



Women's Freedom, Peace and Dignity in Palestine UNSCR 1325 for Accountability

September 29th 2014- October 1st 2014



Photo: Conference Participants

PART ONE: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, OBJECTIVES AND CONFERENCE STATEMENT

Acknowledgements

- | | | |
|------|---------------------------|---------|
| I. | Executive Summary | Page 6 |
| II. | The Conference Objectives | Page 9 |
| III. | The Conference Statement | Page 10 |

PART TWO: UNSCR 1325 GLOBAL AND LOCAL

- | | | |
|------|--|---------|
| I. | About UN Security Council Resolution 1325 | Page 12 |
| II. | The importance of UNSCR1325 to Palestinian women | Page 13 |
| III. | Means of Activating UNSCR1325 | Page 14 |
| IV. | What is A National Action Plan (NAP) For the Implementation of UNSCR1325 | Page 16 |
| V. | What It Takes to Develop and Adopt a 1325 NAP | Page 17 |

PART THREE: The Conference: Preparations, Proceedings, Highlights of the Palestinian NAP

- | | | |
|------|--|---------|
| I. | Conference Preparations | Page 18 |
| II. | Conference Proceedings Per Day (and Per Speaker) | Page 19 |
| III. | Highlights of the Palestinian National Action Plan | Page 52 |

Annexes

- | | | |
|-------|--|---------|
| I. | Conference Program | Page 56 |
| II. | Conference Speakers | Page 60 |
| III. | Specificity of 1325 Nation Action Plans (including 9 Revised NAPs) | Page 68 |
| IV. | Samples from National Action Plan (NAP) of post-conflict countries | Page 69 |
| V. | Adoption Timeline of 1325 NAPs: 2005 - 2013 | Page 70 |
| VI. | Witness Visit Program | Page 71 |
| VII. | Witness Visit Highlights | Page 74 |
| VIII. | Official Conference Participants | Page 77 |
| IX. | Useful Links | Page 85 |



Acknowledgements

It takes a village to raise a child. It takes many people to pull off a successful conference. The YWCA of Palestine would like to thank all the people who made this conference possible, meaningful, and historic.

First we would like to thank our YWCA family beginning with our national staff and board members, our association staffs and members. We also are very appreciative of the support from World YWCA as well as Y-Global for their special support, and all our YWCA sisters and brothers from around the world. Conference preparation began many months before the actual conference and it took everyone's hard work and creativity to make it a success. We would also like to thank Joint Advocacy Initiative for their assistance for the success of our Witness Visit and for their presentation on the Olive Tree Campaign during the conference.

The successful program design is due to the hard work of our conference partners and the planning committee which includes the following organizations: National Coalition for the Implementation of UNSCR1325 headed by the General Union of Palestinian Women, The Muntada for Violence against Women and its members, The Ministry of Women's Affairs, Kairos Palestine.

We are grateful for VandV for their event planning skills which included providing photographers and translators and making our lovely displays as well as preparation of communication and promotional materials.

Special thanks also to our drafting committee who worked on preparing our closing statement. The Drafting Committee was made up of Representatives of the Conference Committee.

Special thanks to the authors and designers of this report. Many parties were involved, starting with the reporting committees in the Conference itself who took detailed minutes of every session, to communications team of the YWCA Palestine and World YWCA, and lastly to the national staff who spent days and days to collate, write and edit this report.

A conference of this magnitude required significant funds and we are most grateful to those who provided funding: namely. World YWCA, Y-Global Norway, YWCA-YMCA Sweden, The Representative Office of Norway to the Palestinian Authority, United Methodist Women, Joint Advocacy Initiative (JAI) and Kairos Palestine.

Very special thanks to our speakers and presenters, some of who traveled quite a long distance to share their knowledge and experience (speaker list can be found in Annex II).

Last but not least we wish to thank our participants especially those who risked coming when their organizations and governments maybe wished they wouldn't. We deeply appreciate your witness and solidarity. (Names of participants in Annex VIII)



"The trouble is that once you see it, you can't unsee it.

**And once you have seen it, keeping quiet,
saying nothing, becomes as political an act as speaking out.**

There is no innocence. Either way you are accountable."

All are accountable. Israel is accountable for its actions, violations, and war crimes against the Palestinian people especially women and children. Patriarchy is accountable for the ways it restricts and violates women's dignity too. This conference opened our eyes to the ways in which these two forces, have mixed and violated women's security and freedom. For some of our foreign visitors this was the first time they witnessed or heard about such atrocities. For others who live it every day it was the first time they had the opportunity to speak it aloud or to women and men outside of Palestine. For others the focus on violence against women was new. The point now is our eyes are open and we all must say and do something. We are accountable.

Let this report ground, remind, solidify, and inspire you to act and demand those with power to protect women and their rights, to guarantee their freedom. Our freedom is connected. As the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. said "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are all caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, a single garment of destiny."

Quote by: Arundati Roy



PART ONE: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, OBJECTIVES AND CONFERENCE STATEMENT

I. The Executive Summary

In the holy land of Bethlehem, Palestine the international conference on *Women's Freedom, Peace and Dignity in Palestine: UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR1325) for Accountability*, took place from September 29 to October 1, 2014. This document sets out the daily reports of the 13 sessions that took place during the conference including the opening and closing sessions, shed some light on UNSCR 1325 local and Global, and provides a summary of the witness visit at the end of the document.

The conference was hosted by the YWCA of Palestine and was organised in coordination with the World YWCA, the National Coalition for the Activation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325), which is headed by the General Union of Palestinian Women, the National Committee headed by the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the National Forum Combating Violence Against Women, and Kairos Palestine.

Renowned women's rights activists, religious leaders, human rights defenders and politicians gathered to share and discuss the realities faced by Palestinian women and the effects of the Israeli military occupation. Through the lens of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR1325), the conference aimed to address women, peace, justice and freedom. UNSCR 1325 recognises the right/need for women's participation in peace processes, as well as prevention of, and protection from all forms of violence, including gender based violence

The Conference which was initially planned as the closure activity within a project funded by FOKUS through Y-Global (YWCA-YMCA Norway), soon became a major national/international joint activity between the YWCA of Palestine, the World YWCA and other leading national partners already engaged in UNSCR 1325, including the Ministry of Women Affairs and the National Committee for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325. All these partners welcomed and embraced the idea in September 2013. Right after, the YWCA of Palestine began planning for the conference with local partners and agreed to convene the conference under the title: "Women's Freedom, Peace and Dignity in Palestine: UNSCR1325 for Accountability."

The timing of this international conference coincided with the 14th anniversary of the launch of UNSCR 1325, and also came at a time when the Israeli military occupation continued to perpetrate systematic ethnic cleansing, to abolish or destroy the Palestinian National Unity plan, to sever the Gaza strip from the rest of Palestine, to intensify settlement construction, to increase land confiscation and stealing of national resources, to complete the building of the apartheid wall, to expand and resume the Judaization of occupied Jerusalem and the transformation of its character. Furthermore, the ongoing policy of forced transfer and displacement through home demolitions and evictions along with revoking of residency rights directly affects women's sense of security and freedom. We decided we couldn't remain silent or ignore the Israeli racist measures without questioning the perpetrators and holding them accountable. The perpetration of Israeli aggressive policies on the Palestinian people clearly expressed in three consecutive wars on the Gaza Strip in 2008, 2012, and the latest in the summer of 2014, which lasted for 51 days with over 2000 casualties of which 500 were women and children, as well as the displacement and dispossession of over half a million citizens, mostly women, who were living under difficult and inhuman conditions in UNRWA schools.

Israel has violated international conventions and human rights laws by committing collective massacres against more than 91 families as confirmed by the Human Rights Council that appointed the Independent International Commission of Inquiry to monitor the violations committed in Gaza during the 2014 offensive aggression.

The summer bombing in Gaza and the increased violence in East Jerusalem deeply impacted the shape and tone of the conference. So in addition to highlighting the progress achieved by Palestinian women in asserting their role as participants and decision makers in the political, social, and economic processes, we also looked at how women's lives have been impacted by this assault on their dignity and security.

Prior to the Conference, the YWCA organized a 3-day witness visit from 26-28 September, especially for the International participants who have not visited Palestine at all or recently, so the participants see the realities of the situation and how it is impacting women, men, the young and the population at large. A full day was organized for participants in Jerusalem including the Old City of Jerusalem, another day covered the south of the West Bank, including Hebron Old city. One day was dedicated to a visit to the Galilee and the 1948 Palestinian communities living in Israel. The whole issue of right of return was vividly understood during the visit to the village of Iqrit. The visit also highlighted the theological history of this country especially that many participants came from Churches and appreciated that exposure.

The conference discussed state policies which aim to uplift women's role and dwelt on how Palestinian women vision implementing UNSCR 1325 under a military occupation and ongoing settler colonization. The women analyzed and assessed the human rights' conditions here in Palestine and especially called upon all nations to uphold UN Security Resolution 1325 as it relates to the security, peace and protection of women during conflict and war times. The conference included listening and learning from others who have tried to implement UNSCR1325 in other countries and from partners around the globe who work with issues either related to combating violence, gender rights and equality, or peacemaking. The Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) was also presented to the participants as a movement/model of nonviolent resistance.

“The conference proved to be a very meaningful and thought provoking platform for the exploration of these issues. While UNSCR 1325 does not directly address issues of women under occupation, it does not exclude action within this framework. The Resolution is particularly important for Palestinian women, who suffer from two forms of oppression: one is the oppression, violence, and brutality of the Israeli military occupation itself and the other is the male oppression that impedes their full equality as citizens in accordance with the Palestinian Charter of Independence and the Palestinian Basic Law.”¹

Women have been affected by the policies of land confiscation, settlement building, and by escalating arrest and detention policies. More than 500 women have been arrested during the past eight years for example. While Israel covers up its aggressive colonial settler policies by talking about the peace process and negotiations, it continues to violate human rights and break international laws both of which affect women and their families.²

¹ Marie Claude Julsaint, World YWCA Global Manager for Violence Against Women: Opening Speech, Day 1

² Ibid

As stated already UNSCR1325 coincides with the agenda of the Palestinian women’s movement, as it combines the requirements of national liberation with women’s need to achieve a just and comprehensive peace.³



YWCA of Palestine Staff

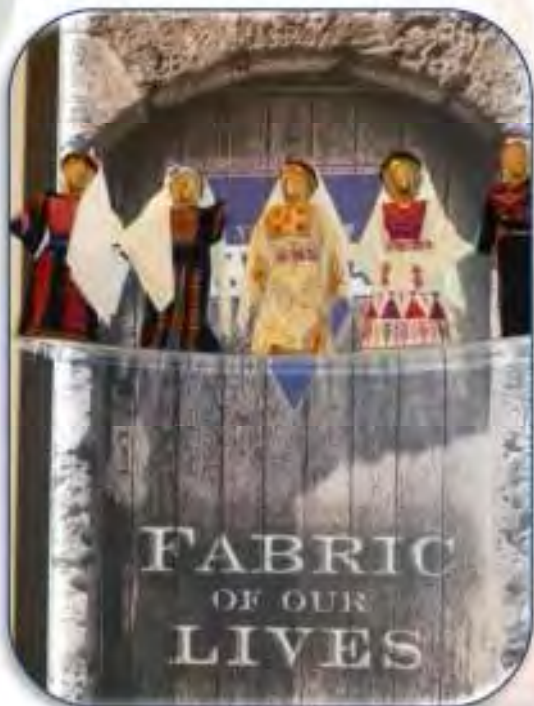


Photo: Fabric of Our lives Project: Tool for UNSCR1325



Photo: Conference participants in one of the plenary sessions

³ Ibid

The Conference Objectives (as stated in the Conference Concept Note)

- Promote awareness amongst international partners, the World YWCA movement, as well as local, regional and international women organizations and coalitions on the effects of Israeli Occupation on Palestinian Women.
- Create solidarity and support for Peace with Justice, by mobilising YWCA's and other partners globally to share their views, positions and experiences in this platform.
- Contribute actively to the women discourse and vision of the determinants of resolving the conflict (Occupation) and achieving peace, justice and security.
- Strengthen global networks for the implementation of UNSR1325, and offer opportunities for sharing best practices, challenges and opportunities in implementation of UNSCR 1325, including NAPs (especially countries living in conflict or post war countries).
- Create the space for awareness raising, knowledge sharing and dialogue on the achievements and challenges for women, youth and girls on realizing human rights, peace, justice and security within the UNSCR 1325 framework in conflict and post-conflict countries and in the occupied State of Palestine.
- Endorse the framework for a National Action Plan on 1325 for the Occupied State of Palestine. In partnership with key governmental, civil society, faith-based organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, and relevant partners.
- Disseminate a conference communiqué highlighting the key outcomes of the conference amongst national and international stakeholders.



Photo: Participants in the conference plenary



Photo: Palestinian Women Prisoners

III. The Conference Statement

The three- day international conference entitled **“Women’s Freedom, Peace and Dignity for Palestinian Women: UNSCR1325 for Accountability”** concluded with a statement that called for action on both the local/national and at the international level.

Here is the statement that was read at the end of the conference and quickly disseminated to the press.

We affirm the right of Palestinian women in resisting the Israeli occupation, in order to restore the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people at the core of which are the rights of return for Palestinian refugees based on UN resolution 194 and the right for self-determination and the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian state with its capital Jerusalem.

A number of working papers related to the theme of the conference were presented and discussed within the legal and human rights framework of the state of Palestine, as well as Palestinian vision to implement UNSCR 1325 pertaining to the protection, security and peace for women in conflict areas.

The political participation of women as well as the obstacles to her reaching decision making positions was also discussed. The participants were also introduced to the global Boycott Divestment Sanctions Movement and encouraged to use this as an appropriate nonviolent advocacy and accountability tool against the ongoing Israeli military occupation.

The conference:

- *Demands that the UN Security Council work towards ending the Israeli military Occupation, the root cause of many of the most blatant violations and injustices perpetrated against the Palestinian people and requesting international protection for women;*
- *Calls on the Swiss Government and other governments’ signatories to the four Geneva Conventions to convene a special meeting to discuss the violation of Israel to the IV Geneva Convention and to adopt necessary measures to enforce Israel's commitment;*
- *Calls on all members of the UNHRC to support the work of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry, around the violations of international humanitarian law and human rights in the occupied state of Palestine, demanding the UNHRC to adopt necessary measures to question the investigation with special attention to document violations pertaining to women and children during the latest Israel assault on the Gaza Strip;*
- *Condemns and denounces the offensive assault by Israel against Gaza, and its targeting of innocent civilians especially women and children;*
- *Supports the Palestinian State to take the Israeli military leaders to the International Criminal Court (ICC) for war crimes; and to join the Rome Convention as well as its affiliation with the International Criminal Court (ICC);*
- *Proposes linking the UNCSR 1325 with UNHRC and all human rights agreements especially those pertaining to the protection of women and children based on the IV Geneva Convention;*
- *Endorses the Boycott, Divestments and Sanctions Movement as one way to hold Israel accountable for its gross violations of human rights and flagrant abuse of international law;*
- *Proposes to escalate the UAV engine movement against companies that have produced the military equipment and supplies that have been used during the Gaza aggression;*

- *Proposes organizing solidarity activities and events with the Palestinian people locally and internationally; recommends establishing a follow up committee consisting of participants from the conference. Establish a network of women organizations including the National YWCA of Palestine, World YWCA and conference participants for the purpose of exchanging experiences in the development and implementation of UNSCR 1325, as well as supporting the Palestinian women in their struggle for liberation from Israeli Occupation;*
- *Emphasizes the importance of holding Israel accountable for all the losses in the infrastructure, homes and facilities incurred by the Israeli aggressive assault on the Gaza Strip and the rejection of Israeli's participation in the reconstruction process; recognizes the important role of the Secretary General of the United Nations in implementing UNSCR 1325 and activating the oversight role where and when the Resolution is not implemented.*



Photo: Presentation of the Statement: Ms. Samia Bamieh, Ms. Nora Carmi, Ms. Intisar al Wazir, Ms. Mira Rizeq, Mr. Ismail Hammad.

PART TWO: UNSCR1325 GLOBAL AND LOCAL

I. About UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (www.miftah.org)

The UN Security Council issued Resolution 1325 during its 4213th session held in October 2000, calling for women's participation in peace and security decision-making bodies in general, particularly in armed conflict zones. It is the first international resolution on women's participation. The Resolution calls for:

- Increasing women's participation at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international conflict prevention, management and resolution institutions;
- Urging the Secretary-General to appoint more women representatives and special envoys on good offices, and to request member-states to submit the names of women candidates for the position of Secretary-General to be placed in a regularly updated list;
- Requesting all parties to armed conflicts to adhere to the International Law applicable on the rights of women and girls as civilians, particularly the parties' obligations stipulated in Geneva Conventions and Protocols.



Photo: National and International Conference Participants engaging during breaks

II. The Importance of UNSCR1325 to Palestinian Women

- The Resolution stresses the responsibility of all states in putting an end to impunity and prosecuting those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.
- UNSCR1325 coincides with the agenda of the Palestinian women’s movement, as it combines the requirements of national liberation and women’s need to achieve a just and comprehensive peace, as well as women’s need for social progress and rights to enshrine values of democracy and equality.
- UNSCR1325 is a platform that enables the Palestinian women’s movement to make its voice heard, demanding that the Security Council and the Secretary-General provide protection to Palestinian women from military occupation and its accompanying violence. Palestinian women can demand a fact finding mission to identify the reasons that obstruct the implementation of the Resolution in the State of Occupied Palestine based on UNSCR1325, the Palestinian women’s movement may propose programs, claims and initiatives for participation in civil peace and reconciliation efforts, through participating in the national unity dialogues, or an initiative for a special women track that holds dialogue for preserving the Palestinian social fabric.



Photo: Participants celebrating the work on UNSCR1325

II. Means of Activating Resolution 1325

UNSCR1325 is unprecedented for women, as its enforcement shall effect profound change. Furthermore, it can be utilized at several levels:

At the personal or individual woman's level

- To document violations against Palestinian women, including killing, displacement and dispossession for constructing settlements, giving birth at checkpoints and deaths because of blockades.
- To launch media campaigns to shed light on the conditions of women prisoners, and to demand their release, their rehabilitation, and re-integration into society in cooperation with relevant institutions.
- To monitor the impact of occupation and settlements on women's and children's health and environment, and issue periodic reports.
- To monitor the progress of women's participation in the political process and in state-building and development.
- To raise awareness on the rights and procedures related to policewomen, provide them with the necessary knowledge and train them on communication, dialogue and persuasion skills.
- To conduct seminars and send memoranda to UN agencies and missions, regional and international women's networks, and solidarity movements about the conditions of Palestinian women and their suffering under a military occupation; demand solidarity and lobby for protection from the violence of this occupation and for the enforcement of the Resolution.
- To lobby with decision-makers to issue laws that protect women from all forms of community violence, and to conduct media campaigns demanding justice for women.

