

WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

National Action Plan of the Republic of Macedonia for Implementation of the UN Resolution 1325

Skopje, December 2012

Contents

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. General objectives of the National Action Plan**
- 3. Time frame**
- 4. Budget for implementation of the National Action Plan**
- 5. Legal frame and action mechanisms**
- 6. International obligations**
- 7. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms**
- 8. Annexes**

Basic concepts and terminology

**Methodology and approach for the development of the National Action Plan on Women,
Peace and Security**

Introduction

The gender aspects of peace, security and conflicts are part of a complex approach to the problem of women and men who have an influence on or are affected by violence in conflicts. The multilayered role of gender and particularly the role of women in the promotion of peace, maintaining security and addressing conflicts, is often misunderstood or simplified¹. As a result of the more obvious and important role of women in the processes of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peace building, numerous analysis touch upon the topic of women in armed conflicts and the role of women and man in the peace processes, conflict prevention and conflict resolution.

A starting point in the explanation of the relation between gender and conflicts is the notion that conflicts adversely affect men and women and produce a specific inequality, particularly for women, a condition that is often neglected and poorly understood. Gender inequality occurring even before the armed conflict, becomes even more intensive with the escalation of the conflict itself. The presence of gender stereotypes contributes to this marginalization. Gender, similarly to or just like ethnicity, race and religion is an important determinant of individual and group identity.

Going back to the conflict as a situation in which different needs, interests and perceptions of needs and interests are identified, it can be concluded that the gender perspective is an important element of the creation, maintenance and resolution of conflicts. In practice, gender perspective refers to instances in which women are in subordinate situation in relation to men, which significantly affects the understanding and analysis of the deep causes of conflicts.

The gender-sensitive analysis of conflicts creates an opportunity to change the role of gender in conflict or post-conflict situations, which drastically affects the relationship between genders. The gender-sensitive analysis of conflicts suggests that numerous factors influence the violent manifestation of the conflict and that women are not just passive observers or victims in conflicts, but that they act through the various activities which reflect the different interests within the conflict.

The analysis of the causes of the conflict includes identifying the access to and control of material and other resources in the early phase of the conflict;

- Analysis of the effect of the conflict on the traditional role of gender and identity, and;
- Planning of the gender-sensitive prevention policy based on the gender-specific risk assessment.

Therefore, the conflict prevention strategies are an opportunity for active and all-comprehensive role of women in changing their status in society (active participation in policy making and decision making policies) and acceptance of norms that serve to meet the needs of women in conflict and post-conflict situations;

The interventions, such as the humanitarian and developmental assistance, humanitarian intervention, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security sector reforms and other strategies for building peace require examining the relation/role of gender in conflict and post-conflict situations. From this point of view, the implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1325 is a significant step forward in addressing the complex issues of the relation among women, peace and security.

¹ According to the UNIFEM (UNWOMEN) data, in 300 peace agreements concluded from 1989, only 18 (covering 10 conflicts) mention gender-based or sexual violence. Out of the 18 agreements, 4 mention these forms of violence – these are agreements after 2005.

The UN Security Council Resolution 1325 generally recognizes the impact of the armed conflicts on women as well as the contribution of women to safety and reconciliation. The Resolution calls upon increased participation of women in the prevention and management of conflicts and stresses the need of a gender perspective in the implementation of peace agreements, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and training of peacekeepers.

The purpose of the Resolution 1325 is to offer a solution to the pending issues of women and girls related to the peace and security, and thus, it represents the first resolution adopted by the UN Security Council on issues of women, peace and security. The resolution suggests that the exclusion of women from the peace processes is contrary to their rights or that their involvement and the introduction of the gender perspective in the decision making process will contribute to the efforts for achieving sustainable peace.

The United Nations with the adoption of the Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in 2000, calls upon member states to support the active role of women in this sphere and to protect them from violence. The Resolution 1325 emphasizes the importance of the role and participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution, in peace negotiations, in peacekeeping operations and missions, in humanitarian operations and in peace-building.

The Resolution 1325 and the subsequent resolutions of the UN Security Council (Resolution 1820, Resolution 1888 and 1889) are the basis for states and regional organizations to initiate and advocate for effective policy implementation of the principles and provisions of the resolutions.

The Resolution is a basis for the expansion of the guidelines on human rights, especially human rights of women internationally and calls upon states and international institutions to take steps for its implementation.

