



WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

NATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON PERSPECTIVES OF WOMEN IN THE POLICY ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

8-9 June 2011

*Aston Manado City Hotel, Manado,
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UNDP Regional Crisis Prevention and Recovery Team, Asia Pacific Regional Centre, Bangkok and AusAid and in collaboration with UNDP Indonesia and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Search for Common Ground

The Institute for
Inclusive Security



Australian Government
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Glossary

ASEAN	the Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSO	Civil Society Organization
GAD	Gender and Development
ITP	Institute Titian Perdamaian
LINA	Liga Inong Aceh
KEMENKO KESRA	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
MOWE	Ministry of Women's Empowerment
Musrenbang	Musyawarah Rencana Pembangunan (Development Planning Consultative Meeting)
NAP	National Action Plan
N-PEACE	ENgage for Peace, Equality, Access, Community and Empowerment
OPPAP	Office of the Presidential Advisor on the Peace Process
PILKADA	Pemilihan Kepala Daerah (Local election)
Qanun	Law (applies in Aceh)
KKR	Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi (Comission on Truth and Reconciliation)
SCFG	Search for Common Ground
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

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Foreword

foreword

It is my pleasure to present to you the report of the National CSO Consultation on Perspectives of Women in the Policy on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) held in Manado, North Sulawesi on 8-9 June 2011. The report provides the highlights of the consultation and documents the Government of Indonesia's policies and contributions to enhancing women's participation in national development. This report serves as a tool for advocating for women's role in peace and security, and for the government ministries, especially the Ministry of Women's Empowerment to further shape the process of developing the National Action Plan (NAP) on WPS.

The National CSO Consultation was conducted in conjunction with and in support of the drafting process of the NAP under the leadership of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment in Indonesia. Participants of the workshop, mostly represented by women CSO leaders from 11 provinces, namely Aceh, Jakarta, West Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua and West Papua had an opportunity to exchange experiences as well as collectively contribute to shaping the NAP. The national consultation allowed the space to deliberate on the priorities of women in post-conflict settings, and to ensure that these priorities and needs are incorporated in the NAP.

This consultation also marked Indonesia's participation in the multi-country network called N-PEACE which was established during the ten-year anniversary of the UNSCR 1325 on WPS in 2010. At this occasion, UNDP also launched its regional engagement strategy to work with and in support of civil society organizations for WPS issues involving the countries of Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste. The N-PEACE network stands for and imbibes the principles of "Engage for Peace, Equality, Access, Community and Empowerment". It aims to support the emerging leadership of women in conflict prevention, dispute resolution, reconstruction and peace building at the community, national and regional levels.

Finally, I would like to extend my congratulations to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment for their leadership, and thank Search for Common Ground, Institute Titian Perdamaian, Uga Inong Aceh for their facilitation support to the workshop. I would also like to thank UNDP CO Indonesia colleagues and the Regional Crisis Prevention and Recovery team from the UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre for the technical guidance before and during the course of the workshop.



Stephen RODRIQUES

Deputy Country Director
UNDP Indonesia

ABOUT THIS REPORT

about this report

This report is meant to provide highlights from the National Civil Society Organization (CSO) Workshop on Perspective of Women in Making Peace in Indonesia. The workshop served as a consultative forum among women CSOs regarding the role of women in peace and security. The report aims to provide details of the different sessions, presentations as well as highlights from discussions. The report also documents the Government of Indonesia's policies and contributions to enhancing women's participation in national development. This report can serve as tool in advocating for women's role in peace and security as mandated in United Nations Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 1325, and as a tool for government ministries especially the Ministry of Women's Empowerment (MOWE) to further shape the process of developing the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (WPS). It provides relevant information about the process that has been undertaken for developing the NAP in Indonesia and its content. Additionally, the report provides a mapping of priorities from CSOs and women's rights activists from over ten provinces. The content presented in

the report is based on the perspectives of women in post-conflict and areas which have a potential to conflict in Indonesia.

