

Development of the National Action Plan on "Women, Peoce and Security"

Agenda

Training module

WITH FUNDING FROM







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Training module

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Development of the National Action Plan on "Women, Peace and Security" Agenda Training module

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Aiming to contribute to the creation and implementation of the National Action Plan on the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 in Armenia, "Society Without Violence" NGO and "Global Network of Women Peacebuilders" initiated a public campaign and a series of educational trainings on UNSCR 1325, "Women, Peace and Security" and supporting resolutions.

This training module, which includes comprehensive theoretical and practical information as well as further references, is designed for trainers who wish to contribute to the effective implementation of the UNSCR 1325 and the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda in Armenia.

In the framework of "Local, national and regional strategy to improve the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine" project, Society Without Violence has this module to train government officials, international organisations' representatives, and representatives of civil society organisations that deal with women's issues, as well as other interested parties – individuals, experts, and journalists.

The training module includes theoretical knowledge and statistical data necessary for the trainer, along with examples of practical exercises and various tools for effective organisation and conduct within the training.



Glossory

- Armed Conflict According to the international humanitarian law, international armed conflict is defined as a confrontation between two or more states while non-international armed conflict is a confrontation between governmental armed forces and non-governmental armed groups.¹
- **Peace-building** A framework of events directed at reducing the risk of the start and/ or resumption of a conflict by developing conflict resolution skills at all national levels and creating foundations for sustainable peace and development. Moreover, national peacebuilding strategies should be adapted to the needs of the given country and include clear and interconnected steps to achieve the above-mentioned objectives.²
- Militarisation (Violent) manifestation of force and power, dissemination of military values, symbols and language among citizens, reinforcement of hierarchy and nationalism, definition of enemy as the «other», justification of violence as a means of conflict resolution, as well as strong division of "male" and "female" roles.³
- National Action Plan The National Action Plan (NAP) is a document established by the government, which indicates its responsibilities in the execution of UNSCR 1325, "Women, Peace and Security" agenda and supporting resolutions on a national level. It outlines the activities that the government is obliged to implement. The NAP should be developed by the representatives of the national government, local authorities, CSOs and women's rights NGOs.⁴

^{1.} Convention on protection of civilian populations in time of war, 1949, Article 1, Article 2

^{2.} Decision of the Secretary-General's Policy Committee, May 2007

^{3.} Colleen Burke, "Women and Militarism", Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) file:///C:/Us-ers/%D1%81%D0%B2%D1%8F%D0%B7%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B9/Downloads/women_and_militarism_1998_043.pdf

^{4.} National Action Plans and Strategies on Women, Peace and Security http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ianwge/taskforces/wps/ Five_Years_On_Ch_2.pdf



SC	Security Council
NAP	National Action Plan
GA	General Assembly
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
NK	Nagorno Karabakh
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
GNWP	Global Network of Women Peacebuilders
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against
	Women
SWV	Society Without Violence
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RA	Republic of Armenia
UN	United Nations
NATO	North-Atlantic Treaty Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organisation

Training Objective

The objective of the training is to support the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Armenia, to draft the initial National Action Plan of the Republic of Armenia on "Women, Peace and Security" agenda, raise public awareness, and contribute to the capacity building process of responsible actors in development of the NAP.

The target group of the training is the responsible representatives of state bodies of RA (60% of participants), representatives of international organisations, civil society organisations that deal with women's rights and peacebuilding activities, as well as other individuals, experts and journalists, who are interested in the field (40% of the participants). For the effectiveness of the training, it is important to also have participants from local authorities: community leaders, mayors, governors.