The role of women in all spheres of Macedonian society is significant and important. Their active role in the creation and realization of peace and security policy of the Republic of Macedonia is one of the important aspects of women's participation which will contribute to the adoption and implementation of a gender-sensitive policy and decrease of gender inequality in the area of peace and security.

The establishment of a gender-sensitive peace and security policy stems from the need to address the challenges and risks that undermine the position of women or marginalize their role in situations of crises and conflicts, post-conflict situations and in situations of peace building.

General objectives of the NAP

The National Action Plan of the Republic of Macedonia for the implementation of UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, has been prepared as a result of the interests and priorities of the Republic of Macedonia to join the activities of the UN, EU, CoE, OSCE and NATO in this area in an efficient and comprehensive manner.

In cooperation with the countries in the region, the Republic of Macedonia will make a contribution to the realization, promotion and protection of human rights and women's rights, as well as to the strengthening of the role and participation of women related to peace and stability, strengthening of human security, creation of conditions for development and prosperity, reduction of gender inequalities and elimination of conditions that contribute to gender discrimination.

The NAP defines the political guidelines, principles, stakeholders, activities, strategies, indicators, monitoring and evaluation, as well as financial implications for the implementation of the NAP.

The implementation of the NAP is the primary responsibility of the Macedonian Government and all institutions defined by the Law on Equal Opportunities of Women and Men (2012). The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defense and the Center for Crisis Management are key institutions for the implementation of the NAP. The implementation of the NAP will also include experts and representatives of the civil society.

In order to effectively implement the recommendations from Res.1325 on Women, Peace and Security, the National Action Plan for implementation of Res.1325 on Women, Peace and Security aims to:

- Strengthen the gender perspective in the formulation and implementation of the peace, security and defense policy of the Republic of Macedonia;
- Strengthen the participation and contribution of women to international, civilian and military missions in which the Republic of Macedonia takes part.
- Prevent violence and protect women's rights in the time of peace, conflict and humanitarian disasters.

The realization of these goals is expected to result in the achievement of the following results:

- Greater representation of women in security sector institutions and their participation in the decision-making process which will ensure a gender sensitive and more effective security policy on a national and international level;
- Incorporation of a gender-sensitive approach in the creation of a security policy based also on an integrated approach (as part of the legal solutions in the corresponding sectors), particularly through reforms in the security sector; police; defense; crisis management; civil protection; integrated border management;
- Increasing the participation of women in politics and the activities of the Ohrid Framework Agreement Implementation Secretariat aimed at implementation of the Strategy for Equitable Representation of Communities not Representing Majority and the Action Plan, thus contributing to respect for the needs of women affected by peace building and conflict prevention;
- Intensified activity of the national and the local institutions to promote the importance of Res.1325 on Women, Peace and Security, especially through the prevention committees and municipal councils as well as through their cooperation with the civil society, which will raise public awareness;
- Identification of the priority points of Res.1325 as short term and long term objectives within the NPA for GE and NPA for Implementation of Res.1325 by each institution;
- Identification of the capacities (human and financial) to implement Res.1325 of the security sector institutions;
- Creation of a single register of capacities for participation in civilian missions (institutional and human) and identification of the basic prerequisites, competencies, skills and other criteria for participation in international missions in the field of peacekeeping operations and humanitarian missions;
- Establishment of a policy / strategy, principles, legal framework and priorities (in line with international humanitarian law) for participation in civilian and military missions that are part of the Strategy for Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Peace Building, taking into account Res.1325, and

- A participatory approach (interdepartmental, departmental, national, local, international) in policymaking and implementation of Res.1325.

Analysis of the situation

The analysis of the situation regarding the implementation of Res. 1325 in the Republic of Macedonia is based on the following documents:

- statistical indicators of the State Statistical Office presented in the publication “Women and Men in the Republic of Macedonia” (5th edition, 2011), which presents data on the demographic features of women and men and their participation in individual areas;
- analysis of the implementation of Res. 1325 of UN on Women, Peace and Security in the Republic of Macedonia – Identifying entry points for the development of a National Action Plan (UNWOMEN and MLSP 2011);
- the fourth and fifth periodical report on the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (2011) and other relevant documents, and
- Analysis of primary and secondary sources of data related to the situation in the Republic of Macedonia with regard to the implementation of Res. 1325.