The National CSO consultation was organized as part of the N-Peace network activities by UNDP in partnership with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment. Special thanks are due to network partner, Search for Common Ground (SCFG), Institute Titian Perdamaian (ITP), and Liga Inong Aceh (LINA) Aceh for their facilitation during consultation workshop. The organizers highly appreciate the enthusiasm and active participation of the workshop participants.

The N-PEACE network is facilitated by the UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre and UNDP Country Offices in Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste, with support from AusAID.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

executive summary

National CSO Workshop

The National CSO workshop was organized by the UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre and Country Office in Indonesia, with facilitation support from N-Peace Network members from the ITP and LINA-Aceh and Search for Common Ground. This meeting provided a platform for women's CSOs and activists from 10 post-conflict and high-risk provinces to discuss the challenges and implementation modalities of the draft policy on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), as well as to highlight the roles of women in building and restoring peace in communities. These perspectives and priorities are recorded in this report and will be shared with the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment, to be used as an input into finalizing the draft of the National Action Plan (NAP) on WPS. On the other hand, this event was also critical for raising awareness, and creating greater ownership over the process of development of the NAP.

United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325

Women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict. Conflict situations tend to exacerbate pre-existing patterns of gender discrimination and put women and girls at heightened risk of sexual, physical and psychological violence. Women also continue to suffer from the physical, psychological and socio-economic consequences long after conflict has ended.

There has been increasing awareness in recent years to understand the impact of armed conflict on women and girls and to promote effective institutional arrangements to guarantee women protection and full participation in all processes

related to post-conflict reconstruction, peace-building and peace negotiations.

On 31 October 2000, the UN adopted the UNSCR 1325, which calls for participation and involvement of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, as well as greater participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes. It also calls for adoption of a gender perspective, including, the special needs of women and girls being prioritized during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; integration of gender perspective in peace keeping operations; and gender mainstreaming in the reporting and implementation systems of the UN relating to conflict, peace and security.

The UNSCR 1325 reflects the need to integrate issues of sexual violence into governmental intervention mandates. UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1889 marked a noticeable shift, to viewing women's experiences of conflict as an integral part to the maintenance of international peace and security. While UNSCR 1325 was a significant step in the struggle for women's rights, more than a decade after its adoption, there are more efforts needed to translate the rhetoric into action. At the national level, leveraging political will to acknowledge, allocate resources and take action on implementing the resolution 1325 still remains a considerable challenge.

National Action Plan (NAP) on WPS

The Indonesian government is currently undertaking the process of developing its NAP that would allow for the UNSCR 1325 to be translated into actions, while taking into account the national context. Specifically, the NAP is

formulated to serve as a guideline to stakeholders at the national and local level (government; CSOs concerned with women and children, private sector, social and political mass organization, mass media, customary institutions, religious institutions, independent human rights institutions such as human rights commission, national women's commission and the international donor community) in implementing policies, programs and activities on protection for and empowerment of women, as well as increasing their participation in peace building and security through integration of gender analysis into all government policy, and programs before, during and post conflict.

The background against which the formulation of the NAP on WPS in Indonesia is set includes the following elements and issues:

1. Gender based violence in Aceh, Papua, Ambon, Atambua dan West Kalimantan until now has not been resolved completely through legal processes.
2. Security and human rights protection are preconditions for sustainable peace and development. They are the foundation and pillars for development and prosperity.
3. The government acknowledges the importance of a conceptual framework that can comprehensively as well as strategically guide the protection of human rights and conflict transformation in Indonesia. The UNSCR 1325 serves as a good reference for framing the action plan for the protection of women in armed and social conflict situations.

The purpose of the NAP is to:

1. Ensure protection of women's rights in social and armed conflict situation;
2. Empower and ensure women's participation in peace resolution, including on prevention, and conflict negotiation,
3. Promote and mainstream gender into conflict prevention and resolution;
4. Institutionalize a system to monitor, evaluate and report on implementation of the NAP;

5. Ensure women's participation in peace processes at the national and international level;
6. Ensure women's involvement in program planning related to disarmament;
7. Guarantee legal justice for cases on gender-based violence in social and armed conflict situations.