Development of National Action Plan in the framework of "Women, Peace and Security" agenda

Training outline

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Time	Торіс	Method	Result	Facilitator/ facilitator's skills	Necessary materials
9:30-10:00	Participants' arrival and registeration	Filling the participants' sign-up sheets		Organisers of the training Representatives of the organisation	Registeration sign-up sheets Pre-training evaluation questionnaires
10:00-10:10	Welcome speech	Organisers/trainers welcome the participants and briefly introduce the project implementing organization	Participants get acquinted with the project implementing organisations	Organisers Invited experts Facilitators/trainers	Computer Projector
10:10-10:30	Exercise 1. Introduction	Participants, trainers and organisers get aqcuinted with each other.	All of the participants have gotten to know each other	Facilitator	
10:30-11:00	Exercise 2. Presentation of the objective of the training	Presentation of the objective, agenda, expected outcomes of the training, and future steps. Participants define their own goals and expectations from the training.	Participants are aware of the training's objective and importance and are familiar with the agenda.	Facilitator	Computer and projector, markers, flip chart or a whiteboard, colour stickers and pens
11:00-11:15		Coffee	Break		

11:15-13:45	Session 1 Analysis of armed conflict and its impact on women. NK conflict in the context of the "Women, Peace and Security" Agenda.	Small group discussions on the proposed topics, summed-up in a big group afterwards.	Participants study the impact and consequences of armed conflict on women and girls, as well as preventive measures in small groups, then have group discussion with all of the participants. The current situation in NK is also discussed in the context of WPS.	Facilitator/expert on armed conflicts and their impact on women	Computer and projector, markers, flip chart, stickers and pens
13:45-14:45	13:45-14:45 LUNCh				
14:45-15:45	Session 2. The legal environment concerning women's rigths, gender equality, peace and security in the RA	The facilitator presents the legal framework of Armenian concerning women's rights, gender equality, laws that can be a basis for NAP of UNSCR 1325. Through group discussions participants analyse the laws and their implementation.	Participants gain knowledge about the WPS agenda and corresponding legislation in RA.	Trainer who is familiar with the legal environment in RA	Computer and Projector
15:45-16:00 Coffee Break					
16:00-17:00	Session 3. UNSCR 1325, 1820 and supporting resolutions	Present UNSCR 1325, 1820 and supporting resolutions to the participants	Participants are familiar with UNSCR 1325, 1820, supporting resolutions and their provisions	Trainer who is familiar with the resolutions	Printed version of the resolutions, several copies

				Day	2
Time	Торіс	Method	Result	Facilitator/ facilitator's skills	Necessary materials
10:00-10:30	Exercise 3. Recap of the previous day	Recap of the previous day	The participants will recall the main points discussed during the previous day	Trainer	Pens and paper
10:30-11:30	Session 4. What is a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325	Introduce the main concept of the NAPs to the participants. Introduce successful NAP of other countries as examples	Participants are familiar with the concept of a National Action Plan on the UNSCR 1325, as well as the provisions of the resolution and the possible actions that it implies	A trainer knowledgeable on National Action Plans	Computer, projector, pens and paper
11:30-11:45		Coffee	Break		
11:45-13:15	Session 5. Planning of the NAP of RA: Simulation game	Through a simulation game participants outline the possible provisions that can be included in the Armenian NAP	Participants have an understanding of what the NAP of RA on UNSCR 1325 can look like	Trainer who is knowledgeable on NAP	Computer, projector, flipchart, paper, pens
13:15-14:00 LUNCh					
14:00- 15:00	Session 6. NAP funding	Presentation of the potential local and interational sources of funding for NAP implementation Group discussion	Participants have knowledge on financial peculiarities and potential sources for funding of NAP	Trainer who is knowledgeable on NAP financing	Computer, projector

15:00-16:00	Session 7 Review of NAP draft and upcoming steps Training wrap-up	Discussion on the initial version of the NAP drafted during the previous session	The initial version of the NAP of RA is drafted	Trainer who is knowledgeable on NAP	Computer, projector
16:00-16:45	Training wrap-up	Sum-up the previous two days Certificates are presented to participants	Participants share their impression of how the training went	Organisers Invited experts Facilitators/trainers	



Goal	To create a positive working atmosphere between participants and the trainers, which will pave the way for a productive working process.
Duration	20 minutes
Activities	The trainer asks everyone to form a circle and introduce themselves one by one by saying their name and a word that describes them beginning with the same letter as their name.



Presentation of the objectives of the training

Goal	To present the objective, agenda of the training, as well as voice participants' expectations.
Duration	30 minutes
Activities	The trainer gives out sticky notes to participants in two colors, asking them to write what expectations they have on one color and what they can contribute on the other color. Afterwards, the trainer sticks the notes to the wall and reads them out, while discussing the ideas with the participants. After the discussion of the expectations, the trainer presents the objectives of the training.