The situation analysis indicates that in the Republic of Macedonia, upon the adoption of Res. 1325 in 2001, special attention was paid to the gender concept in the domestic legislation, as well as to issues related to gender-based discrimination and equal opportunities of women and men. The situation regarding the implementation of international norms and standards in this area have been presented in the Fourth and Fifth Periodical Report of the Republic of Macedonia on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (2011). Having in mind that Res. 1325 refers to the provisions in the Beijing Declaration, it further develops the guidelines on strengthening the role of women as regards peace and security, in particular through:

- *Inclusion of women in the decision-making processes related to peace and security (Articles 1 – 4);*
- *Incorporation of the gender perspective in the peacekeeping operations and missions and delivery of a gender-sensitive training for personnel taking part in missions (Articles 5 – 7);*
- *Incorporation of a gender perspective in negotiations and implementation of peace agreements (Article 8);*
- *Protection of rights of women and girls during and after armed conflicts (Articles 9 – 15), and*
- *Incorporation of a gender perspective in the UN analyses, reports, and processes (Articles 16-17).*

It can be concluded that part of the guidelines and obligations arising from Res. 1325 has been covered by the activities of the institutions completed so far (such as reduction of various forms of discrimination, illegal trafficking of women and children, sexual abuse and exploitation, domestic and other forms of violence) as part of the gender policy. Still, the part of Res. 1325 regarding the role of women in peace and security remains underdeveloped in the strategic documents.

The analysis of the past activities in this area indicates a need for additional awareness raising activities for the institutions, the government and the non-government sector, as well as a need for development of a gender-sensitive policy in the field of peace and security.

The Law on Equal Opportunities of Women and Men (2012) establishes issues in the interest of equal opportunities, including also defense and security (Article 1 paragraph 2). The institutions covered by this provision, therefore, are to develop appropriate activities within their competencies, aimed at increased and efficient participation of women.

Time frame

The NAP will be realized in the period 2013-2015. Annual operational plans will be prepared in order to enable efficient implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Budget

The activities envisaged in the NAP shall not have any financial implications and shall be implemented within the available budget of the institutions that are responsible for the implementation of the NAP in the period 2012-2015.

Legal frame and mechanisms for action

The Republic of Macedonia, as a signatory state to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination, following the Recommendation 10 on the definition of direct and indirect discrimination, has adopted the Law on Equal Opportunities of Men and Women (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia no.66/06 from 29.05 .2006), and the amendments to the Law (Official Gazette no. 117 of 09.18.2008) and the Law on Equal Opportunities of Women and Men (Official Gazette of RM no.6/2012 from 01.13.2012), Article 3 of which envisages that:

„discrimination, harassment and sexual harassment on the basis of gender in the public and private sector shall be forbidden, more specifically in the areas of employment and labor, education, science and sport, social security, including the area of social protection, pension and disability insurance, health insurance and health care, judiciary and administration, housing, public information and the media, ICT, defense and security, membership and activity in trade unions, political parties, associations and foundations, other organizations based on membership, culture and other areas designated by this or any other law. ”

The equal opportunities of women and men in the Republic of Macedonia are regulated by the Constitution as the highest legal act, but also by a large number of laws in which provisions prohibiting discrimination based on gender and provisions incorporating the concept of gender in the domestic legislation have been introduced.

So, Article 1 paragraph 2 of the Law on Equal Opportunities of Women and Men (Official Gazette no. 6/2012 from 13.1.2012) regulates issues related to equal opportunities, among which also the issues of defense and security.

- Law on Prevention and Protection from Discrimination (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia no.50 from 13.4.2010) which entered into force on 01.01.2011

- Law on Labour Relations (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, no. 62/5, 106/8, 161/8, 114/09, 130/09, 50/10, 52/10, 124/10, 47/11, 11/12 and 39/12)
- Law on Enforcement of Sanctions (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, no. 3/97, 23/99)
- Law on Courts (Official Gazette of RM, no. 36/95, 45/95 and 64/2003)
- Law on Protection of Patients' Rights (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, no. 82/.2008)
- Law on Social Protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, no.79/2009, 36/11 и 51/11)
- Law on Secondary Education (Official Gazette of RM, no. 44/95, 24/96, 34/96, 35/97, 82/99, 29/2002, 40/2003, 42/2003 and 67/2004)
- Law on Higher Education (Official Gazette no. 64/2000 and 49/2003)
- Law on Political Parties (Official Gazette no. 76/2004)
- Strategy for Fight against Human Trafficking and Illegal Migration in the Republic of Macedonia, 2006
- National Action Plan for Fight against Human Trafficking and Illegal Migration in the Republic of Macedonia, 2006
- Criminal Code (Official Gazette of RM, no. 7/08), which introduced new offenses: Article 418 b "Smuggling of migrants" and Article 418 c: "Organization and encouragement of the perpetration of criminal offences related to human trafficking and smuggling of migrants"
- National Strategy for Protection from Domestic Violence for the period from 2008-2011. The strategy envisages the participation and the role of 5 key sectors (and relevant institutions) in the treatment and protection of victims of domestic violence, including: MLSP, MES, MoI, MH and MJ, as well as the civil sector.