At the political level

- To use existing UN monitoring mechanisms to demand that member-states meet their obligations in accordance with the Resolution, in cooperation with the Palestinian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Representative of Palestine at the UN.
- To demand that the UN Secretary-General issue an annual report about the status of Palestinian women in accordance with UNSCR1325, and demand sending a fact-finding mission to document the suffering of women at checkpoints, or because of home demolitions, and the continuous construction of the Wall.
- To demand that the UN holds hearing sessions to listen to the suffering of Palestinian women under this military occupation.

As a National Reconciliation Instrument

- To demand the representation of women in the national reconciliation committees formed by the civil society and the political parties.
- To play an active role in proposing initiatives for internal remedy and unity, and conduct grassroots activities that advocate reconciliation and the end of political division.
- To demand the protection of women, respect for their privacy, and sparing them the suffering of internal conflict and political crises.
- To exert all possible efforts to raise awareness about democracy and to encourage a culture of dialogue and tolerance and as an alternative to the culture of hatred and exclusion.



Photo: The YWCA of Palestine Staff and Y Global International Director: a strengthened partnership around UNSCR1325



III. What is a National Action Plan for the Implementation of UNSCR1325?

A National Action Plan (NAP) is a document that outlines a policy or course of action that a country plans to follow in order to fulfill objectives and reach goals pertaining to specific national or global matters. Countries may adopt an NAP to address a variety of goals, including natural resource management, health care, or children’s health, for example. Government institutions are the leading agents in the development of national action plans, initiating the drafting process and seeking partners in future implementation across government sectors and other institutions including civil society.

A NAP outlines strategies, identifies priority areas, assigns roles, establishes timelines, constructs indicators, and determines a means of measurement and evaluation. Multinational institutions, civil society, and academia, may play important roles in the development, implementation, and evaluation of a NAP. Regional organizations can also adopt what is called a Regional Action Plan, with similar goals and objectives to a NAP, though tailored to the organization’s mission. Finally, a multilateral body, such as the UN, may develop and adopt an Action Plan.

“There are immediate actionable steps that governments can take to apply the provisions of UNSCR 1325 in current conflict and post---conflict settings. Yet the action is being delayed by unnecessarily lengthy cycles of planning. As one review of European NAPs states, they are “without specific and realistic goals, objectives, and priority actions; clear timelines; a dedicated budget; indicators, benchmarks and targets; clear lines of responsibility; and results---oriented and transparent monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.” The existence of bad NAPs and policies can be counterproductive, as governments claim credit for them but are rarely questioned or assessed on their implementation and impact.”

(http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/Gender/What_the_Women_Say.pdf).



Photo: During conference sessions

What It Takes to Develop and Adopt UNSCR 1325 NAP

Several studies have named the factors that prompt the development and adoption of a 1325 NAP. They include the following factors, as drawn from a report from the European Peace Building Liaison Office (<http://www.internationalalert.org/sites/default/files/publications/102010UNWomenPeaceSecurity.pdf>). These factors include:

- Political will on the part of high-level government officials is essential: In the United States, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton played a major role in pushing for a 1325 NAP;
- International peer pressure;
- Harnessing resources: both creating and implementing a 1325 NAP require government financial commitment;
- Accountability: throughout the implementation phase, accountability is key;
- Civil society advocacy efforts: Civil society action can propel a government into adoption of a 1325 NAP and ensuring commitment during implementation.



Photo: The YWCA family local and global: a truly global movement

Part Three: The Conference: Preparations and Proceedings per Day

I. Conference Preparations

Towards the end of 2013, the YWCA of Palestine began the planning process and began networking with local organizations and partners, as well as international organizations and women coalitions, local and international governments, and other relevant stakeholders.

The conference was welcomed and supported by all, and a conference committee was formed to develop a unified vision, including the conference schedule, sessions, speakers, moderators, and side events. The conference committee was led by the YWCA of Palestine and also included of The Ministry of Women's Affairs, The Coalition for UNSCR1325, the General Women of Palestine which represents more than 72 Palestinian organizations, the Muntada Combating Violence against Women which is a forum of 14 women non-governmental organizations, and Kairos Palestine.

The conference committee began meetings in April of 2014 and continued with the planning of the conference until end of September. The process of preparing for the conference was extensive and intensive with attention to every detail, including but not limited to the preparation of the "Conference Statement" that was to be released on the last day of the conference. The conference committee formed the drafting committee for this purpose. Although the preparation of the statement started before the Conference, issues and recommendations that came out of the conference, where there was consensus, were later added or reflected in the statement. The statement represented the voice of the Palestinian women as well as the international participants demanding that Palestinian women's rights to live with freedom, peace, justice and dignity be upheld, and that violators be held accountable.



Photo: Conference Reporting Team

II. Conference Proceedings Per Day and Speaker:

Throughout the three days of the conference various panels and discussions took place providing a platform for in depth reflections and debates on the realities faced by Palestinian women. As shared by the World YWCA Global Program Manager for Violence against Women, Ms. Marie-Claude Julsaint, this was not just another conference, it was an opportunity to:

- a. Clarify the vision and role for Palestinian women and women’s organizations in peace-building;
- b. Reflect and define the division of roles between national and international partners;
- c. Pull resources together- both technical and financial;
- d. Reaffirm solidarity with Palestinian women.

Day One: September 29, 2014

Opening Ceremony

Speakers

Name	Position/institution
Ms. Mira Rizeq	National General Secretary/ YWCA of Palestine
Ms. Intisar Al Wazir	General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW)
Ms. Abla Nassir	National President- YWCA of Palestine
Dr. Haifa Agha	Minister of Women’s Affairs- State of Palestine
Dr. Vera Baboun	Mayor of Bethlehem
Ms. Marie-Claude Julsaint	Global programme manager for VAW at the World YWCA
Mr. Fredrik Glad-Gjernes	International director- YWCA YMCA Global (Y-Global Norway)
Dr. Saeb Ereikat	Member of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)

In the opening ceremony Ms. Amireh, YWCA of Jerusalem and Ms. Rizeq, General Secretary of the YWCA of Palestine delivered opening remarks and welcomed all participants and excellences. A short documentary was shared about the history and work of the YWCA of Palestine, its programs, populations they serve, and advocacy work especially the new campaign titled “Fabric of Our Lives”, a project and campaign which focuses on refugee rights and the right of return. Through this campaign, the YWCA succeeded in documenting the voices of refugee women and what happened to them in 1948. Each woman is represented by an olive wood doll made in her name and her story published. The YWCA of Palestine also launched their

“Stop Poverty Campaign” which is in partnership with KFUK-KFUM Global. Poverty is a key outcome of the ongoing settler colonization process that began in 1948. This process has made it difficult for Palestinians to control their resources, access education, find jobs or employment due to lack of mobility caused by the Apartheid Wall and military checkpoints. All of these factors along with lack of control over and access to natural resources like land and water have kept many Palestinians living well below the poverty line. This campaign aims to raise awareness around poverty and support communities in advocating for their rights and initiating enterprises that contribute to their family incomes.



Photo: Ms. May Amireh, Vocational Training Centre Supervisor of YWCA Jerusalem as master of ceremony

YWCA of Palestine, for more than a century now, has worked systematically to create and sustain strong women’s leadership who can participate in all aspects of Palestinian life. This conference: Women’s Freedom, Peace and Dignity in Palestine UNSCR1325 for Accountability comes as a commemoration of the constant effort and comes as a commitment to maintain this long legacy that will definitely lead to a strong and Independent Palestinian state where women are equally sharing the leadership. *May Amireh, VTC Supervisor YWCA Jerusalem*



Photo: Opening Ceremony: Mr. Fredrik Glad Gjernes, Ms. Mira Rizeq, Dr. Saeb Erekat, Ms. Intisar Al Wazir, Ms. Abla Nasir, Dr. Vera Baboun, Ms. Marie Claude

During the opening, Ms. Intisar al-Wazir, President of the General Union of Palestinian Women stated: "Palestinian women are the most in need for protection against violence and pain caused by the occupation. Palestinian women have struggled since 1948, living in diaspora, undergoing the illegal practices by the Israeli occupation; restrictions in movements, harassments at checkpoints, house demolitions and revocation of their identity are just few examples."

Ms. Abla Nasir spoke about the history of the YWCA and its relationship to the women's rights from the very beginning.

Dr. Baboun, Mayor of Bethlehem, expressed that despite the national and international efforts put towards UNSCR1325, more efforts should be directed at women on the local level, to include them in the peace building process including them present at the negotiations' table, especially because only 9% of women have a position in political decision-making. Dr. Baboun shared that a woman's pain from all the violations she went through are indescribable and need to be reflected when shaping the future of Palestine.

Ms. Julsaint, World YWCA Global Program Manager on Violence against Women, shared: "As we know women and girls remain the most vulnerable in conflict/post conflict situations comprising a significant number of the casualties and survivors. Combined with enduring patriarchal structures, displacement from homes, breakdown of social networks, and often extreme poverty, women are often left to single-handedly raise households and face economic challenges amongst others. It is only right that women are at the decision-making table to end conflict and rebuild societies."

Mr. Glad-Gjernes, Y Global International Director highlighted the importance and power of the BDS campaign as a solution to end the occupation. “A movement that can mobilize enough support for the BDS approach, so that Israel will feel how consumer boycott and financial divestment around the world weakens their economy. The hardliners that are currently controlling Israeli politics need to feel a tangible incentive to stop the occupation. The Movement needs to mobilize support for the BDS so that Israel will feel how consumer boycott and financial divestment around the world will weaken their economy.

Dr. Ereikat, Member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), stressed that change cannot be achieved just by repeating slogans but by changing mentalities and by practice. Dr. Ereikat condemned the crimes against women specifically honor killings that are still happening in 2014 and described them as crimes against humanity. Speaking about UNSCR1325 Dr. Ereikat elaborated on the role of women in the negotiation’s process sharing that out of the 15 Palestinian negotiators, 7 are women who “Excel in thinking better than me” he expressed. They actively participate in decision-making, and remain loyal to the people of Palestine.



Photo: Mr. Wael Obedi, During the Launch of Stop Poverty Campaign



Photo: Ms. Lina Siam, During the Launch of Stop Poverty



Photo: Mr. Fredrik Glad-Gjernes, During the Opening Ceremony

What is the solution? UN resolution 1325 is about Women, Peace and Security. It is about engaging women in prevention and resolution of conflicts and in building just and lasting peace. The 1325 resolution is also about ending impunity and prosecuting those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. We claim that this is possible. It is possible to find a solution of lasting peace in Palestine and Israel. The key is involvement of women and young people in a globalized movement for just peace. We need to use the methods of nonviolent resistance more efficiently by building a global movement. Women can do this. Young people can do this.

Blessed are the Peacemakers

Session One: The Political, Legal and Human Rights Context of the State of Palestine: Present and Future

Moderator

Name	Initials	Position/ Institution
Mr. Shawan Jabarin	SJ	General Director- Al Haq

Speakers

Name	Initials	Position/institution
Dr. Jonathan Kuttab	JK	Co-Founder of Al-Haq
Dr. Mamdouh Aker	MA	General Commissioner of the Palestinian Independent Commission for Human Rights

This first session laid the political, legal and human rights context for the remaining of the conference discussions. Both Dr. Kuttab and Dr. Aker presented legal frameworks for the international agreements and covenants on human rights highlighting international law, UN conventions and the status of the Palestine as a globally recognized state. Dr. Kuttab stated “Firstly, Israel continuously attempts to put into question the status of the OPT, however our status is clear under international law even the decision of the International Court regarding the wall; all agree that the status is ‘military occupation’” and this is not disputed. It is clearly agreed internationally that Israel is an occupier.” Dr. Kuttab provided an historical overview of the negotiations which led to a memorandum of understanding (MoU) and agreements that took place between the PLO and state of Israel. He talked about how these agreements later cancelled the role of the PLO. Such agreements postponed the Refugee Right of Return issue and bypassed the illegal annexation of East Jerusalem. All of these agreements were claimed by Israel to be sole points of reference and these agreements are not in compliance with international law.

Dr. Kuttab explained the creation of areas A, B and C as a result of the Oslo Peace Agreement. This dividing of OPT was supposed to be a transitional arrangement scheduled to be phased out in five years. With hindsight Dr. Kuttab added, “At the time, we were under the illusion that the peace process would gradually expand Palestinian control over areas Band C. This was an illusion. We all fell in the trap. I still remember since I was part of the peace process. Despite full control on Area C, Israel insisted on having control on all 3 areas; this was an Israeli condition for the peace process, to avoid Israeli incursions. Committees called DCOs were implemented for coordination of the Palestinian territories. They would issue the permits, all under Israeli control. In these joint committees, mobility of persons and commodities would be decided. But Israel had full veto power: veto against our own interests as Palestinians. So the role of Palestinians and the PA was made insignificant from the beginning. It became clear, as tensions increased in the 2nd intifada, and as the committee decisions became important, that Palestinians had no real decision making powers. Any dispute in occupied Palestine would be submitted to the joint committees, controlled by Israel. So these structures did not bring Palestinians any closer to freedom, contrary to what was predicted.

Dr. Kuttab concluded by sharing that when Chairman Arafat went to the UN for recognition of Palestine, Israel and US made several objections. “This step to the UN was key to undoing the chains we created for ourselves. It was said that corridors should always be opened between Gaza and the West Bank, but Israel violated that, without much criticism. Israel seeks through the law and through the agreement of Palestinian representatives to evade its responsibilities.”

Dr. Aker went on to address the discussions since the Oslo agreements, considering two parameters: 1.) the 2-state solution; 2.) arriving to this situation through negotiation. He argued that after more than 20 years of discussion, the result is that the 2-state solution is over due to the continuous settlement expansion. Dr. Aker identified the weakness of the negotiation process emphasizing that the Oslo accords were doomed to fail. If settlement issues can be postponed in negotiation, it doesn't work, as settlements are the core of the colonialization process. The 'Fragmentation' concept is basic to the settlement issue, known in other countries. Dr. Aker stated that, “The negotiation process was badly structured as multiple groups were involved, incoherent, and with a lack of consideration that makes it not a negotiation between equal powers but between the occupier and the occupied. The US proved that their negotiating teams were completely biased towards Israel, making the US-led negotiations a futile effort. Moreover, these negotiations made us continue to lose more and more of our land and basic rights every day. Yet we continued negotiating over and over again as if it was our only solution.

Dr. Aker concluded by stating that, “International law is the weapon of the weak so we need to keep it at hand. When Mahmoud Abbas, President of State of Palestine said that the Gaza destruction was 'genocide', it really annoyed the US and Israel as they categorized the attack differently. But in the end, it is the ICC that should say whether or not it is genocide. If we don't want to go to ICC to prosecute Israel now, when blood is shed when will we go?”

Recommendations:

Dr. Kuttab

We have many opportunities to leverage our readiness to go to the International court to prosecute Israel against war crimes. We were prevented because we voted for a Palestinian leadership that minimizes our capacity to resist. We agreed that the PNA would represent us for the Right of Return but Israel did not even agree to say PNA; they would not include the word national. It is time to undo these chains. We Palestinians are not under this pressure and can demand stronger positions from the Palestinian leadership.

Dr. Aker

First, we must consolidate awareness and build a culture of resistance, not limit ourselves to armed resistance; we must let the occupier pay a high price for the occupation. The goal of the occupier is to suffocate us. Second, we must counter this suffocation effort of the occupier. We need to work hard for national unity, to take it forward as a national PLO unity for the success of any freedom. The first responsibility for the new leadership then is to change the failed strategy from the last 22 years. We must deactivate the temporary leadership since 2005, as nothing tangible has been done yet. We need to return immediately to temporary leadership so Israelis do not take advantage of it. Third, we must allow the BDS movement to put pressure on Israel; BDS will not liberate us in itself as in South Africa but it will help. Fourth, we must go forward with accessing international conventions including joining of the Rome status and ICC to

achieve justice but also to deter Israel from its crimes. There are many spaces that can be used with international accords to get rid of Oslo accords which neutralize international laws.



Photo: Mr. Shawan Jabareen, Mr. Jonathan Kuttub, Dr. Mamdouh al Aker

At the core of our rights based approach is the importance of human dignity that we are all created in the image of God and that God has created all people equal and has endowed them with life and common humanity. This requires us to not only serve those in need but also to look for the root causes of the suffering, to look for the different structures that produce injustice and to work actively in and with the communities and duty bearers to overcome those structures." *(Susan Brennan, World YWCA Vice-President)*

The UN Security Council 1325 for Accountability transformed my understanding of how colonial occupation erodes and violates Palestinian women's rights and dignity. Powerful stories of Palestinian women's activism against demolitions, against soldier and settler violence, against domestic violence highlighted the massive barriers to implementation of 1325 and the strength of Palestinian women claiming their rights. Now, I am taking action for change by calling for accountability of the Government of Canada for their role in supporting violations of the rights and dignity of the Palestinian people, and by raising awareness of BDS as a tool for nonviolent resistance. *(Jessica Natwel, World YWCA Vice-President)*

Session Two: National Strategies for UNSCR 1325 in Palestine: Vision and Experiences

Moderator

Name	Position/institution
Ms. Mona Al Khalili	General Union of Palestine Women (GUPW)

Speakers:

Name	Initials	Position/institution
Ms. Rima Nazzal	RN	General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW)
Ms. Najwa Yaghi	NY	Project Manager at the Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)
Ms. Soraida Hussein	SH	General Director of the Women's Affairs Technical Committee (WATC)



Photo: Ms. Rima Nazzal, Ms. Mona Khalili, Ms. Najwa Yagi, Ms. Suraidah Hussein

This session unpacked UNSCR 1325 in relation to Palestine and provided a platform to present the national strategy steps taken so far by the General Union of Palestinian women, the Women's Affairs Technical Committee, and the Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy. The strengths, gaps and weaknesses were also discussed in depth and various questions were asked from the floor such as the role of religion, faith based organizations, and religious leaders in peace-building.

In her opening remarks, Ms. Nazzal emphasized the need for similar conferences on the regional and international or local level. Speaking on the national implementation of UNSCR 1325, she highlighted that a national coalition has been formed to localize and institutionalize the resolution and several policy papers have been issued. With regards to the strengths of the resolution Ms. Nazzal stated, “The resolution targets all world women and not one group, those who enjoy peace and those at risk. There is the opportunity to adapt resolutions to the Palestinian situation. It does not just consider women as victims of war, but also as activists for peace. The resolution is relevant before, during, and after war situation and acknowledges the importance of women as actors in social change.” She went on to identify some of shortcomings of the resolution as lacking in its recognition of the difference between an occupation versus a conflict and that it did not have a time frame. The resolution also does not specify the role of the UN for failing to achieve peace and lastly it does not provide mechanisms for implementation.