Areas that are becoming priorities in the NAP are ensuring women's representation in peace processes at the national and international level, ensuring women's involvement in program planning and implementation related to peace and security, and guaranteeing legal justice in gender violence cases in social and armed conflict.

As part of the NAP on WPS, implementing agencies at the national and local level are expected to carry out gender mainstreaming in four areas:

- a. Prevention, which covers resolution and rehabilitation
- b. Peace building, including security reformation, women representativeness in policy making and peace security institution
- c. Resource allocation to women organization
- d. Integrating gender perspective into security and justice

The NAP draft includes an action plan matrix for 2010-2014, which outlines four goals:

1. Prevention and Protection: guaranteeing protection of women rights in social and arm conflict situation.
2. Empowerment and Participation: Empowering and guaranteeing the participation women prevention, resolution, and rehabilitation activities
3. Promotion of and mainstreaming gender perspective into conflict prevention, resolution and rehabilitation
4. Arranging system for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of the NAP

N-PEACE Network

Engage for Peace, Equality, Access, Community and Empowerment

N-PEACE Network

N-PEACE (ENGage for Peace, Equality, Access, Community and Empowerment) is a multi-country network established to support the leadership and capacity of women in conflict prevention, dispute resolution, reconstruction and peace building at the regional, national and community levels. The network was launched in October 2010 to mark the ten year anniversary of the adoption of the UNSCR 1325, as part of the strategy to address a number of challenges faced by women in peace and security issues. The network operates in four countries which face chronic emergencies due to high-risk of conflict and susceptibility to natural disasters; namely Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste. Some of these challenges are low capacity, including limited access to information and the agency to advocate for and elevate women's priorities to higher decision making levels, and gaps between the needs of women on the ground and the considerations of policy makers. The N-Peace network was established to address these challenges by facilitating interactions between government, CSOs, women's activists as well as international development agencies. It allows for members to benefit from each other's experiences, and document lessons to highlight common challenges, solutions and strategies.

Based on priorities defined by the members from the four countries, the activities of the N-Peace network are defined under three components:

- 1. Capacity Development:** In partnership with the Institute for Inclusive Security a pool of women will be trained as trainers as part of the N-Peace network. The training of trainers program will help to increase women's knowledge, skills, and capacities to advocate for peace and security. Through technical and financial support the trainers will subsequently localize this knowledge by promoting greater leadership capacity among grassroots organizations and women, in advocacy, negotiation and mediation skills for conflict management, peace building and recovery.
- 2. Outreach and advocacy:** In partnership with Search for Common Ground, a regional N-Peace awards and recognition initiative as well as specific country advocacy pieces will be developed to highlight the leadership roles of women in peace building and key priorities on women, peace and security.
- 3. Connect downstream and upstream work by promoting strategic partnerships:** The N-Peace network has been able to generate momentum at the country level, using its members to initiate consultations and initiatives responding to the unique country contexts.

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Welcome Remarks by *Stephen RODRIQUES*, Deputy Country Director UNDP Indonesia

Mr. Stephen Rodriques welcomed the participants and resource persons to the consultation workshop, and emphasized the critical roles that women and CSOs play in conflict resolution and peacebuilding activities in their own communities. He urged the participants to use the opportunity of the consultation and the N-Peace Network as a platform to exchange experiences and to also collectively contribute to shaping the NAP in Indonesia.