International obligations

The Republic of Macedonia, as an active international actor, is committed to the implementation of the gender perspective in the foreign policy and the national security and defense policy by strengthening the active role of women and achieving gender equality.

Gender equality is one of the fundamental values of the constitutional order of the Republic of Macedonia, which is based on the full recognition and promotion of equal opportunities for women and men, as an essential prerequisite for sustainable development, exercise of human rights and application of democratic values. The implementation of the recommendations from Res.1325 is related to the CEDAW framework in which inequality is understood as a consequence of discrimination against women. The guidelines of the Committee for Implementation of CEDAW request the signatory-states to address in their reports the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action whereas in the Preamble of Resolution 1325 the focus is placed on the relation to and compliance with the standards established with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

International humanitarian law (the Geneva Conventions and Protocols) and international law on human rights (for ex., CEDAW) constitute a framework and contain guidelines for states to protect women and

address the problem of violence against women whereas CEDAW obliges states to record incidents of any type of violence against women.

Resolution 1325 calls on all sides in the conflict to fully respect international law in terms of women's and girls' rights and to take into consideration the provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. It also points out to the necessity of undertaking all special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence and other forms of violence in situations of conflict.

- The Geneva Conventions (1949) and Additional Protocols (1977);
- UDHR - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948);
- The Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergencies and Armed Conflict (1974);
- The Vienna Declaration of (1993);
- CRSR – The Convention on the Status of Refugees (1951) and Protocol (1967);
- ICESCR – The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976);
- ICCPR – The International Agreement on Civil and Political Rights (1976);
- The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1999);
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), (1979);
- The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action(1995);
- Resolution of the Security Council (UNSCR) 1325, "Women, Peace and Security" (2001), UNSCR 1820, 1888;
- Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (A / RES 61/143. of 19 December 2006);
- A Decision of the OSCE Ministerial Council no. 14/05 Women in conflict prevention, crisis management and post conflict rehabilitation and Decision of the OSCE Ministerial Council to adopt an OSCE Action Plan to promote gender equality (2005);
- A Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security (2008).

Women's human rights in situations of conflict (pre-conflict, armed conflict or post conflict situation) may be threatened by the following forms of violation:

- Restriction or loss of the right to life, liberty and security, gender violence, brutal, inhuman and degrading treatment (UDHR Article 3.5 and 12; Geneva Convention-Additional Protocol, Article 57 and 58; ICCPR Art. 6 (Life), 17 European Convention on Human Rights Art. 8; UNSCR 1325, paragraph 10, UNSCR 1820, UNSCR 1880 on Women, Peace and Safety; OSCE Vienna Document of the 1989, OSCE Paris Documents 1990; OSCE Budapest Documents 1994; Decision VIII; OSCE Ljubljana Document 2005; Decision 15/05 OSCE Brussels Document; Decision 14/06);
- Exclusion from decision-making and political participation, gender discrimination, loss of access to participation (UDHR Article 14; ICCPR Article 3 and 26; CEDAW Article 2 and 15, UDHR Article 1, 2, 6, 7 and 21; UNSCR 1325, paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 15; Preamble of the UN Charter, OSCE Madrid Document 1983; Principles, OSCE Vienna Document 1989; Principles; OSCE Ljubljana Document 2005; MC Decision 14/05, OSCE Sofia Document; MC Decision 14/04);
- Restriction of human development, restriction or loss of right to health, loss of access to livelihood, loss of access to social services and social protection, loss of access to income generating activities, loss of access to information (UDHR Article 23 and 25; CRSR Art. 17 and 23; ICESCR Art. 6, 9 (social security), 11 (living standard), 12 (physical and mental health), UNSCR 1325, par. 8 and 9, OSCE Vienna 1989, OSCE Bonn 1990, OSCE Paris 1990 OSCE Istanbul 1999; par. 5);