In her presentation Ms. Yaghi spoke of her role as a member of the national secretariat for implementing UNSCR 1325 and other national and international coalitions and ministries. Ms. Yaghi presented her main areas of work including protection against human rights violations that target Palestinian women, especially in seam zones, awareness raising amongst girls and women about the resolution, and documenting Israel’s violations against peace and security.

WATC has been utilizing UNSCR 1325 as one of the reference documents for itself since 2007. WATC supports women’s initiatives in peace building and documents the experiences of Palestinian prisoners. Ms. Hussein stressed the importance of unifying and clarifying concepts such as peace, conflict, identity, violence, resistance, and more, especially since these concepts are interpreted differently amongst different audiences. Ms. Hussein argued, “Is Palestine considered a State or a National Liberation Movement or a State under Occupation? Palestine has a complex context, and thus concepts have to be discussed and clarified. Political participation as proposed in the resolution has existed in Palestine as women have been active actors in the national struggle and thus isn’t a new concept for Palestine. Hence, UNSCR 1325 is a language, a common tool throughout the world; it is a gateway for all to communicate and learn using common language and terminology.”

Recommendations:

Ms. Nazzal:

- Ensure that more Palestinian women are delegates representing the state and the UN for monitoring the Occupation.
- Form cross-border or international network with the participants and their respective organizations to raise the Palestinian voice and hold Israel accountable, since the international dimension is critical for the Palestinian cause.
- Develop national solidarity with Palestinian women to claim their rights.
- Encourage women activists to come here and show solidarity and expose the Israeli crimes to the international public so they can put pressure on Israel to end its impunity.

“Advocate for an end to the double standards with regards to the Palestinian cause. Peace needs to be achieved and maintained with the power of right instead of right to power. In the name of the unity of women for social liberation, I hope we get the support of our international sisters all over the world.”

Ms. Yaghi:

- Participants are called upon to lobby all member states in order to take measures against Israel's crimes in Gaza.

Ms. Hussein:

UNSCR 1325 was taken simply and welcomed highly, but there is a need to be very cautious about adopting it and other resolutions especially in complex situations as in Palestine.

- We must strategically assign national priorities by implementing the resolution. I commend the YWCA for using the Fabrics of Our Lives as a creative tool for implementing 1325. I would like to stress that organizations need to be creative about implementing 1325.
- Use all local and international methodologies to resist the Occupation.



Photo: From Session *National Strategies for UNSCR 1325 in Palestine: Vision and Experiences*

Session Three: Occupation and Gender Based Violence

Moderator:

Name	Initials	Position/institution
Ms. Maha Abu Dayyah	MA	Founder and General Director of the Women Center for Legal Aid and Counseling (WCLAC)

Speakers:

Name	Initials	Position/institution
Dr. Mohammad M Haj Yahia	MHY	Professor, Paul Baerwald School of Social Work and Social Welfare at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Dr. Nadera Kevorkian	NK	Professor at the Faculty of Law-Institute of Criminology and the School of Social work and Public Welfare at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

This session framed violence against women, gender based violence within the context of the occupation. Discussions not only distinguished the violence perpetrated by the Israeli military occupation but also how this affects the private sphere of Palestinian society.

Dr. Mohammad M Haj Yahia, University of Jerusalem, shared “The occupation perpetuates violence against women in many aspects. We cannot talk about that without talking about the occupation. The occupation means: stealing income, poverty and displacement, restricting mobility thus strangulation is a central factor. All of this creates frustration, anger against one self, fearing of failure, no self-confidence, anger about colonialism, and loss of security. We feel we are not masters of ourselves. Various studies have shown that the greater the exposure to violence of an individual the higher the risk of that person exercising violence in their own lives.” In this regard the military occupation and violence endangers women’s lives both in the private and public sphere.

Studies have shown that 65% of Palestinian women who experience domestic violence do not report it or speak out. Furthermore, out of the 35% who speak out (mainly to family and close friends) only 1% report it to the police. It is argued that due to the occupation Palestinian women in Jerusalem do not feel either comfortable or confident approaching the police as they are viewed as the enemy and there is a stigma attached to shaming the family. Dr. Kevorkian also emphasized this and spoke of the use of fear by the state of Israel to control not only movement of Palestinians but the actual bodies of Palestinian women by not issuing birth certificates and trying to limit the number of children women have. She noted the Israeli Minister of Agriculture spoke about the birth rates of the Palestinian Bedouin women. Dr. Kevorkian pointed out that it should be the Minister of Health speaking on this issue not the Minister of Agriculture; hence she argued that Palestinian women are regarded as animals, cattle by the state of Israel.

Dr. Kevorkian, referenced a study she did under commissioning from the YWCA: “Military Occupation, Trauma and the Violence of Exclusion: Trapped Bodies and Lives”, and brought one example after another revealing Palestinians’ day-to-day experiences of military occupation, their methods of surviving and the strategies of coping in the face of psycho-social and economic-political traps and restraints imposed by Israel on Arab Jerusalem. The study also sheds light on the main hardships that Palestinians encounter when facing Israel’s urban politics, demographic policies, economic, political and social restrictions and political violence. It also makes some suggestions for directions in future research, and a number of policy recommendations for human rights and feminist activists and organizations to consider. Dr. Kevorkian, stated, “We cannot talk about violence against women in Palestine without analyzing the effects of the occupation, the individual is political. Our presence scares them [Israel], our bodies scare them; and our very existence scares them. Every time they see us they are reminded that they stole our land. They are scared of our resistance and so they commit violence against humanity.”

Recommendations:

Dr. Mohammad M Haj Yahia:

Violence is violence and we must understand it in the context of the occupation. We must not deny the other factors. One form of patriarchal ideology is the occupation.

Dr. Kevorkian:

Ensure respect for human rights especially women’s rights in order to achieve real freedom, peace and justice. Violence against women cannot be separated from the crimes inflicted by the settlers, and the military, and other Israeli apparatuses



Photo: Plenary session speakers Dr. Mohammad M Haj Hayia, Ms. Maha Abu Dayeh, Dr. Nadera Kevorkian

Day Two: September 30, 2014

Session One: Political Participation of Palestinian Women: Vision and Tools

Moderator:

Name	Position/institution
Ms. Abla Sa'adat	Vice President of the Board of Women's Affairs Technical Committee(WATC)

Speakers:

Name	Position/institution
MS. Zahira Kamal	General Secretary of the Palestinian Democratic Union Party
MS. Rabiha Diab	President Of The Union of Social Work Committees
MS. Aida Touma	Founder of Women Against Violence

This session provided an in depth historical analysis of the political participation of Palestinian women.

Ms. Diab gave historical overview of the elections in Palestinian context beginning with the establishment of the PLO. Palestine has an electoral law and women are allowed to vote. Women were trained to fill positions on councils. After the establishment of Palestinian authority, there was a need to hold legislative and presidential elections which were controlled by Israel. The PLO was the moral home for all Palestinians in the Diaspora. Throughout the years women have participated in elections in different organizations, student councils under occupation, local elections. In this way society has always aspired for plurality. However, recently women have not been winning in elections hence Ms. Diab highlighted the importance of quotas to ensure women are politically represented. She concluded by saying, "A Palestinian woman is half of the society and she is the one who brought up the other half. As Palestinian women, we are humans who have the right to life, to live in dignity and peace. Enough of giving birth at checkpoints, enough of children bombarded enough of human rights violations. Palestinians will not settle for anything less than a Palestinian State, with Jerusalem as the capital."

Ms. Touma gave a history of women's roles in the occupied Palestinian area of 1948 beginning with the 1920s. In the Nakba years people protested against the military rule and women were part of these protests. After Al-Nakba, the Palestinians who were the majority in their country turned into minority, and although people were not allowed to participate politically, they challenged the system and held several protests against the Israeli military rule. From 1965- 1976 women's representation increased but their participation decreased. Women's participation is limited due to strong Zionist ideology of the State of Israel. Since 1948 only three Palestinian women have been presented to the Knesset. Despite imposed quota only 16% of Knesset members are women.

Ms. Kamal shared how the establishment of General Union was instrumental for pushing women to join the national struggle. Women called for clear cut issues such as health and education and created unions for professionals—teachers, secretaries. She stressed the importance of women not only in getting positions but looking at the roles they serve. Although women often have higher qualifications than men, women’s participation in leading positions in ministries and other public organizations does not exceed 15%. Ms. Kamal, shared, “Through the General Union of Palestinian Women and other organizations, women managed to get UN resolutions declaring the Occupation is a Zionist regime. Actively engaged women adopted a different approach to women’s activities which expanded women’s participation and made a shift, thus women are no longer active in the private spheres only, but also in the public sphere.”

Recommendations:

Ms. Touma:

We need to enhance political participation rather than political representation: women bring a different context and analysis to the male-dominated discourse. We need to reorganize women and re-strengthen the movement.

Ms. Kamal:

We need to tackle the issues faced by marginalized women based on statistics. If this is not done immediately, it will lead to excluding them and limiting their role to the private sphere (family). This cannot be accepted, and organizations should work with women and men, to promote balanced gender relations instead of relationships governed by power and money. We need men to work beside us not behind us or in front of us.

Ms. Diab:

Enforce legislations to help us achieve goals, and raise awareness of women in the beginning since majority of women are unaware of their rights.



Photo: Ms. Abla Sa’dat, Ms.Rabiha Diab, Ms. Aida Touma, Ms. Zahira Kamal

Aida Touma: “We need to enhance political participation rather than political representation: women bring a different context and analysis to the male-dominated discourse. We need to reorganize women and re-strengthen the movement”.

Session Two: BDS as Tool for Participation and Accountability

Moderator

Name	Initials	Position/institution
Ms. Haifa Baramki	HB	Vice President of the National Board of the YWCA of Palestine

Speakers:

Name	Initials	Position/institution
Mr. Omar Barghouti	OB	CO – Founder of the Palestinian Campaign for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel(PACB) And The Palestinian Civil Society Boycott Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) Campaign against Israel
Ms. Majeda Masri	MM	Coordinator for the Ministry of Social Affairs National Committee of the women Campaign for Boycott Israel Goods
Ms. Khitam Saafin	KS	President of the Union of the Palestinians Women’s Committee



Photo: Mr. Omar Barghouti, Ms. Haifa Baramki, Ms. Majidah Masri, Ms. Khitam Sa'afeen

The Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement was presented as one way to non-violently resist the occupation. Mr. Barghouti, co-founder of the BDS and Ms. Masri (previous Minister of Social Affairs) highlighted that BDS calls for freedom, justice and equality and puts the focus on the importance of people taking the initiative themselves. Ms. Baramki provided history about the importance of BDS as a tool for putting pressure on Israel. She drew comparisons between South Africa and Palestine but highlighted that Palestine has an occupation in addition to apartheid. Ms. Baramki stressed the importance of civil society taking an active role.

Mr. Baraghouti delivered a PowerPoint presentation on the growth and development of BDS beginning with its history in July 2005 from civil society. He highlighted the different roles and successes of nations around the world who have adopted BDS in their countries. He highlighted the three goals of BDS: end the occupation, equal rights for those living in 1948 lands, and Right of Return for Palestinian refugees.

Ms. Masri stated, "There is a national consensus and strategy for ending the occupation which is an alternative for the negotiation track failure. BDS is an alternative because it combines public resistance and diplomatic measures to take actions to pressure Israel to end the occupation. Historically, the role of Palestinian women in resistance has been essential and has existed long before the BDS movement. Palestinian women's movement extended in the late 70's and allowed us to build strategies against occupation and broadened opportunities to participate in national programs."

Ms. Saafin described the Israeli brutal actions against Palestinians is targeted at evacuating them out of their land and proposed that resistance to occupation is legitimate: so it's the right of all Palestinians. She mentioned that BDS is a tool for resistance and a movement is established that aims to boycott Israel and to hold it accountable against the Palestinian people. Women's participation in this movement is essential.

Recommendations:

- ✓ We need to send a recommendation from this conference to the Palestinian Authority to cancel the Paris protocol. The political decision from the international level such as demolishing the Paris protocol agreement is essential.
- ✓ We need to advocate for not only the end of the occupation through BDS but to assure the "Right of Return".
- ✓ We need to create a local panel, committee or group to promote BDS internationally.
- ✓ We need to have a clear action plan that states the role of women and their roles in supporting BDS.
- ✓ We need to promote Palestinian and Arab products as our main products and boycott Israeli products whenever possible.
- ✓ To attract the support of parliaments for the BDS movement the following must be ensured:
 - Need to stop all agents importing Israeli product;
 - Quality assurance of the Palestinian products;
 - Price control of the Palestinian market.
- ✓ Boycotts should be implemented with authorities and the involvement of our governments. To ensure successful boycotts we need to demolish all protocol agreements including agreements between the Palestinian Authority and Israel that prohibit development of the Palestinian economy. The Palestinian Authority is promoting a free market which allows Israeli products to enter the Palestinian market while Palestinian products are prohibited from entering the Israeli market.

- ✓ The PA must have a monitoring system over these Palestinian products for quality assurance.
- ✓ We need to turn BDS into a culture which supports by a political decision the boycott of settlement products. It was concluded that the BDS be part of the Palestinian UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan.



Photo: YWCA of Palestine Stop Poverty Campaign

Session Three (Room 1): National and International UNSC1325 and UN Solidarity for Palestine: Present and Future

Moderator:

Name	Initials	Position/institution
Former Ambassador Hind Khoury	HK	Former Delegate General for the Palestine Liberation Organization in France

Speakers:

Name	Initials	Position/institution
Rev. Linda Jaramilo	LJ	Executive Minister of the United Church of Christ’s justice and Witness Ministers
Bishop Hope Ward	HW	President of the General Board of Global Ministers of the United Methodist Church President of Just peace
Ms. Jean Zaru	JZ	President Clerk of the Religious Society of Friends(Quakers)

This session provided space for spiritual reflection and recommendation for building, maintaining and growing solidarity for the Palestinian cause.

Rev. Jaramilo stressed the importance of listening to each other’s stories through *encuentro* or encounters. She said we must commit to sharing these stories. Rev. Jaramilo used the example of the presence of women in the bible, reminding us that they had important roles. The UNSCR 1325 is first about women showing solidarity to other women. Oppressive religious practices have been carried out for a long time. It is important to consider the “encounter” concept which is the coming together of people and realities, allowing them to feel each other’s sense of spirit. It’s about the emotion of believing one another’s story. It is the capacity to put ourselves in the others’ place. This allows accompanying each other, in joint spirit, making us able to move mountains. No doubt we are ready. Listening to stories of Palestinians and partners during this conference has changed me, much more than readings; this is the ‘encuentro’. Much more binds us together than what divides us. The stories of women here must be heard, stories of violence and injustice. In spite of the distance. We must commit that we will share one another’s story.

Bishop Hope Ward talked about how the Methodist church supports the Palestinian struggle through engaging people in the pews, students, witness visits, connecting with progressive Jewish community. Bishop Hope Ward also shared that it is difficult to achieve one advocacy position because the church is so wide. She concluded by sharing, “We may not think alike, but we love alike. This is often said in Methodist tradition.”

Ms. Zaru shared that in order to work for nonviolence you must share the truth first. Women must know their rights, universality of rights. She went on to say, “We hear ‘justice’ all the time, but when you come to the

Middle East, you see it is not only an empty slogan, but rather a cry from the heart, a cry for a new future. Our church calls us to suffer with the ones who suffer... Our lives are interrelated, like it or not“

Recommendations:

Ms. Zaru:

We must challenge current decision making processes. We must support women to challenge the power structures, by affirming shared leadership and visibility and helping the society to free itself from its practices. Women themselves reinforce power structures in their family. But power can be used in a constructive way by influencing a community into acting justly. We must avoid transferring power from one privileged person to the other. Even Israel cannot be free unless we are free.

Bishop Hope Ward:

We must bring together groups of people to understand and engage, among our 2500 members in the Methodist Church. We must engage our theological students. We must Support witness visits. We must connect in our community with reformed local Jewish community.

Rev. Jaramilo:

Our thinking must incorporate the spiritual liberation, if not our movement is no different than others.



Photos: Bishop Hope Ward, Ms. Jean Zaru, Ms. Hind Khoury, Rev. Linda Jaramillo

Session Three (Room 2) UNSCR Implementation: Challenges and Successes

Moderator:

Name	Initials	Position/institution
REV. Loren McGrail	LM	Communication Advocacy and Church Relations Officer. YWCA Palestine

Speakers:

Name	Initials	Position/institution
Ms. Marie Claude Julsaint	MC	World YWCA Global Program Manager for Violence against Women
Ms. Suhair Ramadan	SR	Women’s Right Advocacy Coordinator, YWCA of Palestine
Ms. Sara Arumugam	SA	UNSCR 1325 Program Director. YWCA of Sari lanka

This session truly engaged participants to think deeply about what UNSCR 1325 means to them and how it should be implemented. Moderator, Rev. McGrail introduced an interactive activity and asked participants to discuss at their tables two questions: What part of the 1325 is most interesting for you (peace-making, dignity, freedom, participation, decision-making) and what questions or concerns do you have for how UNSCR 1325 is being implemented? Responses included: who will make sure this is implemented? Who really understands it? Is there a party that works on it? What about women prisoners, how is this resolution going to help them?

Ms. Julsaint shared the work of the World YWCA in their UNSCR 1325 project and the challenges and success. She stressed the need for a strong women’s organization to have knowledge and commitment for leading and implementing UNSCR 1325 including involving women in the peace talks. Ms. Julsaint spoke of the importance of creating safe spaces for women to take the risks to discuss issues and work on developing the capacity of the rights holders or women in the programs to share leadership around the importance of rights. Women become leaders by sharing what they know with other women. She presented the example of the YWCA of South Sudan.

Ms. Ramadan, presented how the YWCA of Palestine has addressed UNSCR 1325 in a very unique way especially tailored to the needs of the local community. She introduced two women leaders from the refugee camps in Ramallah and Jericho, who have been involved in the UNSCR 1325 project. Women from these camps looked at violence in their own lives and struggles within their homes. They identified drug taking as a problem they commonly faced, as their daughters and sons were using drugs for recreational use within the camps. Both talked about the anti-drug campaign as a way for them to deal with violence in their homes and communities. They talked about how they were in charge of everything in the campaign including speaking with police in the community. The role of the YWCA was to encourage and support these women taking leadership in their communities.