Summary of the welcome remarks:

- Supporting and investing in women is a core principle of the United Nations. Research over the past decades provides evidence that communities, regions and countries that have invested in women have progressed faster and have better improvement in human development indicators.
- The N-Peace network focuses on four high-risk crisis countries which face chronic emergencies due to being in post-conflict settings and at risk to natural disasters; namely Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste. Despite differences in the contexts, these countries are tied together through common challenges which women face in conflict and post-conflict settings. Challenges that range from women being under-represented in formal conflict-resolution and peace-building processes; to being under-resourced and having limited access to certain social protection services. These challenges are further magnified by the fact that women are most often the ones who disproportionately suffer during and after a conflict, and are most vulnerable to gender-based violence, thereby threatening their personal safety



and security. Therefore, the N-Peace network seeks to provide different organizations and women leaders support through training and by giving them a space to network and voice their demands, their needs and contributions, both in their own country as well as across the four participating countries. Through this process UNDP aims to invest in and empower women.

- Another key element of this consultation is to map key priority areas to create further advocacy and awareness on issues related to women, peace and security. One of the N-PEACE network partners, Search for Common Ground will help to further shape this advocacy work.
- Several countries have embarked on committing to implementing UNSCR 1325, through the development of NAPs or other national level strategies. The Government of

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Indonesia, through the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection is taking the lead in promoting UNSCR 1325 and developing the NAP on WPS. The process of formulating the NAP is very important because it will be issued as a Presidential Decree once it is approved. Hence it is extremely important that the development of the NAP and identification of priorities takes place in an inclusive manner. By including more voices, especially that of women from post-conflict settings, Indonesia's NAP can be a more effective tool in advocating for women's role in maintaining peace and security, and can be shared as a good example to other countries in the region to learn from.

- This consultation provides an opportune moment to collectively deliberate on the priorities of women in post-conflict settings and ensure that the NAP, currently in draft, is able to incorporate these priorities and needs.
- The consultation and the N-PEACE network are a result of the partnerships between the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Komnas Perempuan; Insitut Titian Perdamaian, Liga Inong Aceh, and UNDP. The support from AusAID has been extremely important in keeping the network activities on going, and partnerships with the Institute for Inclusive Security and Search for Common Ground.

N-PEACE

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Keynote Speech by *Willem RAMPANGILEI*, Deputy Minister for Environment and Social Vulnerability, Coordinating Ministry for People Welfare

Summary of the keynote speech:

- There have been a number of global commitments to women's empowerment including the First World Conference on Women in 1975 in Mexico; The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) being adopted in 1979; 1980 World Conference on Women in Copenhagen to strengthen national measures to ensure women's ownership and control of property, and several more since then.
- Women are assets for national development; Indonesia should also recognize its women as a great development asset. A failure to empower them will be a lost opportunity. Women play different roles and contribute to poverty eradication, the environment and energy sector and to sustainable development, but their role and agency has not yet been optimally utilized.
- Indonesia has had to deal with many conflicts, and women and children are often those that are most affected. Government response to this has in some ways remained limited. While on the other hand, women's potential role in conflict resolution and negotiation has not been utilized properly. There are several reasons for their limited role in these aspects and sectors. Firstly, cultural factors often place women in a marginalized position. Efforts need to be carried out to socialize gender equality and empowerment concepts, there needs to be more access for women to education, economy and politics. At the same time, these efforts need to be complemented with capacity building initiatives for women.



Secondly, there should be political will to actually support gender equality and women's empowerment through concrete actions and resources.

3

Introduction to the N-Peace Network: What is the N-PEACE initiative? Background and Planned Activities. Presented by *Radhika BEHURIA*, Regional Crisis Prevention and Recovery team, UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre, Bangkok

Radhika thanked Mr. Willem Rampangilei and Stephen Rodriques for the opening statements which articulated the challenges as well as opportunities to move forward on issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment. She also thanked the participants for championing this cause on the ground, in their own communities.

Radhika presented an outline of the N-Peace network- what it is, how it was established, plans and priorities over the next year, and how participants can be part of the network and help shape future activities.