- Loss of freedom in the social/sexual life (forced marriages); violation of reproductive health, restriction or loss of right to privacy and family, forced prostitution (UDHR Article 12 and 16; ICESCR Art. 10; ICCPR Article 15; OSCE Madrid 1983; OSCE Brussels Document 2006; Decision 14/06).
- Restriction or loss of the right to property; Forced eviction, (UDHR Art. 17; ECHR Protocol 1, Art. 1; CRSR Art. 21; OSCE Bonn 1990; OSCE Copenhagen 1990; paragraph 9.6; OSCE Paris 1990);
- Lack of access to a fair trial, impunity of gender violence, lack of legal compensation, lack of reparations for women victims (ICCPR Art. 3 and 14; UDHR Art. 8 and 10, Rome Statute, Art. 21 (3) Rome statute Art. 7 (1) (d) CRSR Art. 16; UNSCR 1325, paragraph 11; OSCE Vienna 1989; paragraph 13.9; OSCE Copenhagen 1990; OSCE Ljubljana 2005; Decision 15/05; OSCE Helsinki 2008; Decision 7 / 08);
- Restriction of freedom of movement, forced displacement (UDHR Article 13; CRSR Article 26; ICCPR Article 12; OSCE Helsinki Document 1975; OSCE Vienna Document 1989, paragraph 20; OSCE Helsinki Document 1992; paragraph 40), and
- Slavery; authorized detention, forced labor, forced recruitment into armed groups (ICCPR Art. 8; OSCE Vienna Document 1989, paragraph 23.1; OSCE Moscow Document 1991; paragraph 23.1; OSCE Porto Document 2002; OSCE Maastricht 2003; OSCE Brussels Document 2005; Decision 14/06²)

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

The implementation of the NAP will be coordinated and monitored by an Inter-ministerial Working Group for Monitoring of the Implementation of the NAP for Resolution 1325 for WPS (Article 10, paragraph 6,7,8,9 of the Law on Equal Opportunities of Women and Men no.6/2012) comprised of representatives of the relevant ministries and experts in the field.

Notification

MLSP is to inform the Government of the Republic of Macedonia of the implemented activities. The Government of the Republic of Macedonia is to inform Parliament and the competent committees of the course and implementation of the NAP. The interdepartmental working group and MTSP are to propose the publishing of materials (in order to inform the public) as well as manuals and other texts referring to the implementation of the NAP.

² UDHR – Universal Declaration of Human Rights; CRSR – Convention on the Status of Refugees; ICESCR – International Agreement on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; ICCPR – International Agreement on the Civil and Political Rights; CEDAW – Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination of Women; The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; Resolutions of the UN Security Council on Women, Peace and Security.

ANNEX 1:

Methodology and approach for the development of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security

One of the starting points for determining the methodology for the preparation of the NAP is the Analysis of the Level of Implementation of Res.1325 in the Republic of Macedonia conducted by UN Women, which on the basis of the findings in the analysis identifies possible entry points and recommendations for implementation of activities.

The Working Group held five meetings to establish the basic guidelines for the preparation of the draft NAP. The members of the working group prepared proposals of activities by means of which the relevant ministries would be involved in the NAP. The final proposals are part of the draft NAP, which was the basis for the workshops held in the period from April-June 2012.

The second starting point is the project of the MLSP which envisaged activities and facilities for realization of 8 workshops, a training for the Working Group for Implementation of the NAP on Res.1325 and a training on Res.1325 indicators. During April, May and June eight workshops and five meetings of

Responsible entity	Activities	Time frame	Notes

the Working Group have been held, at which the draft NAP has been defined.

Working Group for the Preparation of NAP on Resolution 1325	a) Considering the draft analysis of the implementation of Resolution 1325 and the activities/experiences conducted/acquired so far by the institutions in the area of women, peace and security	8.2.2012	Setting priorities on the basis of the analysis conducted by UN Women and institutions' activities and best practices. Defining NAP objectives, scope and structure;
	b) Proposed activities of the institutions responsible for implementation of Resolution 1325	15.2.2012	Defining departmental priorities in line with the current activities and NAP objectives
	c) Identification of sectors and activities to include in the NAP	22.2.2012	Identifying activities, responsible institutions, indicators, monitoring and evaluation
	d) Setting a draft version of the NAP for Resolution 1325	15.3.2012	Reviewing and upgrading the text of the draft NAP on Resolution 1325
	e) Setting a final draft version NAP for Resolution 1325	29.3.2012	Summarizing and incorporating comments and suggestions; Approving the final draft;
	f) Setting a final proposed version of the NAP	October/November 2012	Incorporating guidelines and input from workshops and the public debate
MLSP	Realization of local workshops on the draft NAP for Resolution 1325	March/April 2012	Participants
	Tetovo		local representatives(25) MLSP, MoI, Crisis Management Center, CP (civilian protection), MoD, local self-
	Struga		
	Bitola		
	Strumica	12	
	Stip		