Ms. Arumugam discussed the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Sri Lanka. She gave background of conflict between the government and the liberation tigers of Tamil Eelam. She shared how in Sri Lankan society women are still victimized by gender stereotyping and have unequal access to education. Ms. Arumugam presented the Widow's Project of the YWCA of Sri Lanka; as the conflict resulted in female headed households, who were faced with poverty, insecurity, trauma and other social issues. Through the Widow's Project, the YWCA has been able to deliver reconciliation work between the women on both sides of the conflict. Ms. Arumugam highlighted the weaknesses of the implementation such as lack of gender mainstreaming in this reconstruction period and the importance of economic and social equity. She also shared using various methods to implement UNSCR 1325 such as cultural activities, performing arts and sports that helped to promote women's participation.

Ms. Arumugam concluded by stating that, "However, in Sri Lanka there is no national action plan so it is up to women to hold each other accountable. We have to do it ourselves by building networks, coming up with a common plan and developing a road map on how to implement 1325."

Ms. Julsaint presented another view stating that, "The implementation of UNSCR 1325 is the responsibility of the government and it must be this way. Civil society should not be accountable for the implementation of UNSCR 1325."

Recommendations:

- Creating Safe spaces for women and girls is critical: the political situation requires that the program is in a room of safety, making public statements etc. can present a risk for their lives. It is necessary to form partnerships with other organizations, and in public communication not to publish their names or photos.
- Build the capacity of the rights holder (the women in the programs).
- We must work from a human rights based framework and focus on shared leadership and address the issues that affect women in their daily lives.
- We must prioritize leadership development programs for young women.
- We must protect women's rights

There must be political representation of women in the government. There must be gender mainstreaming across policies, programs and actions. We must uphold laws which protect women and prevent violence.

"As we know, women and girls remain the most vulnerable in conflict/post conflict situations compromising a significant number of the casualties and survivors, combined with enduring patriarchal structures, displacement from homes, breakdown of social networks and often extreme poverty...It is only right that women are at the decision-making table to end conflict and rebuild societies."

Marie Claude 'Julsaint, World YWCA Global Program Manager for VAW.

Session Four (Room 1) National and International Actions of Solidarity with Palestine: Present and Future

Moderator:

Name	Position/institution
Ms. Nora Kort	President of the Arab Orthodox Society

Speakers:

Name	Position/institution
Ms. Nora Carmi	Project Coordinator At Kairos Palestine
Mr. Nidal Abu Zuluf	Project Manager at the joint Advocacy Initiative – JAI (YWCA-YMCA)

This session provided a platform to present and discuss the Kairos document and the importance of faith in resisting the occupation and raising awareness of the injustice. It also presented the Olive Tree Campaign a project implemented through the YWCA and YMCA's Joint Advocacy Initiative (JAI).

Ms. Carmi presented the Kairos document which is the Christian Palestinians' call to the world about what is happening in Palestine. "It was written at this time when we wanted to see the Glory of the grace of God in this land and in the sufferings of its people. In this spirit the document requests the international community to stand by the Palestinian people who have faced oppression, displacement, suffering and clear apartheid for more than six decades. Kairos declared the Israeli occupation "a sin against God and humanity because it deprives Palestinians of their basic rights bestowed by God".

Ms. Carmi also spoke about theology and the misinterpretation of our faith, "Any use of the Bible to legitimize or support political options and positions that are based upon injustice, transform religion into human ideology or strip the Word of God of its holiness, stand against the universality of truth." Furthermore, Israel must be held accountable for its crimes.

Ms. Carmi concluded by sharing, that "Resistance is part of love. This love seeks to stop the aggression. Liberation from occupation is necessary, but is not enough to secure equal rights for women. The State needs to guarantee these rights."

Mr. Abu Zuluf, co- author of the Kairos document talked about the Olive Tree Campaign which was launched in 2002 by the Joint Advocacy Initiative (JAI) which is a joint project between YWCA of Palestine and East Jerusalem YMCA. The Olive Tree Campaign distributes olive seedlings to farmers, sponsored by individuals, YMCAs, YWCAs, churches, church related organizations, human rights organizations, as well as solidarity and advocacy groups and individuals around the world, as an act of solidarity and support to help 'Keep Hope Alive'. The farmers supported are those who suffer from the various Israeli policies that put their land and property under the threat of confiscation, and the sponsored olive trees get planted in the occupied West

Bank where olive trees have been uprooted and destroyed by the Israelis, or where fields are threatened to be confiscated by the Israeli military Occupation, or where parts of the Israeli apartheid wall and settlements are constructed on part of the land. He explained that the campaign is an educational tool, a protective tool, a prevention tool, a support tool, and an advocacy tool.

Recommendations:

Ms. Carmi:

We call on churches and theologians to be careful not to misinterpret their faith, “Any use of the Bible to legitimize or support political options and positions that are based upon injustice, transform religion into human ideology and strip the Word of God of its holiness, the universality of truth”.

Liberation from occupation is necessary, but is not enough to secure equal rights for women. We need to ensure that the State needs to guarantee these rights. What needs to be done is to do reforms beyond the legal jurisprudence; women need to fight for their rights.

Mr. Abu Zuluf:

We call for participants and the international community to participate in the campaign, either as sponsors or coming to Palestine to help farmers pick olives or plant trees and witness the consequences of occupation on Palestinian lives. This source of support is very valuable.



Photos: Ms. Nora Carmi, Ms. Nora Kort, Mr. Nidal Abu Zuluf.

Session Four (Room 2): National and International Actions of Solidarity with Palestine: Present and Future

Young Women from Conflict Countries around the World Speak out

Moderator:

Name	Position/institution
Ms. Marcia Banasko	World YWCA Communications and Program Officer

Speakers:

Name	Position/institution
Ms. Christine Winny	YWCA of South Sudan
Ms. Naheel Bazbazat	YWCA of Palestine (Jerusalem YWCA)
Ms. Sharjana Karunakaran	YWCA of Sri Lanka
Ms. Lara Nassar	YWCA of Palestine (Ramallah YWCA)



Photos: Ms. Naheel Bazbazat, Ms. Larra Nassar, Ms Sharjana Karunakaran, Ms. Marcia

This session provided insights into the lives of young women living under occupation, in conflict and post conflict countries. It is noted that in these different contexts young women and girls are vulnerable to increased risk of gender based violence including sexual abuse and assault. The movement of young women is very often restricted and their access to services including sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) is

extremely limited. Three young women from three different countries--- Palestine, Sri Lanka, and South Sudan shared their stories. It was noted that by sharing stories young women gave strength and developed new partnerships.

Ms. Banasko, the World YWCA Communications Officer asked each of the speakers various questions regarding UNSCR 1325 YWCA projects, their own personal experience in relation to living either in countries of conflict, post-conflict or under occupation. She concluded by asking them the following two questions: If you were given the opportunity to speak to your POLITICAL LEADERS and other global leaders Presidents and Prime Ministers what would you say to them? How can the international community support young women in your country in relation to UNSCR1325?

Ms. Karunakaran shared the situation in Sri Lanka and explained that the conflict was between the majority and the minority. She stressed that although Sri Lanka is now categorized as a 'post conflict country' it is still in a stage of transition and that this in itself presents various problems. The majority dominate all sectors of society and the military still occupies parts of the country. The minority haven't gotten their own land or property to live freely. As a young woman Sharjana explained that she sees how the conflict has directly impacted young women such as the war widows who now work as sex workers due to lack of employment opportunities which has pushed them into poverty. There has also been an increase in sexual violence and this in turn creates an atmosphere of fear and insecurity. She concluded by saying that conflict does not just end, from one day to the next, the government needs to promote a just settlement to end conflict.

Ms. Nassar boldly shared her reality as a young woman who was born into the occupation and how this limits her mobility and prevents her from exercising her human rights. She stated that the occupation is "not just political, it affects everything including one's social life. She went on to use the example of slavery in the United States of America stating the oppressed black men, due to their anger and frustration, mistreated black women. She expanded on this stating that women in Palestine face the occupation and the oppression put on them by men who are frustrated and see women as the weaker part. Men feel so insulted by their daily abuse, unemployment etc. so they take it out on women but women are also frustrated. She noted domestic violence, sexual harassment, and honor killings are just some of the abuses faced by Palestinian women. Ms. Nassar spoke at length about male domination and patriarchal culture which is part of Palestinian society and enforced through the occupation. Ms. Nassar concluded by stating: "Dignity is the most important aspect; you can't get anything from UNSCR 1325 without dignity. Society doesn't see women as human beings. Women are viewed as mothers, daughters, wives, and lovers, and not as human beings of their own. Therefore we should focus on ensuring and respecting women's dignity."

Ms. Bazbazat began by highlighting that Palestine is not a conflict country but a country under military occupation. She identified this as a weakness of the resolution as it focuses on conflict and war time situations and also pointed out that there is no timeframe. However, Ms. Bazbazat also noted that overall it is a strong resolution. It is the first of its kind recognizing there must be a political space for women to participate and defend their rights. She shared her own personal experience, "As a young woman I feel, like I need to feel secure, to be able to move freely without thinking of checkpoint and ID's. The occupation affects every moment of our lives. What happens with me happens to every Palestinian boy and girl.

I moved from Ramallah to Jerusalem because what would have taken me 2 hours every day to go to work, but now it only takes me 15 minutes to get to work. The checkpoints cause much suffering, controlling the way we move and even where we live. Israel came and took our land, lives and families. Also, we must not forget the women in the diaspora who are suffering”.

Via video message the YWCA of South Sudan were also able to share their story. Ms. Winny spoke of children being forced into marriage at an early age and how the conflict is increasing the risk of child marriage for young women and girls. She also highlighted how the conflict is limiting girl’s access to education due to the lack of safety when walking to school and the risk of violence, sexual assault, or harassment. She concluded by emphasizing the importance of standing in solidarity with other conflict affected countries.

Recommendations:

We must:

- Build solidarity between women’s networks in South Sudan, Palestine and Sri Lanka;
- Develop young women’s leadership and human rights programs;
- Ensure women, especially young women have access to safe spaces to discuss and share their stories;
- Work with men and boys to address gender based violence including honor killings;
- Develop programs that are culturally sensitive which address gender discrimination and patriarchal structures.

“Dignity is the most important aspect. You can’t get anything from UNSCR1325 without dignity. Society does not see women as human beings. Women are viewed as mothers, daughters, wives, and lovers—always labelled. This takes away from her being seen as a human being. We should focus on giving women her dignity.” Lara Nassar, YWCA Ramallah

Day Three: October 1, 2014

Session One: UNSCR 1325 as a Tool for Protection, Participation and Accountability: Sharing National and International Experience

Moderator:

Name	Position/institution
Ms. Susan Brennan	Vice President for the World YWCA – Australia and the Pacific

Speakers:

Name	Position/institution
Dr. Shymala Gomez	Country Director at Focus Women
Prof. Aisling Swaine	Associate Professor of Practice of International Affairs
Dr. Abla Amawi	Country Director for UN Women in Egypt

During this session national and international experiences of developing UNSCR 1325 national action plans were shared and best practices were discussed with reference to strengths and weaknesses. Professor Swaine shared the experience of Northern Ireland and also provided a global overview regarding the implementation of UNSCR 1325. She noted that accountability has been a major preoccupation after the adoption of 1325 and that there has been a push from women to pressure governments for implementation. Namely, the following measures have been adopted in the different contexts: development of national action plans (not obligatory), set of global indicators developed for States, global review and a general communication on conflict and post conflict.

Until now, there are 45 country national action plans, mostly European countries (23 countries), but also 13 African countries and others. It must be noted that the majority of national action plans are from Western Europe under their foreign office department, suggesting that they look more at what other States should do, and making recommendations to the latter for implementation of 1325, rather than looking at themselves or even looking at the issue from a global perspective. Professor Swaine raised the question whether these plans should be implemented as stand-alone or within States' development strategies. The action plans offer opportunities and risks. One of the risks is that governments become selective on what they want to include in their action plans, selecting only what suites them, which would prevent real change to happen. It is noteworthy that even though monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is essential, a number of national action plans don't have Monitoring and Evaluation tools.

Professor Swaine shared Ireland's experience stating, "It was a multi-stage process, which started with lobbying from the civil society. A government agency (CRU) responded positively to this lobby and assumed leadership: it is very important to have such an agency taking leadership to support the process. There were

then cross learning experiences with other countries, namely through conferences. Then, they drafted the plan: key actors were brought together, even though it was a challenge to determine who could legitimately represent the different groups. It is the government that ensured implementation, which really helped get things done. In terms of M&E, the production of a mid-term review (Ireland being one of the only countries to have done it) was a real example of good practice.”

Dr. Gomez shared the experience of Sri Lanka stating, “We do not currently have a national plan and even if we had one, it would probably not be implemented. In spite of that, since the notion was born, a lot of work is done on UNSCR 1325. We try to link the UNSCR 1325 with local grassroots organizations and local authorities, which is easier than working at higher levels, for the moment. We started to build relations with Ministries, more specifically; we identified what they do to see what could be worked on for UNSCR 1325. It is easier to work with the State as long as they trust you (to which relations building contributes) and as long as you avoid raising contentious issues. For instance, the Ministry of Women’s affairs came up with a widows’ policy for which local widows’ views were considered, a conference was organized, and the UN was involved to give it legitimacy, so that the policy be finalized. As there is no given implementing body for UNSCR 1325, CEDAW committee has been important in providing that function. We also conducted research, beginning in 2012 and obtained consensus on data from the different organizations.”

Dr. Amawi began by reiterating that lasting peace cannot be achieved without considering the situation of women and that the resolution will not be successful without the support of the civil society. She provided the example of Egypt wherein 1325 resolution is not well viewed because it was introduced by the previous political regime. Such contextual issues must be taken into account. Dr Amawi stressed the sense of ambiguity arising from the political context in Egypt as women organizations are unsure when parliamentary elections will be held and on an economic level the government invests heavily in the military. However, she went on to share that there is a current transformation process taking place in Egypt but it is extremely slow.

The Arab Spring revolutions marked a significant change for women but they still suffer as 21% of Egyptian women will still be illiterate by 2015. In terms of economic participation, almost 25% of unemployed are young women and these count for only 20% of workforce, compared to 50% young men. Also noteworthy is the marginalization of youth’s role in the society. Regarding sexual harassment against women, it is important to highlight that the number one country is Afghanistan and number 2 is Egypt, showing the gravity of the problem. The current government is opened to improve the situation of women in the country as: 1) a change was made to the constitution, reserving 25% of seats to women; 2) it wants to look at international experiences. 3) Amendments have been made on the law on sexual harassments but a gap remains between law and its implementation.

Recommendations:

Prof. Swaine:

To facilitate implementation, it is important to obtain that the national government assume leadership to implement the UNSCR 1325 and apply adequate Monitoring and Evaluation tools. Don't hesitate to use the guidance resources available to support the implementation of 1325.

Dr. Gomez:

We must concentrate on work with local grassroots organizations and local authorities as this can make it easier to get things going when working at higher levels is difficult. It is useful to take time to build relations with the national government to then facilitate the implementation of the resolution. Utilize CEDAW Committee to support implementation. Include men in the process. Build links with international bodies as to legitimize actions in-country. In terms of sexual violence, this is an issue from which we tend to shy away. In this case, it is important to protect the identity of those women (victims) who speak out as if their identity is revealed they will not be able to find work again.

Dr. Amawi:

It is important for Egypt to make links between its situation and what is happening in Gaza. The media can be very effective to help activate the resolution.



Photo: Dr. Abla Amawi, Dr. Shyamla Gomez



Photo: Ms. Suzan Brennan, Prof. Aisling

Session Two: UNSCR 1325 in Palestine: A Framework for Implementation

Moderator:

Name	Position/institution
Ms. Lamyia Shaladeh	Women's Center for Legal Aid and Counselling (WCLAC)

Speakers:

Name	Position/institution
Mr. Ismail Hammad	Legal Advisor of the Ministry of Women's Affairs
Ms. Aminah Abdelhaq	Coordinator of the International Campaign to Protect Palestinian Residency in Jerusalem

During this session the importance of ending the Israeli military occupation, the root cause of many of the most blatant violations and injustices perpetrated against the Palestinian people was discussed. A need for commitment to hold Israel accountable without impunity for the military occupation and its crimes against humanity and especially women was stressed. Furthermore, the session assessed the human rights' conditions in Palestine and especially called upon all nations to uphold UNSCR 1325 in relation to the security, peace and protection of women during conflicts and war times.

Ms. Abdelhaq elaborated on the International Campaign to protect Palestinian Residency in Jerusalem, which aims at mobilizing the international community to hold Israel accountable for its practices with Palestinians living in Jerusalem. Two testimonies were shared from Beit Skaria village and Al-Bustan in Silwan; sharing the realities of house demolitions, denial of construction permits, violence and harassment by settlers, displacement, acts of threats and intimidation, all aimed at revoking Jerusalem citizens' IDs. Statistics from 1967 till now show that 14,500 ID's of East Jerusalem were revoked under the allegation that these citizens are not living in the borders Israel specified as Jerusalem. More than 10,000 family reunification applications for Palestinian families are frozen in Israel. Another testimony was shared by Kifah Sayyed, a Palestinian women living in the USA who is now campaigning for the right to return as her ID has been revoked.

Mr. Hammad shared ideas for a comprehensive methodology and approach for a national Palestinian UNSCR 1325 framework. Furthermore, he identified threats through a SWOT analysis and proposed a set of strategic goals including:

- Developing protection mechanisms for girls and women: improving social services as well as legal services.
- Promoting institutional capacities to access information and services as the basis for Palestinian women steadfastness against occupation;
- Holding Israeli Occupation accountable by promoting international accountability against Israel. This needs that we improve institutional documentation of violations and methodologies for monitoring;
- Promoting women participation and their integration in local, national and international for a

- Increasing participation of women in decision-making positions to ensure equality.

Overall, Mr. Hammad stressed the importance of having all partners in the process of shaping the national framework and the need to plan for a practical framework in order to really achieve protection.

Recommendations from the Sessions on UNSCR 1325 in Palestine:

- Commit to hold Israel accountable without impunity for the military occupation and its crimes against humanity especially those against women;
- Call upon all nations to uphold UNSCR 1325 in relation to the security, peace and protection of women during conflicts and war times;
- Analyze the issue of militarization of states and how to can women deal with /address these issues.
- Establish a network of protection on the national, regional and international levels and identify role of international partners;
- Enforce accountability mechanism to uphold international law
- Unify institutional documentation of human rights violations and methodologies for monitoring to be used as a tool for advocacy.