Background :

In 2010, UNDP with CSOs and partner organizations developed an engagement strategy on WPS. The strategy outlined ways in which UNDP could work with and in support of CSOs and women working at the grass roots level towards a common. The strategy is focused on countries that have peace building environment and recovery processes currently ongoing, namely Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Sri Lanka and Nepal. The strategy is based on commitment to relevant UN resolutions including UNSCR 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889 besides a number of other global level commitments that call for measures to support local peace initiatives and involve women in peace making, and peace building and recovery. In order to deliberate on this strategy and its implementation aspects, a consultation was organized in October 2010 in Bangkok, Thailand which involved representatives



from CSO, government and the UN from the four participating countries. During this consultation, the N-Peace network was also established..

Some of the keys issues that led to the engagement strategy and the N-Peace Network

1. Women are often most vulnerable in times of crisis.
2. While women are commonly perceived as victims, they also perform multiple roles as combatants, activists, peace-builders and mediators, which are not recognized.
3. There are limited mechanisms that support women to voice their priorities and help them to influence policies that impact them.

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4. There is a lack of forums and platforms for them to exchange ideas and voice their needs and contributions.

Why an engagement strategy?

- To work together on common issues and towards common goals which are to empower women and make their priorities central to peace building and recovery processes.
- To coordinate various stakeholders- organizations and individuals in order to achieve higher efficiency.
- To create stronger advocacy and awareness, to be able to identify priorities and jointly advocate for them.

Principles of the engagement strategy

- Engagement among stakeholders within and across the four countries- Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste.
- Engagement with various stakeholders: CSOs, government, state institutions, UNDP/UN, regional training institutes and networks.
- Engagement to work collectively on promoting peace, equality, improving access and empowerment, also representative of the N-Peace network (ENGage for Peace, Equality, Access, Community and Empowerment)

N-Peace planned activities and priorities

When the N-Peace network was launched in October 2010, the members identified a number of core issues and priorities that they considered critical to addressing on WPS, through the network. Based on an analysis of these identified gaps, the following responses were framed also forming the three main pillars/components of the network.

- Capacity development: A regional training of trainers (ToT) program has been developed which is aimed at equipping women with the capacity and knowledge to deliver on the WPS agenda. The ToT will help build a pool of trainers who will have knowledge of UNSCR 1325, peace agreements and negotiations,

concepts pertaining to transitional justice and post-conflict reconstruction, as well as skills related to advocacy, networking and strategic planning. Through this the network aims to increase the knowledge and skills of women leaders so that they may train and support others in advocating for women's inclusion in all aspects of peace and security processes.

- Outreach and Advocacy: In order to create greater advocacy on WPS issues and to recognize and advocate for the leadership roles of women as peace builders, the network will develop advocacy pieces to promote awareness about the roles of women in peace building and recovery. At the same time, through a recognition and rewards initiative called the N-Peace awards, the network will identify and recognize the work of women leaders at the grassroots level.
- Promote strategic partnerships for WPS: Recognizing the uniqueness of the country contexts, country level consultations are being organized to identify priorities and coordinate efforts of women activists and CSOs to influence policies and create awareness on WPS. This national CSO consultation is a part of the N-Peace network activities to promote such partnerships among women's CSOs in Indonesia, as well as between civil society actors and the Government of Indonesia around the draft NAP on WPS.

4

Mapping conflict issues and women's priorities in post-conflict settings in Indonesia

This session was carried out through group discussions by dividing the participants into three groups based on regional divisions:

- East region consists of Maluku, North Maluku, Papua and West Papua
- Central region consists of West Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, and East Nusa Tenggara
- West region consists of Aceh, West Nusa Tenggara, and Jakarta.

The groups discussed the following five issues:

- a. What are often key triggers of conflict from your experiences?
- b. What are some prevention/resolution practices being used by women and organizations in your group?
- c. What are key needs/priorities of women in this group?
- d. What are some of the challenges you face to work on peace building issues?
- e. How do you think you can learn and help each other as women from different provinces but facing similar problems?

Discussion highlights:

a. Key triggers of conflict

Economy

- *Unequal access to the wealth generated through mismanagement or exploitation of natural resources (such as mining and logging) wherein control is often in the hands of investors and/or the military and gives little benefit for local people.*
- *Rampant poverty and wide economic gaps between natives and often immigrants.*

Social

- *Government's lack of recognition of local identities. This is often manifested in the rivalry between the government and customary*



institutions on claiming authority on the community's social, cultural, economic and religious affairs.