	Tetovo		local representatives(25)
	Struga		
	Bitola		
	Strumica		
	Stip		
	Kumanovo		
	Vinica		
	Skopje – public debate with MoJ	October 2012	Participants: representatives of MLSP, MoI, Crissi Management Center, CP, MoD, local self-government, NGO, Committees for Equal Opportunities, Parliamentary committee
	Introductory training for the WG and other institutions	September 2012 (2 days)	NAP objectives, entities responsible for the envisaged activities, needed capacities and competencies
	Development of a final NAP	October/November 2012	Setting and integrating input

ANNEX 2:

Basic terms and terminology

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

At the Fourth World Women's Conference, organized by the UN in Beijing, the People's Republic of China, in September 1995, a Declaration (known as the Beijing Declaration) and a Platform for Action were adopted. By adopting the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the international community has committed itself to the improvement of the status of women and the strengthening of their position in the public and private life. UN member states committed themselves to the implementation of the Platform for Action, which covers areas of particular interest to women. These include women and poverty, women and education, women and health, women and violence, women in armed conflicts, women and economy, women and power, participation in decision making, institutional mechanisms for the strengthening of women, women and human rights, women and the media, women and the environment and the care for female children.

Equal rights of women and men

Equal rights of men and women implies fairness in dealing with men and women according to their personal needs; fairness especially in terms of the rights, benefits, obligations and opportunities. Gender equity refers to the promotion of personal, social, cultural, political and economic equity for all.

Gender equality

Gender equality means that the different behaviors, aspirations, needs of women and men are respected, considered, valued and supported equally. This means that their rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they were born male or female. It is a concept based on the principles of human rights and social justice. It is clearly recognized that gender equality and empowerment of women are essential for tackling poverty and insecurity as well as for the achievement of sustainable human-centered development.

Equal opportunities for women and men

Equal opportunities for women and men in society imply absence of gender-based impediments to their economic, political and social participation. The concept means promotion of the principle of introducing equal participation of women and men in all spheres of the public and private sector, equal status, equal treatment in the exercise of all rights and development of their individual potentials, through which they contribute to the social development, and equal benefits from the outcomes of that development.

Gender perspective

Gender perspective is a view on the gender differences in any given policy area/activity. It is a concept generally accepted in the process of assessing the implications of any planned action on women and men, including legislation, policies or programs in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy on issues and experiences of women and men striving to become an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the policies and programs in all political, economic and social spheres, so that women and men have equal benefits and equal opportunities. The ultimate goal here is to achieve gender equity.

Gender impact assessment

Gender impact assessment involves assessment of the political proposals referring to the different impacts on men and women in order to identify whether the discriminatory effects have been neutralized, and thus, gender equality achieved.

Gender sensitivity

Gender sensitivity implies the ability to understand and point to the existence of gender differences, problems and inequalities, and they include those in strategies as well as design actions to overcome them.

Gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is the integration of the gender perspective into every stage of the process of policy making, adoption, implementation, monitoring and evaluation - thus, taking into account the promotion and advancement of equality between women and men. It means making an assessment of how policies influence the life and the place of women and men and taking responsibility to address issues by creating a place for everyone, starting from the level of the family, up to the wider community; it means making a contribution to the process of building a common and shared vision for the achievement of sustainable development in the process of turning those policies in reality. In order to achieve this, a high level of political will, commitment and understanding across all structures and spheres of society is needed.

Empowerment

Empowerment refers to both men and women and represents a collective endeavor of an individual change and a collective action. Empowerment of women means development of their ability to take collective and individual control over their lives, identify their needs and determine their interests. In most cases, empowerment of women requires transformation of the division of labor and society.

Balanced participation of men and women

An important condition for equality between men and women is the division of positions of power and decision making (from 40 to 60% to each gender) between men and women in every public sphere of the social and political life.

Gender-categorized data

Gender-categorized data is quantitative statistical information. It is collected and differentiated by gender in order to enable a comparative/gender-based analysis.