Recommendations by audience:

- Endorse BDS as a most effective way to isolate Israel, so make international community complicit with international crimes;
- Utilize the media as a collective group of activist to raise awareness and pressure the international community to take action;
- Strategically work together as Palestinians and international activists in order to be less responsive and more proactive;
- Use documentation as an instrumental tool for advocacy and lobbying



Photo: Ms. Lamyia Shaladeh, Mr. Ismail Hammad, Ms. Aminah Abdel Haq and the women who offered testimonies

Session Three (Closing Session): Selected Donors Supporting UNSCR1325 in Palestine: Reflections, Future Expectations, Funding Policies and Strategies in Palestine

Moderator:

Name	Position/institution
Ms. Fadwa Khader	YWCA Jerusalem Board Member

Speakers:

Name	Position/institution
Mr. Tor Erik Gjerde	Head of Development Kvinna Till Kvinna Foundation
Ms. Magnea Marinosdottir	Field Representative Norwegian Church Aid
Ms. Maria Ardaji	Gender Justice Programme Coordinator UN Women
Ms. Mira Rizeq	National General Secretary of the YWCA of Palestine

This session provided a platform for reflection on the overall conference and deliberations concerning UNSCR 1325. Mr. Gjerde stressed the support in Norway for the Palestinian cause even on political level and noted that Norway can be seen in co-founding the conference. He referenced the historical process of gender inequality in his own country, sharing how when Norway gained its independence from Denmark in 1814 only men had voting rights however in 1914, 100 years later women were able to vote, resulting in Norway being one of the first countries in the world allowing women the vote. Today women make up 50% of the government. Grassroots mobilization played a key role in making all this possible and Mr. Gjerde encouraged activists to utilize social media and communications. He concluded by reflecting on a famous JFK quote, “Ask not what the country can do for you but ask what you can do for the country”, and in this regard he challenged participants to ask themselves – “What can each one of you do to improve the gender situation in Palestine?”

Ms. Marinosdottir began by congratulating the YWCA of Palestine and organizers. She presented strategies for moving forward and working together collectively. Ms. Marinosdottir stated that women’s organizations must come together and mobilize in and outside of Palestine. She also noted that training programs are essential for the understanding of UNSCR 1325 and that donors can also offer financial assistance as well as capacity building.

Ms. Ardaji shared the work of Norwegian Church Aid in relation to UNSCR 1325 and their support to women leadership programs. Ms. Ardaji stressed that women must stop being viewed as victims and the need to start being viewed as agents of change.



Photo: Ms. Fadwa Khader, Mr. Tor Erik Gjerde, Ms. Magnea Marinossdottir, Ms. Maria Ardaji



III. Highlights of the Palestinian National Action Plan

The Framework of the National Action Plan was presented by Mr. Ismail Hammad, Legal Advisor of the Ministry of Women Affairs.

This strategy aims at the unification of official and private national efforts within a framework of joint work and an agreed upon vision, a unified strategy with a clear action steps. It takes into consideration the special case of Palestine being under Occupation namely the Israeli military occupation, and the ongoing violations against Palestinian women and girls in this context.

Here is a summary of the strategies for building consensus around an NAP in Palestine:

- Promote partnership and networking between government and civil society to endorse a unified vision for the implementation of UNSCR1325 and all its components of prevention, protection, accountability and participation of Palestinian women. , This will consolidate all national efforts in the State of Palestine, represented by the Ministry of Women's Affairs and all Palestinians ministries and all the Palestinians civil society and all the women movements;
- Reach a unified national strategy (or action plan) aimed at strengthening the steadfastness of the Palestinian women in the face of the Israeli military occupation and educating Palestinian women about their rights and with tools to confront violations against them including war crimes; Provide protection to Palestinian women and girls at a national and international level - Empower the Palestinians women and girls to build their capacity to participate in political peace building and provide further educational opportunities for them to higher education in order to hold diplomatic positions.
- Support Palestinian women and girls to participate in all levels of decision making from the local to the national level.



Objectives and Proposed Policies and interventions for the Palestinian National Action Plan

<p>Overall Goal:</p> <p>Protection, Accountability and Participation</p>
<p>The First Strategic Objective: Protection</p> <p>To develop protection mechanisms for Palestinian women and girls who are victims of violence of the Israeli occupation.</p>
<p>The first policy:</p> <p>Improve the quality of social, health and legal support for women and girls who are subjected to violence by the occupation</p>
<p>The second policy:</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of institutional and individuals for the empowerment of women and girls who are subjected to the violence of the military occupation and are denied access to information</p>
<p>The third policy</p> <p>Strengthen the elements of the steadfastness of the Palestinian women and girls in the face of the occupation through economic empowerment</p>
<p>The Second Strategic Objective: Accountability</p> <p>The accountability of the military occupation in accordance with international and regional laws</p>
<p>The first policy:</p> <p>Activate the regional and international accountability mechanisms of the occupation in regard to violations against Palestinian women and girls.</p>
<p>The second policy:</p> <p>Build the capacity of organizations working on mechanisms of monitoring and documentation of violations by the occupation against women and</p>
<p>The Third Strategic Objective: Participation</p> <p>To promote the participation of Palestinian women and their integration in policy making decisions and levels at the national and international level</p>
<p>The first policy:</p> <p>Support leadership development of Palestinian women to increase their representation on the level of government and diplomatic representation as well as various political frameworks.</p>
<p>The second policy</p> <p>Promote and support the representation of women in decision making positions and ensuring equal opportunities in different positions.</p>
<p>The third policy:</p> <p>Activate the role of women in maintaining civil peace and promoting national unity concepts and values.</p>
<p>The fourth policy:</p> <p>Increase the representation and participation of Palestinian women in the mechanisms of international and regional bodies working on international peace and security.</p>





YWCA Young Women Fashion Show and Palestinian Music for closing ceremony by Edward Said- National Conservatory of Music



ANNEXES

Annex I

The Conference Program

09:30 – 11:00 CONFERENCE OPENING CEREMONY AND OPENING SPEECH

Master of Ceremonies:

Ms. May Amireh, Vocational Training Center Supervisor, YWCA of Jerusalem

- Introduction
- National Anthem - State of Palestine
- Moment of Silence in Commemoration of Palestinian Martyrs

Ms. Mira Rizeq, National General Secretary, YWCA of Palestine

- Opening Speech
- YWCA Documentary

Launching of “The Fabric of Our Lives”

10:00 – 10:30 OFFICIAL WELCOMING SPEECHES

- Ms. Abla Nasir, National President, YWCA of Palestine
- Ms. Marie-Claude Julsaint, Global Program Manager for Violence against Women at the World YWCA
- Dr. Haifa Agha, Minister of Women’s Affairs – State of Palestine
- Dr. Vera Baboun, Mayor of Bethlehem
- Ms. Intisar al-Wazir, President of the General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW)

10:30 – 11:00 KEYNOTE SPEECHES

- Prof. Richard Falk, former United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the Palestinian Territories (Recorded Message)
- Mr. Fredrik Glad-Gjernes, International Director, YWCA-YMCA Global (Y-Global Norway)
- Dr. Saeb Ereikat, Member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)

11:30- 13:30 PLENARY SESSIONS 1

THE POLITICAL, LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CONTEXT OF THE STATE OF PALESTINE: PRESENT AND FUTURE

- 11:30 - 11:35 *Moderator: Mr. Shawan Jabarin, General Director of Al-Haq*
- 11:35 - 11:55 The OPT Legal System in Light of all Peace Treaties: Dr. Jonathan Kuttub, Co-founder of Al-Haq
- 11:55 - 12:20 Human Rights Violations within the Framework of Occupation: Mr. Raji Sourani, Director and co-founder of the Palestine Center for Human Rights in Gaza
- 12:20 - 12:40 the Future of the State of Palestine within Local and International Commitments: Dr. Mamdouh Aker, General Commissioner of the Palestinian Independent Commission for Human Rights
- 12:40 - 13:30 Questions and Discussions

15:30 - 17:00 PLENARY SESSION 2

NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR UNSCR 1325 IN PALESTINE: VISION AND EXPERIENCES

- 15:30 - 15:35 *Moderator: Ms. Mona al-Khalili, General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW)*
- 15:35 - 15:50 Palestinian Vision for the UNSCR 1325: Protection, Participation and Accountability: Ms. Rima Nazzal, General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW)
- 15:50 - 16:05 Tools and Action Plans for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Palestine: Ms. Najwa

Yaghi, Project Manager at the Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)

- 16:05 - 16:20 Tools and Action Plans for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Palestine: Ms. Soraida Hussein, General Director of the Women's Affairs Technical Committee (WATC)
- 16:20 - 17:00 Questions and Discussions

17:30- 19:00 PLENARY SESSION 3

OCCUPATION AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

- 17:30 - 17:35 *Moderator: Ms. Maha Abu Dayyeh, Founder and General Director of the Women Center for Legal Aid and Counseling (WCLAC)*
- 17:35– 18:00 Violence Against Women in Palestine: Implications of the Israeli Occupation: Dr. Muhammad M Haj-Yahia, Professor, Paul Baerwald School of Social Work and Social Welfare at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- 18:00 - 18:30 Military Occupation, Trauma and the Violence of Exclusion, "Trapped Bodies and Lives": Dr. Nadera Kevorkian, Professor at the Faculty of Law - Institute of Criminology and the School of Social Work and Public Welfare at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
- 18:30 - 19:00 Questions and Discussions

09:00- 11:00 PLENARY SESSION 1

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF PALESTINIAN WOMEN: VISION AND TOOLS

- 9:00 - 09:05 *Moderator: Ms. Abla Sa'adat, Vice-President of the Women's Affairs Technical Committee (WATC)*
- 09:05 - 09:20 General Framework for the Political Participation of Palestinian Women through the Different Eras of the National Liberation: Ms. Samia Bamieh, Member of the Women's Affairs Technical Committee (WATC) and the National Committee to Implement UNSCR 1325
- 09:20 - 09:35 Critical View on Women's Participation in Political Parties in Palestine: Ms. Zahira Kamal, General Secretary of the Palestinian Democratic Union Party
- 09:35 - 09:50 Palestinian Women and Electoral Laws in relation to the Palestinian National Assembly, Legislative Council and Local Councils: Ms. Rabiha Diab, former Minister of Women's Affairs
- 09:50 – 10:05 Challenges and Opportunities facing Palestinian Women in relation to Political Participation inside Israel (in 1948 Palestinian land): Ms. Aida Touma Suleiman, founder of Women Against Violence
- 10:05- 11:00 Questions and Discussions

11:30- 13:30 PLENARY SESSION 2

BDS AS A TOOL FOR PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- 11:30 – 11:35 *Moderator: Ms. Haifa Baramki, Vice President of the National Board, YWCA of Palestine*
- 11:35 – 12:00 Global and National Campaign for Boycott, Sanctions and Divestment: A Model for Global Participation and Accountability: Mr. Omar Barghouti, co-founder of the Palestinian Campaign for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel (PACBI) and the Palestinian Civil Society Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) campaign against Israel
- 12:00 - 12:20 Palestinian Women and the Israeli Boycott Campaign - Successes and Challenges: Ms. Majida Masri, Coordinator of the Ministry of Social Affairs' National Committee of the Women Campaign for Boycotting Israeli Goods
- 12:20 - 12:40 National Policies needed to support the BDS: Ms. Khitam Saafin, President of the Union of the Palestinian Women's Committees

15:00- 16:30 PANEL WORKSHOPS – SIMULTANEOUS

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS FOR UNSCR1325 AND UN SOLIDARITY YEAR FOR PALESTINE: PRESENT AND FUTURE

ROOM 1

Moderator: Former Ambassador Hind Khoury, Former Delegate General of the Palestine Liberation Organization in France

- Women Justice through the Uniting of Souls: Rev. Linda Jaramillo, Executive Minister of the United Church of Christ's Justice and Witness Ministries
- Loving Alike: Women Striving for Peace in the Wesleyan Tradition: Bishop Hope Ward, President of the General Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church; President of Just peace
- The Role of Women in Church, Justice and Witness: Ms. Jean Zaru, Presiding Clerk of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)

ROOM 2

Moderator: Rev. Loren McGrail, Communications/ Advocacy and Church Relations Officer, YWCA of Palestine

- UNSCR Implementation: World YWCA Strategies, Challenges and Successes: Ms. Marie-Claude Julsaint, World YWCA Global Program Manager for Violence Against Women
 - YWCA of Palestine Strategies, Challenges and Successes for Implementation of UNSCR1325: Ms. Suhair Ramadan, Women's Rights Advocacy Coordinator, YWCA of Palestine the Situation of Women in Sri Lanka and the Implementation of UNSCR1325: Ms. Sarah Arumugam, UNSCR 1325 Program Director, YWCA of Sri Lanka
- 16:00 – 16:30 Questions and Discussions 16:00 – 16:30 Questions and Discussions

17:00- 18:30 PANEL WORKSHOPS - SIMULTANEOUS

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS OF SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE: PRESENT AND FUTURE

ROOM 1

Moderator: Ms. Nora Kort, President of the Arab Orthodox Society

- Kairos working for Women and Justice: Ms. Nora Carmi, Project Coordinator at Kairos Palestine
 - Olive Tree Campaign: Model for International Solidarity: Mr. Nidal Abu Zuluf, Project Manager at the Joint Advocacy Initiative – JAI (YWCA/ YMCA)
- Moderator: Ms. Marcia Banasko, World YWCA Communications and Program Officer*
- Young Women from Conflict Countries around the world speak out
- 18:00 – 18:30 Questions and Discussions 18:00 – 18:30 Questions and Discussions

09:00- 11:00 PLENARY SESSION 1

UNSCR 1325 AS A TOOL FOR PROTECTION, PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY: SHARING NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES

ROOM 2

- 09:00 - 09:10 *Moderator: Ms. Susan Brennan, Vice President of the World YWCA - Australia*
- 09:10 - 09:30 Implementing UNSCR 1325 in Sri Lanka: Ms. Shyamala Gomez, Country Director at FOKUS Women
- 09:30 - 09:50 Sharing Global Experiences of National Action Plans: Prof. Aisling Swaine, Associate Professor of Practice of International Affairs (Women, Security and Development) at the Elliott School of International Affairs
- 09:50 - 10:10 The Experience of Egypt in the Implementation of UNSCR 1325: Dr. Abla Amawi, Country Director for UN Women in Egypt
- 10:10- 11:00 Questions and Discussions

11:30- 13:30 PLENARY SESSION 2

UNSCR1325 IN PALESTINE: A FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- 11:30 - 11:35 *Moderator: Ms. Lamyia Shalaldeh, Women's Center for Legal Aid and Counseling (WCLAC)*
- 11:35 - 12:00 Stage Interviews with ex-prisoners, refugees, women victims of home demolitions, women who lost their residency rights, and women farmers behind the wall. Interviewer: Ms. Aminah Abdelhaq, Coordinator of the International Campaign to Protect Palestinian Residency in Jerusalem
- 12:00 - 12:30 Presenting the Palestinian National Framework for UNSCR1325: Priorities, Strategies and Action Steps with Representatives of UN SCR1325 National Committee: Mr. Ismail Hammad, Legal Advisor of the Ministry of Women's Affairs
- 12:30 - 13:30 Questions and Discussions

15:00 - 17:30 PLENARY SESSION 3

CLOSING SESSION (PLENARY)

- 15:00 - 15:05 *Moderator: Ms. Fadwa Khader, YWCA Jerusalem Board Member*
 - 15:05 - 16:10 Selected Donors Supporting UNSCR1325 in Palestine: Reflections, Future Expectations, Funding Policies and Strategies in Palestine:
 - Norwegian Representative Office: Mr. Tor Erik Gjerde, Head of Development
 - Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation: Ms. Magnea Marinósdóttir, Field Representative
 - Norwegian Church Aid: Ms. Maria Ardaji, Gender Justice Program Coordinator
 - 16:10 - 16:45 Questions and Discussions
 - 16:45 - 17:30 Conference Closing Statement: Ms. Mira Rizeq, National General Secretary of the YWCA of Palestine
- Responses and Reflections: Members of Conference Drafting Committee

Annex II

Conference Speakers and Moderators



Mira Rizeq is the National General Secretary of the YWCA of Palestine (since 2006) and was board member at the YWCA in different capacities including as National President. Ms. Rizeq has filled in significant development positions in her career. She was Deputy Director for Save the Children USA, Team Leader of the UNDP/LRDP Project, and she was Director of Operations for the World Bank NGO Trust Fund Project in Palestine managed by the Welfare Association Consortium. Ms. Rizeq got her first graduate degree from the USA and her second graduate degree from the International Institute of Social Studies in The Hague, Netherlands. She is presently one of the International board members within the Middle East/Europe region of the Global Ministries in the USA and serves on several boards of local women and human rights institutions.



Abba Nasir is the National President of the YWCA of Palestine and was previously the National General Secretary of the YWCA of Palestine. Prior to that, she directed two educational institutes; one was the Friends Girls School in Ramallah, and the other was Tamer Institute for Community Education. Ms. Nasir has a graduate degree from Harvard Graduate School of Education in the USA in the area of Human Development and Counseling. She is an active member in the community and serves on a number of boards of nongovernmental organizations. Ms. Nasir is currently the manager and owner of two family businesses in the area of hospitality services.



Marie-Claude Julsaint is the World YWCA Global Program Manager for Violence Against Women and oversees the organization's participation and advocacy at the UN Human Rights Council and CEDAW, and supervises the UNSCR 1325 project in conflict and post conflict countries. She previously worked for Sentinelles, a Swiss NGO, as Program Officer for the Noma Program in Burkina Faso and Niger. Ms. Julsaint holds a Master's degree in International Relations from the Graduate Institute of International Relations in Geneva, and a Master's degree in Development Studies from the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL) in Lausanne. Fluent in Haitian Creole, French and English, Ms. Julsaint has a passion for women's rights and extensive knowledge in International Human Rights Law.



Dr. Haifa Al-Agha is the current Minister of Women's Affairs. She obtained her PhD in educational studies from Oklahoma State University in 1991 and stayed at OSU to work in the college of education. After returning to Palestine, she worked as a resident of the faculty of education and as a lecturer for the psychology department at al-Aqsa University in Gaza. Ms. Al Agha has worked as the director of internal control for the Ministry of Education, as well as general director of the internal monitoring department in the Ministry of Health and as the Palestinian Authority Education Ministry's director general in the Gaza Strip.