Recap of the previous day

Goal	To recap the knowledge gained during the first day while establishing the basis for a fruitful discussion.
Duration	30 minutes
Activities	 Version 1. The trainer asks the participants to think of the topics discussed during the previous day, write them on sticky notes and stick them to the board. Each participant approaches the board take a note written by another participant and present it. Version 2. The trainer divides the group into smaller ones and asks each to discuss the questions below: Which was I impressed by the most yesterday? Why? Which did I dislike the most? Why?

• What would I still want to learn?

Session 1.

Analysis of armed conflict and its impact on women. NK conflict in the context of WPS.

GoalTo examine the impact and consequences of armed conflicts
on women, as well as their preventive measures; to discuss the
situation of Nagorno-Karabakh conflict in the framework of WPS.Duration120 minutesActivitiesThe trainer presents the historical background of the NK conflict,
after which invites the participants to discuss the conflict in the
context of WPS agenda.
The trainer divides the participants into four smaller groups.
Each group gets one question to discuss. These are later on

presented to the entire group of participants, after which the trainer may add additional information.

To facilitate the discussion, the trainer may ask the following questions:

- What are the root causes of the conflict?
- How does the armed conflict affect women?
- What role can women assume in the reconciliation and peacebuilding processes?

Necessary Information 90 percent of the victims during armed conflicts are civilians. Women, men and children share almost the same experiences during a conflict: they are subjected to forced deportation, killings, psychological traumas, bodily injuries and so on. However, there are some differences. Women and girls have become the main target of armed conflicts, thus, they are receivers of the conflicts' disproportionate impact. Sex and gender based violence have become one of the characteristics of today's conflicts. During and after them, women are exposed to sex slavery, sexual violence, mass rape, sexual exploitation and trafficking. It is not surprising that women and children constitute about 90 percent of the world's refugees and displaced persons.

> However, women and girls are not just victims of violence during these conflicts. They are also active fighters against violence, as well as participants in the armed conflict.

> Many international organizations have already adopted the principle of actively involving women in the conflict resolution, prevention and peace-building processes.

Since the NK conflict still hasn't been resolved, women continue to bear the negative impact of it. They have little role in the decision-making processes; they are hardly represented in the peacebuilding institutions working on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict resolution; and the overwhelming majority of war crimes against women remain unvoiced, unrecorded and unpunished.

Useful links 1. "Women, peace and security: Guidelines for Advocacy for Security Council Resolution 1325", 2015 http://swv.am/index. php/hy/what-we-do-am/publications-am/878-1325 2. Resolution 1325 of the UN Security Council. Civil Society Monitoring Report, 2014 http://swv.am/index.php/hy/what-wedo-am/publications-am/1223-1325-2 3. UN charter http://www.un.am/up/file/1.%20UN%20Charter_ arm.pdf

4. "Women, peace and security. the invisible part of the war", 2017 http://swv.am/index.php/hy/what-we-doam/publications-am/1198-2017-04-03-13-45-47

5. Women and Armed Conflict http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ daw/followup/session/presskit/fs5.htm

6. The Impact of Conflict on Women and Girls https://www.unfpa. org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/impact_conflict_women.pdf

Session 2.

The legal environment concerning women's rigths, gender equality, peace and security in the RA

Goal	To introduce the legislative framework of RA related to WPS agenda
Duration	60 minutes
Activity	 The trainer presents the legislative framework in Armenia, which is interconnected with the WPS agenda. The trainer should address: The Constitution of the Republic of Armenia The Women's Council in Armenia (2000) and the Council on Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Women and Men 2004-2010 National Action Plan on "The Improvement of the Status of Women in the Republic of Armenia and Promoting Their Role in the Society" (Dec. 8, 2004 Executive Decision N645) The Strategic plan on 2011-2015 Gender Policy of the Republic of Armenia (Decision N19 of May 20, 2011) RA Law on Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women (20 May 2013) Law on "Prevention of Domestic Violence, Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence and Restoration of Family Solidarity"
	The participants may, on their own, get acquainted with following

conventions:

• UN Convention on the Citizenship Status of Married Women.