Gender gap

The gap between women and men in any area of social life that refers to participation, access, rights, fees/income and benefits.

Gender-responsive DDR programs are programs that are designed to implement, monitor and evaluate activities on the basis of a gender-responsive policy, i.e. programs aimed at responding to the different needs of women and men as former participants in a conflict or supporters of a conflict.

Strategic gender needs Long-term needs that usually do not refer to material needs but to structural changes in society in terms of the status and equality of women. These needs entail the existence of a legal framework for equal rights, having a choice when it comes to the reproductive role of women and

participation in decision making. The development-oriented institutions and interventions concerning strategic gender interests focus on the fundamental issues of the status of women and gender inequality.

Violence against women has been defined in the Resolution of the General Assembly in 1993 and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women as "any act of gender-based violence that results or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological suffering or violation of women, including threats of such violence, coercion or violation of freedom both in public and in private life." Violence against women should be understood as: a) physical, sexual and psychological violence within the family, including violence and sexual abuse of girls in the family, rape in marriage, practices of genital mutilation, non-marital violence and violence during exploitation; b) psychological, sexual and psychological violence in the community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work in educational and other institutions, trafficking in women and forced prostitution; c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence conducted or supported by the state, at any point in time.

Peace: Classical views on peace are limited to the understanding of peace as a condition in which there is no war between the countries. This interpretation in theory is accepted as a "negative peace", or as a condition in which there is an absence of direct violence (for example, the Cold War). The peace theories distinguish between negative and positive peace and treat peace as a universal value and a human right (the right to live in peace). Positive peace is a condition in which in addition to direct (armed) violence, "structural" and "cultural" violence are also overcome. Therefore, peace is defined as a situation in which common (universal, democratic, traditional, cultural and other) values are respected, and conflicts are overcome through constructive (non-violent) policies (competition and cooperation) within the established and accepted procedures for their resolution.

Conflict: Conflict is a condition in which two or more parties have different interests, take opposing positions and use strategies to achieve their interests. It is a triangle of opposition, attitudes and behavior. Thus, the opposition refers to the basic conflicting situation which is the result of real or wrongly perceived opposition of objectives between the conflicting parties. This situation is described as a consequence of "mismatch of social values and social structure."

Armed conflict: this concept consists of five elements a) open violence among the parties, b) use of arms, c) battle d) political aims e) a government as an actor or participant on one side of the conflict.

Collective violence means that violence is used by actors who are, or perceive themselves to be, a part of a group that has a common purpose behind the act of violence.

Conflict resolution is a set of measures and activities aimed at: de-escalation of the conflict behavior, change of attitudes of the parties in the conflict and transformation of the relationships or the conflict of interests generating the core conflict. Galtung draws a distinction between the direct violence (murder), structural violence (people die due to poverty, hunger) and cultural violence (different ways of concealing or justifying the previous forms of violence).

Security: in an objective sense of the word is an absence of threats to the basic values whereas in a subjective sense, it is an absence of fear that such values would be threatened. The security of the state contains four basic elements: physical security, autonomy, development and governance/government. The concept of security extends from military to economic, political, social and environmental security, i.e. it

even goes as deep as human security, national security, regional/sub-regional and international/global security.

Prevention: application of gender equality in all activities and strategies for conflict prevention, development of effective gender-sensitive mechanisms and institutions for early warning, strengthening of the efforts to prevent violence against women, including various forms of gender-based violence, as well as fight against impunity of gender and sexual violence.

Participation: promotion and support of the active participation of women in all peace processes and their involvement in formal and informal decision-making on all levels, strengthening of the partnership and networking with local and international groups and organizations for women's rights, recruitment and appointment of women on managerial positions.

Protection: strengthening and expanding of the efforts to ensure the safety, physical and mental health, welfare, economic security and /or self-esteem of women and girls; promotion and protection of human rights and application of the gender-based perspective in the legal and institutional reforms .

Relief and recovery: allowing equal access of women to the mechanisms and services for distribution of aid/relief, including those relating to the specific needs of women and girls in all activities of relief and recovery.

Peace building: a long term process that involves activities aimed at assuaging tensions and putting an end to or stopping /preventing violence. Peace building efforts are made before, during and after the armed conflict in order to favor the conditions, attitudes and behaviors oriented at a peaceful development. The activities, among other things, include: early warning, mediation, crisis management, developmental cooperation, initiatives for the protection of human rights and a security policy that is sensitive to the specifics of the conflict. Peace building is based on the concept of human security.