Vera Baboun was elected President of the Bethlehem Municipal Council in October 2012, to be the first woman to occupy the post of Mayor of Bethlehem since its inception. She holds the position of Secretary-General of the Association of the Palestinian Local Authorities APLA, vice president of global coordination of local authorities in the Mediterranean CIELM, and member of the Joint Council for the Arab- South American Relations. She holds a master degree in American Ethnic literature, and is a candidate for a doctorate degree in the same faculty. Mayor Baboun is an authorized researcher in the network GRACE for gender research for women's empowerment in the Middle East through the use of information technology. Prior to her election, Mayor Baboun worked as a lecturer at Bethlehem University - Department of English Language and Literature, and the Dean of Student Affairs at the university for many years. She is as well member of a number of non-profit associations in Palestine.



Intissar al-Wazir is a former member of the Palestinian National Council and a former PNA Minister. She joined the Fatah organization in 1959, becoming the party's first female member. She has a bachelor's degree in history from Damascus University. Ms. al-Wazir co-founded the General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW), where she later served as Secretary-General and currently serves as President. Ms. Al-Wazir was born in Gaza City.



Prof. Richard Falk is a professor emeritus of international law at Princeton University. He is the author/co-author of 20 books and the editor/co-editor of another 20 volumes. In 2008, the United Nations Human Rights Council appointed him as a United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories. Professor Falk is a political activist and the director of the “Global Climate Change, Human Security, and Democracy” project at the University of California, Santa Barbara.



Fredrik Glad-Gjernes is the International Director of the YWCA/YMCA Global (Y-Global) in Norway. He has degrees in Management (University of Manchester), Theology (Volda College), and Development (Oslo College). Mr. Glad-Gjernes previously worked as teacher (1993-1992), Change maker (1999-1993), and at the Norwegian Church Aid (2011-2000). He is passionate about the Stop Poverty Campaign, and believes in working towards achieving just peace in the Holy Land.



Shawan Jabarin is the General Director of Al-Haq, a human rights NGO, and Vice President of the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH). Mr. Jabarin was appointed to the Human Rights Watch Middle East Advisory Board and was elected as a Commissioner for the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ). He is a recipient of the Reebok Human Rights Award in 1990 for his defense of the freedom of expression and human rights. Mr. Jabarin was the first Palestinian to be recognized by Amnesty International as a “prisoner of conscience” after having spent seven years under administrative detention in Israeli jails without charge or trial. He received his BA in Sociology from Birzeit University and an LLM in International Human Rights Law from the National University of Ireland, Galway.



Dr. Jonathan Kuttab is a leading Palestinian human rights lawyer and peace activist. He is co founder of Al Haq, Sabeel Ecumenical Liberation Theology Center, and the Palestinian Center for the Study of Nonviolence. Raji Sourani is known as the most prominent human rights lawyer based in the Gaza Strip. He was a recipient of the Robert K. Kennedy Human Rights Award, was an Amnesty International Prisoner of Conscience, and was co-awarded the Right Livelihood Award.



Dr. Mamdouh Aker is a medical doctor, human rights advocate and political activist. He has a degree in Medicine (MBBCh) from Cairo University (1969), General Surgery (FRCS) from the Royal College in Edinburgh (1977), and Urology from King’s College Hospital in London (1981). Dr. Aker is founding member of the Palestinian Independent Commission for Human Rights, board member of the Welfare Association, vice chairman of the board of trustees of Birzeit University, as well as chairman of the board of the Palestinian Center for Policy Research and Strategic Studies (Masarat). He is a contributor to many civil society activities and a prominent member of relevant institutions and working groups including the Palestinian Consultative Anti- Corruption Commission, the Coalition for Accountability and Integrity (AMAN), and the Palestinian Institute for the Study of Democracy (Muwatin). Dr. Aker joined the Palestinian delegation to the Peace Conference in Madrid in 1991, and was member of the negotiations team in Washington between 1993-1991.



Mona al-Khalili is member of the General Secretariat of the General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW), and is the Union’s Treasurer and Head of the Media Unit. Ms. Khalili is member of the National Council of the Palestinian Liberation Council, and member of the Central Political Bureau for Women of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.



Rima Nazzal is member of the secretariat of the General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW), and member of the Palestinian National Council (PNC). She earned a bachelor’s degree in Accounting from the University of Damascus, and worked for the Governorate of Nablus in multiple capacities including as Director of the Department of Women. She was arrested by the Israeli Occupation forces in 1969, and returned to her homeland, Palestine in 1996 after forced deportation that lasted for 27 years. Ms. Nazzal was married to former Secretary of the Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine, Khaled Nazzal, who was assassinated in Greece in 1986 by Israeli Mossad agents. Ms. Nazzal is a writer and

journalist, and writes a weekly column for Al-Ayyam newspaper. She is a member of the Palestinian national coalition as well as commission of the UNSCR 1325, and had a key role in formulating the first premises of the resolution and highlighting its significance in the case of Palestine, issued by the Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) in 2004.



Najwa Sandouka-Yaghi is Project Manager at the Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH). She started her career in Gaza with a focus on issues related to democracy, community building, and women empowerment. She has a diploma of Higher Education from Al-Azhar University, and a Bachelor of Arts in Arabic Language from Birzeit University. Since 2007, Ms. Sandouka-Yaghi has been working towards the national implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Palestine, and is a strong believer that the resolution is significant for Palestine as it serves as a tool for the protection as well as participation of women in decision-making roles



Soraida Hussein, born in Colombia in 1962, is the General Director of the Women's Affairs Technical Committee (WATC). She studied at Santa Catalina School and San Jose in Bogota, moved to Palestine at the age of 15, and graduated from Dar Al Tifl Al Arabi in Jerusalem. Ms. Hussein received her Master's (LL.M) degree in Law and Development from the University of Warwick in the UK (1996). Prior to her leadership position at WATC, she headed the research and documentation unit at the Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling (WCLAC) (2010-1994). She is board Treasurer of Al Kamandjati Institute for Music, and member of the General Assembly at the Women's and Family Affairs Center in Nablus. Ms. Hussein is a human rights activist and regional trainer on violence against women, political participation, leadership concepts and skills, and gender. Ms. Hussein was chosen in 2004 as the main character for a film produced by the Canadian Film Board under the title "Soraida; a Woman from Palestine".



Maha Abu Dayyeh is Founder and General Director of the Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling (WCLAC), a Palestinian not for profit organization dedicated to the promotion of the social and legal status of Palestinian women. She is member of the high level advisory group for the global study on fifteen years of implementation of UNSCR 200(1325), undertaken by UN Women. Ms. Abu Dayyeh is the former Director and later Chair of the Jerusalem Legal Aid Centre; the first organization to provide legal assistance to Palestinians in Israeli jails. She serves on the board of directors of Equality Now, a Women's Human Rights Organization working at the global level, where she had previously served as President, and is Commissioner in the Independent Commission for Human Rights in the Palestinian Territory. She is also on the global advisory committee of "Stop Rape in Conflict." She served on the boards of various Palestinian human rights, peace and women's rights organizations. Ms. Abu Dayyeh is recipient of the 2002 Ms. Woman of the year award.



Dr. Muhammad M. Haj-Yahia, Ph.D., earned his doctoral degree in social work from the University of Minnesota, and is currently Gordon Brown Chair and Professor of Social Work, at the Paul Baerwald School of Social Work and Social Welfare, at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. His research areas include: rates, risk factors, and mental health consequences of violence against women; beliefs about wife beating; psychological effects of child abuse and neglect; child sexual abuse; children in war areas; mental health consequences of youth exposure to community violence; and the socio-cultural and socio-political contexts of child maltreatment and violence against women. He has trained and supervised many groups working with victims of violence by intimate partners, and for adults who had experienced sexual abuse in childhood, as well as professionals who work with abused and neglected children and with abusive parents. Prof. Haj-Yahia serves on the editorial board of several journals, and is on the board of several human rights organizations and academic councils.



Dr. Nadera Shalhoub-Kevorkian is the Lawrence D. Biele Chair in Law at the Faculty of Law-Institute of Criminology and the School of Social Work and Public Welfare at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. She is the Director of the Gender Studies Program at Mada al-Carmel, the Arab Center for Applied Social Research in Haifa. Dr. Shalhoub- Kevorkian's research focuses on law, society and crimes of abuse of power, and she is well-known for her studies of crimes of femicide and other forms of gendered violence, crimes of abuse of power in settler colonial contexts, surveillance, securitization

and social control, and trauma and recovery in militarized and colonized zones. She has published articles in multi-disciplinary fields and is the author of a good number of relevant books, the upcoming one being a Cambridge University Press publication entitled "Security Theology, Surveillance and the Politics of Fear." Dr. Shalhoub-Kevorkian is a prominent feminist activist and anti-violence advocate residing in the old city of Jerusalem where she engages in direct actions and critical dialogue to end the inscription of power over Palestinian children's lives, spaces of death, and women's birthing bodies and lives.



Samia Bamieh is a respected leader involved for over thirty years at the community level as well as the governmental one in defending national rights and women rights. She serves on the board of the Women's Affairs Technical Committee (WATC) and on the National Committee to Implement UNSCR 1325. Ms. Bamieh, former Ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, headed the European Affairs and the UN and International organizations department. She was one of the founders as well as vice-chair of the Interministerial Committee for the Advancement of Women, and member of the National Constitutional Consultative Committee. She served as member of the General Secretariat of the General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW) and was part of its leadership in its different Diaspora branches. Ms. Bamieh has had an active role in conflict resolution based on International law; strongly believing that women voices should be incorporated in any negotiated peace. She had leadership roles in high-level global events including the Vienna International Conference on Women Leaders networking for Peace and Security in the Middle East, among others. Ms. Bamieh was selected by the Joan B.Krock Institute for Peace and Justice as one of the 2007 Women Peacemakers.



Abla Remawi Sa'adat is Vice-President of the Women's Affairs Technical Committee (WATC). She received her degree in Business from Bethlehem University and worked in Al Rashidieh School and later on in the Ministry of Local Government. Ms. Sa'adat is founder and member of the Executive Committee at the Union of Palestinian Women, and member of the Administrative Council of the Cooperatives Union. She is also the President of Zayzafuneh, an association for children. Ms. Sa'adat is a stateswoman, human and women rights advocate, an advocate for international law, justice and peace, and wife of long-term political prisoner, Ahmad Sa'adat, the General Secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.



Zahira Kamal is the General Secretary of the Palestinian Democratic Union party. She was the first Minister of Women's Affairs in the Palestinian cabinet. She is a board member of several organizations, including the Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling (WCLAC), the International Women's Commission for a Just and Sustainable Palestinian- Israeli Peace, and the Women Studies Centre in Jerusalem. She was one of three women who participated in the early 90s negotiations. Ms. Kamal was a founding member of the Palestinian Federation of Women's Action Committee. She has written articles and studies on women's empowerment, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and the role of women in society.



Rabiha Diab is the Former Minister of Women's Affairs. She is the President of the Association of Women Committees for Social Work. She is one of the founders of the Women's Affairs Technical Committee (WATC). She has a bachelor's degree in Sociology and Social Service. Ms. Diab was a Council Member of the Palestinian Legislative Council, Assistant Undersecretary of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Regional Member of the Advisory Council of the Fatah movement, and a Fatah Revolutionary Council Member. Ms. Rabiha Diab is a feminist and served many years of her life in Israeli jails and in detention as a result of her political and social activism. She has authored papers about the status of women in Palestine and their participation in the decision-making process.



Aida Touma Suleiman is a political and peace activist, and one of the founders of Women against Violence. She is Chief Editor of Al-Ittihad Newspaper, the only Arabic language daily newspaper based in the 1948 areas. Ms. Touma Suleiman is co-founder of the Working Group for Equality in Personal Status Issues, co-founder of the Working Group on Status of Palestinian Women in Israel, and co-founder of Al-Badeel Coalition. She is active in the international arena, defending the rights of

Palestinian society and Palestinian women.



Haifa Baramki is Vice President of the YWCA of Palestine, former President of the Ramallah YWCA, and member of the World YWCA board of directors. She is also a Council member of PUGWASH Conferences on Science and World Affairs. Ms. Baramki has a B.A. in Social Work from the American Lebanese University, and a M.Ed. in Administration, Planning and Social Policy from Harvard University. She started her professional life as a teacher in Palestinian Refugee Camps in the Gaza Strip before she moved to Birzeit College and later to Birzeit University, where she worked first in the field of teaching and later in the field of administration. Her key areas of expertise include management and administration, systems and institutional building, adult professional continuing education, vocational education and training, strategic planning, and organizational development. Major positions that she held included Registrar and Director of Admissions of Birzeit University, and Director of the Center for Continuing Education. Born and raised in Gaza, Ms. Baramki currently lives in Ramallah.



Omar Barghouti is an independent Palestinian researcher and human rights activist. He is a co-founder of the Palestinian Campaign for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel (PACBI) and the Palestinian Civil Society Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) campaign against Israel. He is a Research Fellow at the International Institute of Social Studies in The Hague. He holds a bachelor's and master's degrees in electrical engineering from Columbia University, NY, and a master's in philosophy (ethics). He is the author of, *BDS: The Global Struggle for Palestinian Rights*. His commentaries and interviews have appeared in the *New York Times*, the *Guardian*, *Huffington Post*, *As-Safir*, and on *Bloomberg*, *CNN*, *BBC*, among others.



Majida Masri is member of the Palestinian National Council (PNC) and member as well as leader of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP). Ms. Masri was born in Haifa, lived and finished her secondary school in Nablus, and pursued her education in Cairo, Egypt from the science faculty with a degree in chemistry. She enrolled in the Arab Nationalist Movement in Nablus at a very early age, and had an active role in the national political struggle as well as in the women's movement and social union work in Cairo, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine. She returned to her homeland, Palestine in 1996 after forced deportation that lasted for 28 years. Ms. Masri was Minister of Social Affairs for four consecutive years (2013-2009) and is coordinator of the national committee of the women campaign for boycotting Israeli goods, and former coordinator of the women's committee to resist normalization (in Jordan).



Khitam Saafin is member of the General Secretariat of the General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW), President of the Union of Palestinian Women's Committees, member of the Palestinian BDS National Committee (BNC) since its early days, member of the National Committee for Women's Employment, member of the Preparatory Committee for the Palestinian Economic and Social Council, as well as member of the Palestinian National Council. Ms. Saafin was a student activist in the early 80s and has had leadership roles in the founding of several national institutions. She has also worked in the field of education and supervised various women's rights programs.



Hind Khoury is former Ambassador and was Delegate General of the Palestine Liberation Organization in France from 2006 until 2010. She studied Economics at Birzeit University and the American University of Beirut, and Management at Boston University. She worked at the United Nations Development Program and other international development organizations. She was Minister of Jerusalem Affairs in the Palestinian National Authority. Ms. Khoury is active in Palestinian domestic and international affairs, and currently serves on the board of a number of local organizations including the Bible College in Bethlehem, ARIJ, the Arab Thought Forum and AMAN. Though retired from public office she pursues political and socio-economic developments in Palestine and the region and often intervenes in the media and in conferences on the matter.



The Rev. M. Linda Jaramillo is Executive Minister of the United Church of Christ's Justice and Witness Ministries, responsible for the churches work on human rights and social, racial, and economic justice. She is a former President and Vice-President of the Council for Hispanic Ministries. Rev. Jaramillo has

over 30 years of management experience working with county, state, and federally funded programs in Oregon, including migrant services, child welfare, and violence prevention. She received a Master of Divinity degree from UCC-related Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, California.



Bishop Hope Morgan Ward is the United Methodist Bishop leading 800 churches in the eastern half of the state of North Carolina. She is president of the General Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church and president of Just peace: the Conflict Transformation Center of the United Methodist Church. Her commitment to Palestine includes visits with women working together for peace, presence at checkpoints, leading groups learning in Palestine and Israel, and advocacy in the United States.



Jean Zaru has been a leader in the Palestinian Quaker community and a pioneer for women's equality. She has been instrumental in the establishment of the Friends International Center in Ramallah, and was a founding member and vice-chair of Sabeel, the Ecumenical Palestinian Liberation Theology Center in Jerusalem. Ms. Zaru has been board member of the YWCA from 1976 to 1990 in different capacities, and has been President of the Board several times. She was also Vice President of the World YWCA from 1991-1987. Ms. Zaru is the author of the influential book, «Occupied with Nonviolence: A Palestinian Woman Speaks» and is actively involved with the World Council of Churches



Rev. Loren McGrail is mission personnel for Global Ministries of the United Church of Christ and Disciples of Christ. She is the Communications/Advocacy and Church Relations Officer at the YWCA of Palestine, where she also coordinates the advocacy project "Fabric of Our Lives." Rev. McGrail was an Ecumenical Accompanier with the World Council of Churches' Ecumenical Accompaniment Program in Palestine and Israel in 2011. She also serves on the steering committee of the United Church of Christ Israel/Palestine Network.



Suhair N. Ramadan has a B.A. in Psychology and a Master's degree in Social work. She worked as a therapist at the Palestinian Counseling Center, with a focus on advocating for women's rights and mental health particularly for Palestinian youth and family. Ms. Suhair Ramadan is the Women's Rights Advocacy Coordinator at the YWCA of Palestine.



Sarah Arumugam is an attorney at law and a human rights activist. Currently, she is the Program Director for the YWCA of Sri Lanka. Her focus is on developing the capacity of young women, helping them to claim their rights, supporting them in improving their economic status, and advocating for and implementing UNSCR 1325 in Sri Lanka.



Nora Kort is President of the Arab Orthodox Society and ATTA Services, two Palestinian humanitarian and development organizations in Jerusalem with mandate throughout the Palestinian Territories. Ms. Kort headed the Welfare Sector of the Jerusalem Strategic Multi-sector Development study at the Office of the Palestinian President, and is member of the Higher Palestinian National Committee of the Elderly. A social and woman activist, enterpriser and founder of WUJOURD museum of collective memory in the Old City of Jerusalem, Ms. Kort is also a Community Development Consultant and one of the coauthors of the Palestinian Kairos Document.



Nora Carmi is Project Coordinator at Kairos Palestine and has had an influential role in Community Development and Women's Programs at the YWCA, Sabeel Ecumenical Liberation Theology Center, and Kairos Palestine. A speaker at local and international conferences within church and political circles worldwide, Ms. Carmi advocates for and strives relentlessly towards achieving a just peace starting from Palestine/Israel.



Nidal Abu Zuluf is the Program Manager of the Joint Advocacy Initiative of the East Jerusalem YMCA and the YWCA of Palestine. During the first Palestinian Intifada in 1987 he was engaged in the tax

disobedience in Beit Sahour and was detained by the Israeli occupying authorities as a result. He is member of the Defense for Children International, and the Palestinian Center for Rapprochement between people. Mr. Abu Zuluf is also founder of the Palestine Youth Ecumenical Movement, member of the Palestine/Israel Ecumenical Forum of the World Council of Churches, member at the National Coalition of Christian Organizations in Palestine, and co-author of the Palestinian Kairos Document.