Adopted by the UN GA on January 29, 1957. Ratified by the National Assembly of the RA on August 16, 1994.

• Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979. Ratified by the National Assembly of RA on June 9, 1993.

• UN Optional Protocol to CEDAW

Adopted by the UN GA on October 6, 1999. Ratified by the National Assembly of RA on September 14, 2006.

Afterwards, the participants are divided into groups of three to discuss the proposed laws and their applicability in everyday life. After group discussions, each group presents the results of their discussion.

բռնության ենթարկված անձանց պաշտպանության և ընտանիքում համերաշխության վերականգնման մասին» օրենք

Useful Links 1. Sustainable Development Goals http://un.am/hy/p/ sustainabledevelopmentgoals

2. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979) http://www.un.am/res/UN%20 Treaties/III_9.pdf

3. Law on equal rights and opportunities for men and women, RA, 2013 http://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=83841

4. Universal Periodic Review, 21st session, recommendations, 2015 https://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/document/ armenia/session_21_-_january_2015/recommendations_and_ pledges_armenia_2015.pdf

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6. The Strategic plan on 2011-2015 Gender Policy of the Republic of Armenia (Decision N19 of May 20, 2011) http://www.gov. am/u_files/file/kananc-xorh/gender-strategic%20programm%20 2011-2015.pdf

7. Law on equal rights and opportunities for men and

women, RA, 2011 http://www.parliament.am/drafts. php?sel=showdraft&DraftID=28173

8. Law on preventing violence in the family, protecting the victims of violence in the family, and restoring harmony in the family, RA, 2017 http://www.parliament.am/drafts. php?sel=showdraft&DraftID=9186&Reading=0

Session 3.

UNSCR 1325, 1820 and supporting resolutions

Goal To get a general understanding of the "Women, Peace and Security" Agenda, related resolutions and steps to be taken towards their implementation in Armenia.

Duration 60 minute

Activity Trainer introduces UNHCR 1325 and supporting resolutions on Women, Peace and Security Agenda. While presenting, the participants may freely ask questions. The trainer then divides the group into 4 smaller groups. Now participants have the opportunity to read and discuss the provisions of the UNSCR 1325 resolution in smaller groups and in the case of questions refer to the trainer.

After the group work, the trainer presents to participants the activities aimed at implementing UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions in Armenia, as well as their key actors (government agencies, international organizations, CSOs and initiatives).

The UN Security Council was created in 1946. It is responsible for peace and security in the world. The Security Council attaches importance to the representation of women in conflicts, peacebuilding and peacekeeping.

The UN Security Council's first step towards protecting the rights of women and girls during armed conflicts was the adoption of the UNSCR 1325.

The resolution highlights the importance of women's participation

in peacebuilding processes, sets out mechanisms to protect and prevent violence, and must be implemented through national action plans. While not undermining the importance of the other provisions of the resolution, the following provisions are extremely important taking into consideration the Armenian context: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13.

The UNSCR 1820 can be regarded as a continuation of the UNSCR 1325. This resolution asserts that rape is considered a military weapon (See Appendix 2).

Useful links 1. "Women, peace and security: Guidelines for Advocacy for Security Council Resolution 1325", 2015 http://swv.am/index. php/hy/what-we-do-am/publications-am/878-1325 2. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 3. http://www.un.am/res/Gender%20TG%20docs/international/

Resolution-1325_ARM.pdf

4. "UN Security Council Resolution 1325. Civil Society Monitoring Report, 2014", 2014 http://swv.am/index.php/hy/what-we-do-am/publications-am/1223-1325-2

5. UNSCR 1820 http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc. asp?symbol=S/RES/1820(2008)

Session 4.

What is a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325

Goal	To generally present the National Action Plan (NAP) on the UNSCR 1325, the provisions of the resolution and possible actions derived from it.
Duration	60 minutes
Activity	The trainer explains to the participants what the National Action Plan is and what its main provisions are. In order for the participants to have a clear understanding of the NAP, the trainer divides the group into 3-4 small groups and instructs them to study the abstract strategies of other countries, which have adopted a NAP on UNSCR 1325. Participants can

study the National Action Plans of the following countries: the Republic of Georgia, the Kingdom of Denmark, Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, and so on. The facilitator can give the following questions to make group work more productive and fruitful:

- What actions included in the NAPs of other countries may be exemplary and useful for Armenian NAP?
- Which actions are the most important and purposeful?
- What did you not like about the NAP and what would you rather change?
- What would you want to add to the NAP of the given country?

