugal in 1991;

f Adoption of the Declaration and the Beijing Platform for action (1995);

f The United Nations General Assembly adopted an optional protocol to the Convention in 1999, through which it aims to give a new step to enhance the mechanisms for protecting and promoting the rights of women. In addition to assessing compliance with this Convention, for examining the periodic reports submitted by States that have ratified the CEDAW (Committee on the Elimination of discrimination against women), passes the power to receive individual communications concerning violations of the rights protected by this Convention;

f Protocol supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to prevent, Suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Palermo Protocol) of 2000, and entered into force in 2003;

f United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by resolution A/55/Worm/mydoom.l.2 of the United Nations General Assembly, in September 18, 2000, which defines the objectives of the Millennium development goals;

f Optional Protocol to the Convention on the rights of the child of the United Nations, concerning the involvement of children in armed conflict, May 25, 2000

f European Parliament resolution on the participation of women in peaceful conflict resolution (2000/2025 (INI));

f Appendix to Recommendation Rec (2002) 5 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to Member States on the protection of women against violence, which is expressly referred to the issue of women in situations of armed conflict;

f Resolution on "the role of women and men in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and democratic societies in post-conflict period – a gender perspective", adopted at the 5th European Ministerial Conference on equality between women and men, Skopje, January 2003;

f The EU guidelines on children and armed conflict adopted at the General Affairs Council in December 8, 2003;

f Protocol supplementing the United Nations Convention against transnational organised crime concerning the prevention, Suppression and punishment of trafficking in persons, especially women and children (December 25, 2003);

f Security Council Resolution 1539 (2004, children and armed conflict);

f Regulation (EC) No 806/2004 of the European Parliament and of

the Council of April 21, 2004 on promoting gender equality in development cooperation;

f Resolution 1385 (2004) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe concerning the role of women in the prevention and resolution of armed conflicts;

f Security Council Resolution 1612 (2005, children and armed conflict);

f The Council of Europe Convention on action against trafficking in human beings, May 2005;

f Working document on implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the context of the European security and defence policy, adopted by the EU Council in September 2005;

f European Parliament resolution on the situation of women in armed conflicts and their role in reconstruction and the democratic process in countries after a conflict (2005/2215);

f Strategy for implementation of the guidelines on children and armed conflict, adopted in April 25, 2006;

f Conclusions of the Council of Europe on the promotion of gender equality and the mainstreaming of gender equality in crisis management (2006);

f Conclusions of the Council of the European Union on "security and development", November 2007 (15097/07);

f European Parliament resolution on Women in international politics (2007/2057);

f The EU guidelines for the promotion and protection of children's rights (2007);

f The EU guidelines on violence against women and combating all forms of discrimination against (2008);

f Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of resolutions 1325 and 1820 the UNSC about women, peace and security, adopted by the GAERC in December 17, 2008;

f EPSCO Council conclusions on the follow-up of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for action by the Member States and EU institutions in the area "women and armed conflict", adopted in December 17, 2008;

f Statement "Making gender equality a reality", adopted by the Ministerial Session the names of the Council of Europe, the May 12, 2009.

2. Abbreviations and acronyms

GAERC -Council of General Affairs and external relations

EC – European Commission

CEDAW – Committee on the Elimination of discrimination against women

CPLP – Community of Portuguese language countries

CDC – Convention on the rights of the child

UNSC – United Nations Security Council

EPSCO -Employment and Social Policy Council

FA -Armed Forces

FSS -Forces and security services

FCT -Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia

IANSA – International Action Network on Small Arms

INA -National Institute of Administration

MAI – Ministry of internal administration

MDN – Ministry of national defence

MJ -Ministry of Justice

MNE – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

NATO -North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

ONG – Non-Governmental Organisations

UN – United Nations

OSCE -Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

ESDP -European security and defence policy

PIC -Indicative programme of cooperation

PNA 1325 -National action plan for implementation of Resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council on Women, peace and security (2009-2013)

PCM -Presidency of the Council of Ministers

EU -European Union

HIV/AIDS -Human immunodeficiency virus