Marcia Banasko is the World YWCA Communications and Program Officer engaging in various global advocacy platforms such as the UN Commission on the Status of Women, UN Human Rights Council, Bali Global Youth Forum and Council of Europe. She has worked in the areas of human rights, gender equality, sexual reproductive health and rights and migration. Ms. Banasko has extensive grassroots experience and has worked on campaigning and implementing development programs in Ireland, UK, Portugal, Turkey and India. Ms. Banasko holds a Degree in International Development and Latin American Studies and plans to complete a Masters in Conflict Resolution.



Susan Brennan is a barrister practicing in planning and environment law. Between 2007 and 2011, she served as President of the World YWCA and is now Vice President for the Pacific region on the World YWCA Board. In 1999, Ms. Brennan came to Palestine on a witness visit with the YWCA before the World Council meeting of the YWCA in Cairo. She is Director of Action Aid Australia, which supports work in Palestine. She was appointed Senior Counsel in 2013.



Shyamala Gomez is currently the Country Director at FOKUS Women, a women's organization based in Colombo. Ms. Gomez taught law at the Faculty of Law, University of Colombo and was also the Gender Advisor to the UN Office of the Resident Coordinator in Colombo. She served as Senior Program Officer, Women and Housing Rights at the Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE) for many years. She has written and published extensively in the areas of violence against women, masculinities, rights of migrant workers, land rights of women, women, peace and security and more generally on women's rights. A Fulbright Scholar, she has an LLB from the University of Colombo and a Masters in Law from Georgetown University, Washington DC.



Dr. Aisling Swaine is an Associate Professor of Practice of International Affairs, focusing on women, security, and development, at the George Washington University, Washington DC. She is also a Visiting Fellow at the Transitional Justice Institute, University of Ulster. Dr. Swaine received her Ph.D. from the School of Law, University of Ulster, Northern Ireland, and her B.A and MSc. in Humanitarian Assistance from University College Dublin. She currently teaches and researches on issues of gender and armed conflict, violence against women and the women, peace and security agenda. Previously, Dr. Swaine spent 14 years working with international organizations at field levels (in conflict-affected countries in Africa and South East Asia) and independent consultancy and technical advisory roles at global levels.



Dr. Abla Amawi is the Country Director for UN Women in Egypt. Previously she was Governance Team Leader at UNDP in Palestine and Capacity Development Practice Team Leader at the UNDP Regional Center in Cairo and Beirut. Prior to UNDP, she served as a visiting assistant professor at the Center for Contemporary Arab Studies at Georgetown University, Randolph-Macon College (USA), and the Applied Science University (Jordan), and functioned as a development policy advisor to Queen Noor and Queen Rania. She has published books and articles on gender, civil society, and political economy.



Lamya Shalaldeh is Project Manager at the Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling (WCLAC)'s documentation and advocacy unit related to femicide (gender-based murder), and Coordinator of the centre's volunteers' program. She is member of the Gender Equality and Women's Rights working group at the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network. Ms. Shalaldeh is a human rights activist and trainer on issues related to social justice and violence against women in areas of conflict, whereby she raises awareness on international conventions that could serve as a tool for protection of women. Ms. Shalaldeh is also a researcher on the presence and participation of Palestinian women in oral history.



Aminah Abdulhaq is the Coordinator of the International Campaign to Protect Palestinian Residency in Jerusalem. She received her LLB of law from Al-Quds University. Before earning this position, she

worked for six years as a lawyer focusing on issues related to residency revocation and home demolition, among other social, economic and civil rights in the occupied East Jerusalem. Ms. Abdulhaq is a strong believer in the role of women to make a difference at the time of conflicts, where women are mostly affected.



Ismail Hammad is the Legal Advisor of the Ministry of Women Affairs/State of Palestine. He is also the Regional Advisor on UNSCR 1325 and its supporting resolutions as commissioned by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), and member of the Palestine UNSCR 1325 National Forum. Mr. Hammad received his LLB of law from Al-Quds University, and has high level of expertise in public policies and legislation pertaining to gender and women's rights issues.



Fadwa Khader is a board member of the YWCA of Jerusalem. She is a member of the Central Political Bureau for Women of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). Ms. Khader is a human rights and women rights activist.



Maria Ardaji is the Gender Justice Program Coordinator of the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) in the Middle East. She has been working with the NCA since 2009 and is currently the co-chair of the gender sub-committee in the Association of International Development Agencies (AIDA). Ms. Ardaji has a B.A. in Social Psychology and Social Anthropology, and an M.A. in Intercultural Conflict Management. She worked as Program Coordinator for the Goethe Institute in Ramallah and became country director of the Palestine Association for Children's Encouragement in Sports (PACES charity). Ms. Ardaji is an expert in gender issues in the Palestinian Israeli conflict and a resource person for many partners and organizations.



Magnea Marinisdottir has a master degree in international relations from the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University. She has conducted a research in refugee camps in Tanzania on the intervention strategies to combat gender based violence and been seconded by the Icelandic Foreign Ministry as a development advisor to one of the ISAF provincial reconstruction teams in Afghanistan and to UN Women in Bosnia and Kosovo as an advisor on women, peace and security. While in Kosovo, she participated in the working group developing the Action Plan on 1325. Ms. Marinisdottir has given peace and conflict studies courses at the University of Iceland and the UN University Gender Equality Studies and Training Program. In January 2014, Ms. Marinisdottir became the Field Representative of the Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation in Palestine-Israel.



Tor E. Gjerde is Counsellor, Head of Development at the Representative Office of Norway to the Palestinian Authority in al-Ram/Jerusalem. He has a Master's degree from the University of Oslo in Philosophy, Sociology, History, and Science in Development. Mr. Gjerde worked as a teacher/lecturer at secondary schools in Norway, and had various positions in the Norwegian Aid Agency (Norad) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), including positions at the Middle East Section, and embassies in Tanzania, Bangladesh, and South Africa.

Annex III

Specificity of 1325 Action Plans (including 9 Revised NAPs)

Basic Information	Preparation		Implementation				Monitoring and Evaluation		
	Country (year adopted)	Leading Agents	Civil Society Involvement	Timeline	Roles	Coordination	Financial Allocation	Indicators	Reporting
Australia (2012)	NM	M/NS	NM	S	S	NM	NM	S	M/NS
Austria (2007)	S	M/NS	M/NS	S	S	M/NS	S	S	M/NS
Austria (2012)	S	M/NS	M/NS	S	S	M/NS	S	S	S
Belgium(2009)	NM	NM	NM	M/NS	NM	NM	NM	S	S
Bosnian-Herzegovina (2012)	S	M/NS	S	S	S	M/NS	S	S	S
Burundi (2011)	S	S	S	S	S	M/NS	S	NM	NM
Canada (2010)	NM	M/NS	NM	S	S	M/NS	S	S	M/NS
Chile (2009)	S	S	NM	S	M/NS	NM	M/NS	S	M/NS
Cote D'Ivoire (2007)	S	NM	NM	S	NM	NM	S	S	S
Croatia (2011)	S	NM	M/NS	S	NM	NM	S	S	NM
Denmark (2005)	S	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Denmark (2008)	NM	M/NS	NM	S	S	M/NS	S	S	M/NS
DRC (2010)	S	S	NM	S	NM	NM	NM	S	S
Estonia (2010)	S	M/NS	NM	S	NM	M/NS	S	S	S
Finland (2008)	NM	S	NM	S	M/NS	M/NS	NM	S	S
Finland (2012)	NM	S	NM	S	M/NS	M/NS	S	S	S
France (2010)	NM	M/NS	S	S	M/NS	M/NS	S	S	S
Georgia (2011)	NM	NM	M/NS	S	NM	M/NS	S	NM	NM
Germany (2012)	NM	M/NS	NM	S	S	M/NS	M/NS	S	M/NS
Ghana (2012)	S	M/NS	S	S	S	M/NS	S	M/NS	M/NS
Guinea-Bissau (2010)	S	M/NS	S	S	S	M/NS	S	S	M/NS
Iceland (2008)	S	M/NS	NM	NM	M/NS	M/NS	NM	M/NS	NM
Iceland (2013)	S	M/NS	NM	NM	M/NS	M/NS	S	S	NM
Ireland (2011)	NM	S	S	S	S	M/NS	S	S	M/NS
Italy (2010)	S	NM	NM	NM	M/NS	M/NS	NM	S	M/NS
Kyrgyzstan (2013)	NM	NM	S	S	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Liberia (2009)	S	S	NM	S	S	M/NS	S	S	S
Lithuania (2012)	S	NM	S	S	S	NM	NM	NM	NM
Macedonia (2013)	NM	NM	NM	NM	M/NS	M/NS	NM	M/NS	NM
Nepal (2011)	S	S	S	S	S	M/NS	S	S	NM
Netherlands (2007)	NM	S	NM	S	S	NM	NM	NM	M/NS
Netherlands (2011)	NM	S	NM	NM	S	S	M/NS	S	NM
Norway (2006)	S	NM	NM	S	S	NM	S	S	NM
Norway (2011)	S	NM	NM	S	S	M/NS	S	S	NM
Philippines (2010)	NM	S	S	S	NM	NM	S	M/NS	M/NS
Portugal (2009)	NM	M/NS	NM	Not Specified	S	NM	S	S	M/NS
Rwanda (2010)	S	S	S	S	M/NS	M/NS	S	S	NM
Senegal (2011)	S	M/NS	NM	S	S	M/NS	S	S	M/NS
Serbia (2011)	S	NM	S	S	S	S	NM	S	M/NS
Sierra Leone (2010)	S	S	M/NS	S	S	M/NS	S	S	M/NS
Slovenia (2011)	NM	M/NS	NM	S	S	NM	M/NS	S	NM
Spain (2007)	NM	M/NS	NM	M/NS	M/NS	NM	NM	S	S
Sweden (2006)	S	S	NM	S	S	NM	NM	S	NM
Sweden (2009)	NM	M/NS	NM	S	S	M/NS	NM	S	S
Switzerland (2007)	S	NM	NM	NM	S	M/NS	NM	M/NS	M/NS
Switzerland (2010)	S	S	NM	S	S	NM	S	S	M/NS
Uganda (2008)	S	M/NS	NM	S	S	NM	S	S	NM
United Kingdom (2006)	S	NM	NM	S	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
United Kingdom (2012)	S	S	NM	S	S	M/NS	S	S	S
United States (2011)	S	M/NS	NM	S	S	NM	M/NS	S	M/NS

Annex IV

Samples from post-conflict countries

Liberia

<p>Government will promote the participation of women and girls in, and train them on conflict prevention, early warning, peace and security and post-conflict recovery issues.</p>	<p>1. Strategy: Advocate and lobby for the development of a national service scheme for university graduates including girls.</p> <p>Advocate and lobby for the incorporation of leadership and critical thinking and peace education courses in curricula for junior high and secondary schools.</p>	<p>1. National service scheme in place and operational to expose young women to public service.</p> <p>Curricula of schools including at the primary reviewed and revised to include select courses on leadership, critical thinking and political education, especially for girls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of young women from rural areas enrolled in the national service programme annually. Number of schools that introduce leadership and critical thinking courses. Number of girls from the rural areas participating in the courses. Number of girls participating in public policy issues and debates.
	<p>2. Succession planning for girls including:</p>	<p>Peace curricula and training modules developed by institutions catering for pre-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of girls, including from the rural areas trained and quality of training

Ireland

Objective	Actions	Actor/s	Indicator	Target/ Timeframe
<p>P3.O1 Ensure Irish personnel are held accountable for their actions in relation to ensuring the security and protection of women, particularly while deployed on peacekeeping and all overseas missions.</p>	<p>P3.A1.1 Develop relevant code of conduct for all personnel involved in overseas missions supported by Ireland to ensure that the accountability of such personnel is clearly defined under the provisions of UNSCR 1325 and other UN obligations on WPS. This should include <i>inter alia</i> a best practice complaints mechanism to address allegations of misconduct by personnel and a clear protection policy for vulnerable groups</p>	<p>DOD/Defence Forces An Garda Síochána DFAT Other Government Departments as appropriate</p>	<p>Relevant code of personal and professional conduct formulated and in operation</p> <p>Protection Policy Developed by Irish Aid</p> <p>Review of code of conduct in line with evolving standards</p>	<p>2011</p> <p>2012</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
	<p>P3.A1.2 Support CSO partners to develop code of conduct as per standards set in Irish Aid's protection policy (to be developed)</p>	<p>DFAT</p>	<p>Number of partner CSOs with code of conduct</p>	<p>2012</p>

Annex V

Figure 1: Adoption Timeline of 1325 NAPs: 2005-2013



Annex VI

Witness Visit Schedule 26-28 September

Day One (Friday) September 26th - Bethlehem and Hebron		Location
7:30-8:15	Breakfast at the Hotel	Hotel/ Bethlehem
8:30-12:30	Bus Moves to Hebron- witnessing the separation wall and land confiscation on the way Guided Tour inside Hebron old city and witness closures, checkpoints, settlements, the Tomb of Patriarchs	Hebron
12:30-13:45	Bus return to Bethlehem, Lunch in Bethlehem	Bethlehem
13:45- 14:45	A guided tour inside Church of Nativity- Manger Square	Bethlehem
14:45-15:30	Guided tour inside Aida Refugee camp- visit Laje' center	Bethlehem
15:30-16:30	Visit and Praying at Cremisan area (land threatened for confiscation by the Israeli forces)	Beit Jala
16:30-17:30	Move to Walajeh – meet with Palestinian Farmers supported by the Olive Tree Campaign	Walajeh
18:00-19:30	Dinner – Tent Restaurant, then return to Hotel	Beit Sahour

Day Two (Saturday) September 27th - Iqrit		Location
6:45-7:15	Breakfast at Jacir Hotel	Bethlehem
7:30	Bus Leaves from Hotel	Iqrit
10:30-10:45	Arriving to Iqrit village- Morning Devotion	Iqrit
10:45-11:45	A Guided tour in the village and listening to the village story	Iqrit
11:45-13:15	Intergenerational discussion with women from Iqrit village	Iqrit
13:15-13:45	Light lunch- traditional food arranged by Iqrit women	Iqrit
13:45-14:45	The role of Iqrit women in the local and general struggle “Ms. Shadia Sbait”	Iqrit
14:45-15:00	Coffee and wrap up – Leaving Iqrit to Akka	Iqrit
15:30-17:30	Arriving Akka – Tour in the Old City of Akka and Dinner	Akka
17:30-18:45	Dinner in Akka	Akka
18:45-21:00	Leaving Akka – Arriving Bethlehem	Bethlehem

Day Three (Sunday) September 28 th - Jerusalem		Location
6:45-7:15	Breakfast at the hotel	Bethlehem
7:30-8:00	Leaving hotel heading to Jerusalem	Jerusalem
8:15-9:00	Arrival to YWCA headquarters Political Briefing by the Negotiation Affairs Department (NAD) at the YWCA Explaining about Sheikh Jarrah area (settlement expansions)	Jerusalem
9:15-10:00	Walking towards Harrod's Gate, Field Tour by NAD on Israeli colonial settlements activities in Jerusalem and inside the old city	Jerusalem
10:00-11:00	Tour inside Al Haram Al Shareef	Jerusalem
11:00-13:30	A Guided Tour in the Old City , Via De La Rosa, visiting the Holy Sepulchre (Briefing on Palestinian Christians/ restrictions faced during Christian Holidays)	Jerusalem
13:30-15:00	Lunch in Old City	Jerusalem
15:00-16:00	Driving around Jerusalem Settlement belt in the bus	Jerusalem
16:00	Leaving to Bethlehem – Free Evening	Jerusalem

Annex VII

Witness Visit Highlights



Over 25 people went on our three day Witness Visit. The JAI assisted in planning the itinerary for the West Bank communities in and around Bethlehem and Hebron. There were many highlights for this first day but the most memorable for our participants was the trip to Hebron because nothing portrays the military occupation quite like Hebron with its segregated Shuada street and strong military presence everywhere. Equally disturbing was the trip to the Aida Camp to the Laje' Center. While at the camp, the group got a whiff of teargas from the soldiers who apparently just shot off canisters at the kids, which is a common practice. For many the worship at Cremisan was special for being able to pray outside on the land.

On the second day the group went north to the depopulated village of Iqrit and joined the community in the church service. Later, the participants were able to meet with many of the community members afterwards at the community lunch and tour of the village to see the ruins. One of the community women provided a presentation about the history of village and women's role in its resistance for the past 66 years with an emphasis on the current youth who have an encampment in and around the church for the past few years. The day ended with a tour of the old city of Akka and an outdoor seafood dinner in Akka.

The third day focused on Jerusalem. The itinerary was planned by the Negotiations Affairs Department (NAD) of the PLO. The tour focused on the issues facing Jerusalemites which included home evictions and demolitions, restricted movement and freedom of religion, and problems with permits and residency. The highlight for most was the visit to Al-Aqsa Mosque, or what is called Al Haram Shareef. The group was able to enter the compound and even go into the mosque of the Dome of the Rock. Normally this is off limits to non-Muslims so this was indeed a rare opportunity that the group were privileged to experience though a special arrangement done by the NAD and the YWCA.

The comments and evaluation of our Witness Visit confirm that this time together to see the military occupation in action, to see with one's own eyes the growth of the settlements, and the destruction of villages and homes was invaluable. The time together also allowed participants the space to get to know each other and learn about each other's countries and work on violence against women or UNSCR1325.



Photo: Witness Visit Group while attending the weekly mass at Cremisan monastery.