After the group work, the results are presented to the rest of participants. A discussion follows. *See Appendix 1*

Necessary Information The National Action Plan is a tool for governments to set priorities at a national level and to coordinate the implementation of the UN SC 1325 resolution. The experience of many countries proves that civil society plays a major role in the development and implementation of the NAP. The government is responsible for implementing the resolution, and CSOs can lobby the government to be accountable by carrying out targeted monitoring.

What should the National Action Plan look like? It should be complete, comprehensive and clearly designed. The basis of the NAP should be the four key points of the WPS agenda: (participation, conflict prevention, protection as well as relief and recovery. The NAP should be measurable (include a clear budget, predictable results, clear durations for action). It is important that the National Action Plan focuses on conflict resolution, prevention of arms trade, as well as women's rights abuses during armed conflicts. The development process also implies raising public awareness on gender equality not only in the conflict zone, but also for the entire country.

The NAP should also have a clear schedule, typically 4-5 years. This period allows for more effective action, monitoring and evaluation. It is also important that each action identifies individuals who will be responsible for their implementation. The goals, objectives, and expected results should be clearly defined so that it is easier to evaluate the completion of the project.

Useful links	 Landmark resolution on Women, Peace and Security, Office of the Special Adviser on Gender issues and Advancement of Women http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/ National Action Plan: Bosnia and Herzegovina http://www. peacewomen.org/National Action Plan-bih National Action Plan: Denmark http://peacewomen.org/ National Action Plan-denmark National Action Plan: Germany http://www.peacewomen.org/ National Action Plan: Georgia http://www.peacewomen.org/ National Action Plan: Georgia http://www.peacewomen.org/ National Action Plan: Georgia http://www.peacewomen.org/ National Action Plan: Georgia http://www.peacewomen.org/ National Action Plan-georgia Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan Development Toolkit, PeaceWomen of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), 2013 http://www.peacewomen.org/assets/ file/national_action_plan_development_toolkit.pdf J inpai and A Yaung 2017. Creating National Action Plance:
	7. Z. Lippai and A. Young, 2017, Creating National Action Plans: A Guide to Implementing Resolution 1325

Session 5.

Simulation Game: Planning of the National Action Plan for Armenia

Goal	To envision what the Armenian NAP might look like by combining the possible expectations of different stakeholders.
Duration	90 minutes
Activity	 After having studied the successful National Action Plans of other countries, the trainer invites the participants to work on the Armenian NAP. Each participant assumes the role of a specific stakeholder and presents their stakeholdering needs and interests on this matter. The roles will mainly represent the three main clusters of stakeholders in the NAP planning process: State institutions (national and local authorities) Civil society International Organisations (UN, OSCE, NATO, the diplomatic

representatives of different countries).

After receiving their designated role, the participants outline the actions they would like to see in the NAP within 20 minutes.

Afterwards, a stakeholders' meeting is organised to develop the Armenian NAP, which is moderated by the trainer. After the first 20 minutes of formal discussion, participants have the opportunity to conduct individual discussions, consultations, and arrangements with each other in informal settings.

Participants return to the formal discussions' setting. They are given 30-40 minutes to work with the entire group on NAP planning, which should result in the drafting of a single final document.

Session 6. NAP Financing

Goal	To increase the awareness of participants about the peculiarities of the financial aspect of NAP and to discuss possible funding sources for the Armenian Action Plan.
Duration	60 minutes
Activity	The trainer shares general information about the importance of the NAP funding, its two main trends - external (international funds, etc.) and local (state budget, other financial and technical institutions) and its successful practices and mechanisms. Later on the participants discuss what institutions and stakeholders are likely to provide financial support for the introduction and implementation of the NAP. At the very least, the trainer directs the participants to discuss the problem of effective communication with such institutions.
Necessary Information	For the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Action Plan, it is necessary to have a clearly

developed budget. However, many studies have shown that less than 68 countries have developed a budget for its implementation. This indicates that Action Plans are perceived as additional work and since governments do not attach importance to them, no proper funding is provided. Lack of funding is a serious obstacle for the development and implementation of the Action Plans.