Conflict prevention: the prevention of conflicts concerns the various activities undertaken to anticipate and deflect from conflict. Conflict prevention covers any constructive approach that will prevent internal or international tensions and disputes from escalation into significant violence and use of armed forces, will strengthen the capabilities of potential actors in the armed conflict to resolve the dispute peacefully and gradually reduce the underlying problems that generate problems and disputes. Conflict prevention falls into two separate categories: a) direct /operational prevention - short-term prevention, usually in cases of escalation and potential conflict and b) structural prevention - which focuses on long-term measures that should be targeted at root causes of the conflict and the factors leading up to the escalation (in this case, it is usually a matter involving developmental assistance).

Human Security is a concept that links the development and prosperity of man as a means for achieving security. According to the United Nations Development Programme, there are two aspects to human security: the freedom from fear and the freedom from want. This 1994 report has had a most direct and widest influence on the promotion of the new concept by linking security explicitly to the development and prosperity as prerequisites for sustainable security and realization of human rights. According to the first aspect (freedom from fear), human security is related to armed violence and its prevention, as it is elaborated in the UN's Document on Responsibility to Protect. According to the second aspect (freedom from want), human security is related to the development, poverty, health and natural disasters. According to the report, the basic components of the concept of human security are: economic security (problems associated with poverty), safe access to food; health safety (providing access to health care and disease prevention), environmental security, personal security (problems associated with the physical security from torture, war, criminal attacks, domestic violence, drugs, suicide, traffic safety), community security

(survival of traditional culture and ethnic groups as well as their physical security), political security (realization of civil and political rights and protection from political pressures).

Gender and human security: human Security as a concept is aimed at empowering women through the process of education, participation and access, thus projecting a view of gender equality as a prerequisite to peace, security and prosperity in society.

Peacekeeping: As a concept and an instrument it arises from the UN activity to maintain peace, but it is not an integral part of the provisions of the UN Charter. It is regulated somewhere between Chapter VI and Chapter VII of the Charter, in the so-called Chapter 6.5 (Chapter six and a half) due to the range of methods used by the UN, such as the peaceful resolution of disputes, mediation and negotiation (Chapter 6 of the UN Charter) and actions referring to sanctions, including also the use of force by the United Nations if the Security Council concludes that there has been a breach of peace (Chapter 7 of UN Charter). We distinguish three generations of peacekeeping: (first generation) traditional peacekeeping by maintaining cessation of violence and support for negotiations to resolve the conflict (traditional peacekeeping); (second generation) multidimensional peacekeeping with peacekeepers supporting the complex resolution of the conflict; (third generation) peacekeeping with "humanitarian mandate" (humanitarian intervention) while the hostilities are still ongoing.

Civilian Crisis Management: term used in the EU to describe non-military crisis management within the EU Comprehensive Approach for Safety and Security Politics. The term has arisen at the Helsinki Summit in 1999 as a result of the need to establish coordination mechanisms for dealing with crises in EU and the EU member states. The European Council has set four priority areas of CCM in 2000: police, rule of law, civil administration, civil protection.

Security Sector Reform: The security system of a country can generally be described as a set of institutions and other actors that have a role in achieving security of the state and its citizens. This system is divided into several sectors that have a specific meaning and state security role: institutions that perform surveillance functions and manage security (the Government, Parliament, defense forces, police, foreign affairs bodies and advisory bodies); key security actors (armed forces, the police, the gendarmerie, intelligence services, border police, customs and local security forces); law enforcement institutions, including those which are under the competence of the Ministry of Justice: prisons, the judiciary and the courts. Within the Security Sector Reform, the following issues are addressed: democratic control and accountability, defense reforms, reforms of intelligence and security services, integrated border management, police reforms, judiciary reforms, reforms of prisons, private security and military agencies/companies and the civil society. OECD DAC Guidelines on SSR indicate that there are three related issues that states need to address: (1) the establishment of a clear framework of security institutions serving as a link between security policy and developmental policy, (2) the strengthening of the governance of the security institutions (security governance) and (3) the building of the capable and professional security forces responsible to civilian institutions. We distinguish three generations of security sector reform (first generation) establishment of institutions and determining of their delegated power; (second generation) reform of the first generation in order to achieve efficiency and strengthen institutions and (third generation) a greater efficiency of the national institutions and cooperation with international institutions in order to deal with the new security challenges.