Photo: Israeli Army Observatory in Hebron



Photo: The Separation Wall in Bethlehem



Photo: Drawings of Palestinian artists

Annex VIII

Official Conference Participants

International Registered Participants in Alphabetical order by last name

		Name	Organization	Country
1	Dr.	Amawi Abla	UN Women	Egypt
2	Ms.	Arumugam Sarah	YWCA SRI Lanka	SRI Lanka
3	Ms.	Banasko Marcia	World YWCA	Geneva
4	Mr.	Bell Ian		UK
5	Mr.	Bell William	Christian Aid	UK
6	Dr.	Bradley Kathryn	Church of Scotland	UK
7	Ms.	Brennan Susan	World YWCA	Australia
8	Ms.	Connolly Catherine		UK
9	Ms.	Crowder Stephanie Buckhanon	UCC	USA
10	Ms.	Dory Marcy	UCC	USA
11	Mr.	Duncan Derek	UCC	USA
12	Mr.	Essig Bruno	Horyzon	Switzerland
13	Ms.	Gayle Laurie	YWCA Britain	UK
14	Mr.	Glad Gjernes Fredrik	Y Global	Norway
15	Ms.	Gomez Shyamala	Fokus	SRI Lanka
16	Ms.	Granander Katarina	YW/YM Sweden	Sweden
17	Mr.	Haag Nils	YW/YM Sweden	Sweden
18	Mr.	Hallman Phyllis	UCC	USA
19	Ms.	Hansen Signe Maerkedahl	YW/YM Denmark	Denmark
20	Ms.	Heyck Yasemin	YWCA Yellowknife	Canada
21	Rev.	Jaramillo Maureen Linda	UCC	USA
22	Ms.	Jovall Pernille	Y Global	Norway
23	Ms.	Julsaint Marie Claude	World YWCA	Geneva
24	Rev.	Karimu Julia Brown	UCC	USA
25	Ms.	Karunakaran Sharjana	YWCA SRI Lanka	SRI Lanka
26	Rev.	Knott Elizabeth	Pal Craft Aid	USA
27	Mr.	Kristensen Filip Hove	YW/YM Denmark	Denmark
28	Ms.	Kristensen Gritt Rhinstroem	YW/YM Denmark	Denmark
29	Ms.	Kristensen Sofie Puntervold	YW/YM Denmark	Denmark
30	Rev.	Ledford Laura Fine	NC Conference	USA
31	Ms.	Macdonald Fiona	Church of Scotland	UK
32	Dr.	Makari Peter	UCC	USA

33	Ms.	Martindell Sarah Lynn	NC Conference	USA
34	Ms.	Martinsen Linda	Y Global	Norway
35	Rev.	McKerley Kimberly	UCC	USA
36	Mrs.	Morgan Perri Anne	NC Conference	USA
37	Ms.	Moyo Fulata	WCC	Geneva
38	Ms.	Mybreg Myranda	YW/YM Sweden	Sweden
39	Ms.	Njuki Caroline W.		Uganda/ USA
40	Ms.	Nogarede Amanda	World YWCA	Geneva
41	Ms.	Notwell Jessica	World YWCA	Canada
42	Ms.	Nybratt Sandin Hanna Paulina	YW/YM Sweden	Sweden
43	Rev.	Pannell Sara Elizabeth	NC Conference	USA
44	Ms.	Phwitiko Rebecca	World YWCA	Malawi
45	Rev.	Prestemon Sharon kay	UCC	USA
46	Ms.	Promayarat Swanee		Thailand
47	Ms.	Rostrup Caroline Midttun	Y Global	Norway
48	Ms.	Royer Ariel	UCC	USA
49	Ms.	Scofield Martha		USA
50	Ms.	Senior Paulette	YWCA Canada	Canada
51	Ms.	Sorrentino Lynn Marla	World YWCA	Geneva
52	Rev.	Southard Katherine Ann	NC Conference	USA
53	Ms.	Stirton Heather	YWCA Britain	UK
54	R.	Swaine Aisling	George Washington	Ireland
55	Mr.	Thomsen Martin Hejlskov	YW/YM Denmark	Denmark
56	Ms.	Vestergaard Margareth Andreasen	YW/YM Denmark	Denmark
57	Bishop	Ward Hope Morgan	NC Conference	USA

Local Registered Participants in Alphabetical order by last name

		Name	Organization	Country
1	Ms.	Abdel Haq Amina	PCC	Palestine
2	Ms.	Abdel Rahman Firyal	GUPW	Palestine
3	Ms.	Abed Hussein Soraida	WATC	Palestine
4	Ms.	Abed Rabo Randa	WATC	Palestine
5	Ms.	Abu AL Hayja Fayzeh	GUPW	Palestine
6	Ms.	Abu dayyeh Alya	WATC	Palestine
7	Ms.	Abu Shama Hiba	HDIP	Palestine
8	Ms.	Abu Srou Amal	WCLAC	Palestine
9	Ms.	Abu Zant Nida	PGFTU	Palestine
10	Mr.	Abu Zuluf Nidal	Joint Advocacy Initiative	Palestine
11	Ms.	Aby Dayyeh Maha	WCLAC	Palestine
12	Ms.	Akouba Sahar	GUPW	Palestine
13	Ms.	Al Ashhab Itidal	GUPW	Palestine
14	Ms.	Al Azraq Khawla	GUPW	Palestine
15	Ms.	Al Barghouti Nisreen	PLC	Palestine
16	Ms.	Al Wahsh Ahlam	GUPW	Palestine
17	Ms.	Al Wazir Intisar	GUPW	Palestine
18	Ms.	Alawi Shayma'	PGFTU	Palestine
19	Ms.	Ali Abu Salah Iman	PGFTU	Palestine
20	Ms.	Al-Khateeb Tamam	PLC	Palestine
21	Ms.	AL-Razem Naila	PLC	Palestine
22	Ms.	Amad Farida	In'ash AL Usra	Palestine
23	Ms.	Aqel Muntaha	Norwegian Representative Office	Palestine
24	Ms.	Arar Haytham	GUPW	Palestine
25	Ms.	Ardaji Maria	Norwegian Church Aid	Palestine
26	Mr.	Arnaud Michael	Oxfam Quebec	Palestine
27	Ms.	Ashqar Lubna	WATC	Palestine
28	Ms.	Awad Rima	PCC	Palestine
29	Ms.	Bamia Samia	WATC	Palestine
30	Mr.	Barghouti Omar	BDS	Palestine
31	Ms.	Barqawi Ma'ali	PWWSD	Palestine
32	Ms.	Batarseh Aline	PCC	Palestine
33	Rev.	Brown Kristen	General Board of Global Ministries	Palestine
34	Ms.	Carmi Nora	Kairos Palestine	Palestine
35	Ms.	Da'boub Raghda	Action Aid	Palestine
36	Ms.	Dweib Khadra	Juzoor	Palestine
37	Ms.	Edress Enas	PLC	Palestine
38	Ms.	Espoito Megan	PCC	Palestine
39	Ms.	Farraj Suhair	TAM Media	Palestine
40	Ms.	Ghanayem Hanan	Miftah	Palestine
41	Ms.	Ghandri Youad	PCC	Palestine
42	Mr.	Gjerde Tor Erik	Norwegian Representative Office	Palestine
43	Prof.	Haj Yahia Muhammad M	Hebrew University	Palestine
44	Ms.	Halaseh Reham	PWWSD	Palestine
45	Mr.	Hammad Ismail	Ministry of Women's Affairs	Palestine

46	Ms.	Hashem Hala	GUPW	Palestine
47	Ms.	Hawamdeh Sumayah	PGFTU	Palestine
48	Mr.	Hawash Samer	PWWSD	Palestine
49	Ms.	Hudieb Mariam	WATC	Palestine
50	Ms.	Joma'a Amal	WATC	Palestine
51	Mr.	Kassis Rifat	Karios Palestine	Palestine
52	Ms.	Kassissieh Ilona	Quakers	Palestine
53	Ms.	Kayed Enaya	WATC	Palestine
54	Ms.	khader Fadwa	WATC	Palestine
55	Ms.	Khalefa Futna	PWWSD	Palestine
56	Ms.	Khalili Muna	GUPW	Palestine
57	Ms.	Khoury Hind	Sabeel	Palestine
58	Ms.	Khoury Rana	Kivnna til Kvinna	Palestine
59	Ms.	Khoury Yasmin	Kairos Palestine	Palestine
60	Ms.	Khreishe Amal	PWWSD	Palestine
61	Ms	Killian Grace	United Methodist General of Board	Palestine
62	Ms.	Kishek Taghreed	WATC	Palestine
63	Ms.	Kort Nora	The Arab Orthodox Society	Palestine
64	Ms.	Marinósdóttir Magnea	Kvinna till Kvinna	Palestine
65	Ms.	Masri Majida	BDS	Palestine
66	Ms.	Mughrabi Nadira	GUPW	Palestine
67	Ms.	Muhammad Nihaya	GUPW	Palestine
68	Ms.	Musleh Izdihar	WATC	Palestine
69	Ms.	Nabhan Faten	WCLAC	Palestine
70	Dr.	Najjab Salwa	Juzoor	Palestine
71	Ms.	Namoura Muna	GUPW	Palestine
72	Ms.	Nasser Dina	Juzoor	Palestine
73	Ms.	Nazzal Eman	WATC	Palestine
74	Ms.	Nazzal Rima	GUPW	Palestine
75	Ms.	Nteel Rida	GUPW	Palestine
76	Ms.	Obeid Rawan	WCLAC	Palestine
77	Dr.	Odeh Arij	WATC	Palestine
78	Ms.	Odeh Monia	PLC	Palestine
79	Ms.	Odeh Najwa	GUPW	Palestine
80	Ms.	Omar Hanan	Miftah	Palestine
81	Ms.	Qoura Nahla	GUPW	Palestine
82	Ms.	Qourah Nahla	WATC	Palestine
83	Ms.	Rizek Nabeela	WATC	Palestine
84	Ms.	Sa'afeen Khitam	GUPW	Palestine
85	Ms.	Sadat Abla	WATC	Palestine
86	Ms.	Saeed Laila	GUPW	Palestine
87	Ms.	Saeig Suzanne	Oxfam Quebec	Palestine
88	Ms.	Salameh Dala	GUPW	Palestine
89	Ms.	Salameh Sabah	WATC	Palestine
90	Ms.	Sandouka Hiba	PCC	Palestine
91	Ms.	Sandouka Rihab	Juzoor	Palestine
92	Ms.	Shaladeh Lamya	WCLAC	Palestine

93	Ms.	Shaladeh Taghreed	PGFTU	Palestine
94	Dr.	Sharsheer Sabah	WATC	Palestine
95	Ms.	Shomali Rose	WATC	Palestine
96	Ms.	Shuheibar Fatima	GUPW	Palestine
97	Ms.	Shunnar Sawsan	GUPW	Palestine
98	Ms.	Smaeel Mariam	WATC	Palestine
99	Ms.	Taber Kate	PCUSA	Palestine
100	Dr.	Tonsern Martha	Kairos Palestine	Palestine
101	Ms.	Touma Aida	Women Against Violence	Palestine
102	Ms.	Tweeer Nada	WATC	Palestine
103	Ms.	Wrasneh Victoria	TAM Media	Palestine
104	Ms,	Yaghi Najwa	Miftah	Palestine
105	Ms.	Younan Suad	Helen Keller School	Palestine
106	Ms.	Zahrn Layali	WATC	Palestine
107	Ms.	Zakarneh Wafa'	GUPW	Palestine
108	Ms.	Zaru Jean	Religious Society of Friends	Palestine
109	Ms.	Zayed Mirna	Juzoor	Palestine
110	Ms.	Zibda Afaf	WATC	Palestine
111	Ms.	Zidan Ibtisam	WATC	Palestine

Conference Participants from the YWCA & YMCA Staff and Volunteers in Palestine

1	Ms. Ropina Rafidi	YWCA Ramallah
2	Ms. Yasmin Jaghab	YWCA Ramallah
3	Ms. Rania Habash	YWCA Ramallah
4	Ms. Diala Shaheen	YWCA Ramallah
5	Ms. Jumana Anfous	YWCA Ramallah
6	Ms. laila Khoury	YWCA Ramallah
7	Ms. Abeer Totah	YWCA Ramallah
8	Ms. Mariam Khaldi	YWCA Ramallah
9	Ms. Hanan Safi	YWCA Ramallah
10	Ms. Fayzeh Dar Zayed	YWCA Ramallah
11	Ms. Yusra Darwish	YWCA Ramallah
12	Ms. Fida' Al Tarsha	YWCA Ramallah
13	Ms. Shireen Diab	YWCA Ramallah
14	Ms. Fadia Daoad	YWCA Ramallah
15	Ms. Rusaila Dreiat	YWCA Ramallah
16	Ms. Amani Irmelieh	YWCA Ramallah
17	Ms. Hanan Ammash	YWCA Ramallah
18	Ms. Shorouq Kaa'bneh	YWCA Ramallah
19	Ms. Samar Naji	YWCA Ramallah
20	Ms. Asmaa' Abed Al Qader	YWCA Ramallah
21	Ms. Fidaa' Karajah	YWCA Ramallah
22	Ms. Suad Sifri	YWCA Ramallah

23	Ms. Da'd Jubran	YWCA Ramallah
24	Ms. Nadia Tarazi	YWCA Ramallah
25	Ms. Bade'a Khalaf	YWCA Ramallah
26	MS. Rima Kashou'	YWCA Ramallah
27	Ms. Laila Khoushakji	YWCA Ramallah
28	Ms. Suzan Za'rour	YWCA Ramallah
29	Ms. Ibtisam Daho	YWCA Ramallah
30	Ms. Hanan Khalaf	YWCA Ramallah
31	Ms. Rineh Baho	YWCA Ramallah
32	Ms Hiyam Tarazi	YWCA Ramallah
33	Ms. Rawan Tarazi	YWCA Ramallah
34	Ms. Rima Tarazi	YWCA Ramallah
35	Ms. Sandirne Amer	YWCA Jerusalem
36	Ms. May Amireh	YWCA Jerusalem
37	Ms. Marina Kuttab	YWCA Jerusalem
38	Ms. Maya Sahlieh	YWCA Jerusalem
39	Ms. Rima Backleh	YWCA Jerusalem
40	Ms. Shorouq Natsheh	YWCA Jerusalem
41	Ms. Shadi Bajjali	YWCA Jerusalem
42	Ms.Naheel Bazbat	YWCA Jerusalem
43	Ms. Elena Policante	Volunteer – Horyzon
44	Ms. Marcos Graf	Volunteer – Horyzon
45	Ms. Georgette Rizek	YWCA Jerusalem
46	Ms. Nemeh Trasha	YWCA Jerusalem
47	Ms. Haifa Hanania	YWCA Jerusalem
48	Ms. Helen Khadder	YWCA Jerusalem
49	Ms. Ivette Nassar	YWCA Jerusalem
50	Ms. Nariman Abu Atta	YWCA Jerusalem
51	Ms. Rose Naber	YWCA Jerusalem
52	Ms. Nadera Atallah	YWCA Jerusalem
53	Ms. Aniseh Ghneim	YWCA Jerusalem
54	Ms. Hala Salem	YWCA Jerusalem
55	Ms. Samia Marroum	YWCA Jerusalem
56	Ms.Hala khashram	YWCA Jerusalem
57	Ms. Samia Khoury	YWCA Jerusalem
58	Ms. Mona Asfour	YWCA Jerusalem
59	MS. Helen Khadder	YWCA Jerusalem
60	Mr. Ibrahim Hannouneh	Joint Advocacy Initiative
61	Ms. Rania Yasser	YWCA Palestine
62	Ms. Lina Siyam	YWCA Palestine
63	Ms. Dua'a Sulieman	YWCA Palestine
64	Ms. Sireen Sayej	YWCA Palestine
65	Ms. Aman Hammad	YWCA Palestine



66	Ms. Raya Dahdah	YWCA Palestine
67	Ms. Safa' Abdel Rahman	YWCA Palestine
68	Mr. Rami Awwad	YWCA Palestine
69	Mr. Raed Abu Judeh	YWCA Palestine
70	Ms. Abla Nasir	YWCA Palestine
71	Ms. Haifa Baramki	YWCA Palestine
72	Ms. Vera Pano	YWCA Palestine
73	Ms. Mira Rizeq	YWCA Palestine
74	Ms. Mayadah Tarazi	YWCA Palestine
75	Ms. Suhari Ramadan	YWCA Palestine
76	Rev. Loren McGrail	YWCA Palestine
77	Mr. Wael Obeidi	YWCA Palestine
78	Mr. Fredrick Lavoie	Volunteer/ Oxfam
79	Mr. Rami Assad	YWCA Palestine
80	Mr. George Mustaklem	YWCA Palestine
81	Mr. Fadi Stephan	YWCA Palestine
82	Ms. Rulla Sarras	YWCA Palestine
83	Ms. Aniseh Silvana	YWCA Ramallah
84	Ms. Blinda Shamma'	YWCA Ramallah
85	Ms. Manal Hazzan	YWCA Jerusalem
86	Ms. Leila Kort	YWCA Jerusalem
87	Ms. Mona Asfour	YWCA Jerusalem
88	Mr. Wassef Daher	East Jerusalem YMCA
89	Mr. Andre Batarseh	East Jerusalem YMCA
90	Mr. Nader Abu Amsha	East Jerusalem YMCA





Photo: YWCA Palestine celebrating closing ceremony with International Partners



Photo: Young Women together for the last photo before departure



Photo: YWCA Palestine celebrating closing ceremony with International Partners

Annex IX.

Useful Links

Young Women's Christian Association of Palestine - Call to Action from International Conference on Women's Freedom, Peace and Dignity in Palestine: UN Security Council Resolution 1325 for Accountability

<http://www.ywca-palestine.org/viewer.php?ID=290>

Barriers to Female Labour Market Study BZU 2013 <http://www.ywca-palestine.org/UploadCenter/Files/1386108714.pdf>

Military Occupation, Trauma and the Violence of Exclusion: Trapped Bodies and Lives <http://www.ywca-palestine.org/UploadCenter/Files/1322007269.pdf>

Center for Women's Global Leadership 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence Campaign Nov 25-Dec 10 <http://16dayscwg.rutgers.edu/>

The UN Secretary-General's UNITE to End Violence against Women campaign – UN Women <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/take-action>

Palestinian Women and Resolution 1325

[http://www.miftah.org/Publications/Books/Palestinian Women and Resolution1325.pdf#page=68](http://www.miftah.org/Publications/Books/Palestinian_Women_and_Resolution1325.pdf#page=68)

Peace Women Across the Globe

http://www.1000peacewomen.org/deu/general/PWAG_1325%20Documentation%20Workshop_en.pdf

Ireland's National Action Plan for Implementation of UNSCR 1325, 2011 – 2014

<https://www.dfa.ie/media/dfa/alldfawebsitemedia/ourrolesandpolicies/int-priorities/National-Action-Plan-UNSCR-1325.pdf>

Conference Report „Implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in the Countries of North Africa and the Middle East“, 28th March 2012 http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_8834-1442-2-30.pdf?130205085335

Women, Peace and Conflict United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325

<http://amnesty.ie/sites/default/files/report/2010/04/Conference%20report%20Large.pdf>

What the Women Say Participation and UNSCR 1325 A Case Study Assessment

http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/Gender/What_the_Women_Say.pdf

UNDP –Capacity Development in Post-Conflict Countries

<http://www.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/capacity-development/capacity-development-in-post-conflict-countries/CD%20in%20post%20conflict%20countries.pdf>