Nevertheless, the experience of many countries has proven that adequate funding for NAP can be found by a redistribution of the state budget. Another option is to receive funding from international funds. Creating a fundraising strategy will help clarify the potential donor organizations quickly. Potential donors are interested in seeing clearly identified needs and desired results.

NAP funding enables government representatives, CSOs and other stakeholders to clarify their priorities, assess existing resources, or lack thereof.



Session 7.

Review of NAP draft and upcoming steps

Goal To practically exercise the creation and improvement of NAP. 60 minutes Duration After discussing fundraising methods and possible funding Activity sources, the trainer invites the participants to review the draft of the Armenian NAP created during the simulation game. Participants receive the task of writing on one of the two colored stickers a) positive comments on the specific aspects of the NAP draft, and b) critical comments on it. Afterwards, they will post the stickers in the relevant section of the draft NAP. Later on the trainer reads the comments and facilitates the group discussion through questions. As a result, relevant changes and additions are to be made to the NAP draft. The following questions may facilitate the discussions: Which action is more important? Why? What are the obstacles

we may face when implementing this action?

- What will the given action change or reform?
- What state body or institution can support the implementation of this activity?

Having fully discussed the NAP draft, the participants are tasked to individually identify the activities they are willing to engage in: a) as an individual and b) as an organization/institution.

Upon completion of the individual work, the trainer asks the participants to form a circle and gives each participant several long pieces of thread. When one participant presents what specific action they want to be involved in, other participants may express whether they're interested in cooperation in the field. If Yes, they hold one end of a thread in their hands, and give the other end to that person. At the end of the exercise, there is a network of collaborators where participants can approach their partners and discuss the possibility of joint work.

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The Steps towards an Effective NAP

- 1. Create a pleasant working environment.
- 2. Identify the main stakeholders.
- 3. Develop a logical framework, which will ensure the productivity of the Plan.
- 4. Determine indicators of a successful NAP.
- 5. Develop monitoring and evaluating mechanisms.
- 6. Contribute to the implementation of the Plan and control the process.
- 7. Evaluate the NAP.
- 8. Put NAP into practice.



"Women, Peace and Security" Agenda

«The "Women, Peace and Security" Agenda is one of UN Women programs. It supports the involvement of women in all aspects of peacebuilding, which aims to fight against gender discrimination and address existing conflicts without violence. The current agenda consists of four main pillars:

- Participation
- Prevention
- Rehabiliation
- Protection

The "Women, Peace and Security" Agenda consists of the following resolutions:

• UNSCR 1325 (2000) - Emphasizes the importance of Women's full and equal participation in the conflict resolution, prevention, peacebuilding and peacekeeping processes.

• UNSCR 1820 (2008) - Condemns rape, sexual harassment, women and girls as weapons of war.

• UNSCR 1888 (2009) - Reaffirms that gender-based violence is a "weapon" that is commonly used throughout the armed conflict.

• UNSCR 1889 (2009) - Highlights the importance of women's participation in the peaceful settlement of conflicts and peacebuilding processes.

• UNSCR 1960 (2011) - Urges to stop gender-based violence during armed conflicts.

• UNSCR 2106 (2013) - Adds greater operational detail to previous resolutions on conflict-related sexual violence, reiterates that all actors must do more to implement previous mandates.

• UNSCR 2122 (2013) - Emphasizes the importance of understanding the root causes of armed conflicts.

• UNSCR 2242 (2015) - Calls for the immediate development of steps, as well as a strategy aimed at the implementation of the WPS Agenda.

The UNSCR 1325 is the first ever resolution adopted within the framework of this Agenda. It is a historical and significant resolution, since for the first time the United Nations Security Council viewed the conflict resolution and settlement from a gender perspective while also highlighting the importance of women's involvement in the peace process.

These 8 resolutions promote gender equality, maintain women's participation as well as protect their rights during and after armed conflicts.