- *Stereotyping/labeling based on differences on race, ethnicity, and religion.*
- *Conflict within the community which is often triggered by resettlement processes of displaced persons that may be carried out insensitively to the sentiments of parts of the community.*

Political

- *Decentralized political system has created issues that have sharpened intra- communal conflicts such as that created by local elections (PILKADA). The issue of the preference for 'the son of the soil' (Putra daerah) for public positions highlights the competition between native communities and immigrants over resources and power.*
- *Dispute over regional borders, territories and resources among districts.*
- *Uneasy relationship between local and central government, especially in Papua led to the community being divided.*
- *Domination of a particular ethnic/group in policy making, especially in Maluku, which has created tensions among minorities.*

b. Prevention/resolution practices that have been used

- Educational programs have been used to improve women's awareness on WPS issues.

In several provinces in the Eastern region of Indonesia, women's organizations have delivered training for cadres which come from members of the community, and university students and staff. While in Western region, awareness raising activities are being conducted in majlis ta'lim (religious study group), and women groups (PKK, arisan)

- Promoting understanding among different groups in the society.

Women's organizations in the Central region have promoted community based non-violence movements (e.g. We-can and aktif non-violence) and cross-visits among people from different ethnic and religious groups to build affinity and cooperation. While in the Eastern region, women's organizations have promoted dialogue among different ethnic and religious groups, and between conflicting groups, and also by disseminating peace messages through arts and cultural festival.

- Women's organizations in Eastern region have also delivered programs on strengthening household economy through opening women's access to micro credit services.

c. Key needs and priorities of women

- Women's organizations in all regions felt that improved capacity and skills among women is crucial, besides improving and supporting household economy. Women in the Eastern region particularly felt that their access to information should be improved.
- There should be affirmative actions to increase and improve women's participation in politics, education and the economy, with stronger advocacy for implementation of gender-sensitive policies and budgeting initiatives.



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d. Challenges in working on peace building issues

- Lack of local government commitment and community support to women's involvement in peace and security issues.
 - Cultural barriers such as community perception of women as being 'weaker' and having more limited and traditional roles (e.g. as mothers).
 - Women continue to have limited access to information and to public mediums and platforms where they can voice their priorities and aspirations.
 - Women continue to have fewer capacity building opportunities, especially at the grassroots level.
 - There is weak partnership/networking among women and among organizations that working on WPS issues.
- Identify and strengthen peace building mechanisms that already exist at the community level, which emphasize a 'people-to people' approach.
 - Develop a common ground based on issues of humanity rather than theological issues among people from different background.

e. Measures for joint learning and improving synergy

- There is a need to develop networking opportunities where women can share experiences, support and strengthen each other. Crucial for this is building trust among the groups for effective collaboration.
- Form and train cadres who can work on promoting the role of women in WPS in

different provinces and regions across the country.



5

The Philippines Experience in Developing and Implementing the National Action Plan on 1325—Some Lessons Learned. Presentation by *Karen TANADA*, Director, Gaston Z. Ortigas Peace Institute, the Philippines.

The Philippines NAP 1325 is the first in Asia, and the 18th in the world. It was a considerably fast process of development, in large owing to the lobbying efforts of the civil society movement. The consultation process involved six local level consultations, and one national consultation with good representation of various stakeholders at the local level (indigenous women, Moro/Muslim women, women farmers, fisherfolk, poor women from urban areas, and both women and men from the police and military and local officials). There was not much disagreement in the drafting process, primarily because the draft was simple and contained elements based on the UNSCR 1325, aimed at addressing protection of women in armed conflict in the Philippines.

The process of developing the NAP in the Philippines

The NAP was approved and signed in March 2010 by the former president Gloria Arroyo. She had formed a steering committee to implement the NAP, but two months later with national elections and a new president, certain changes were made regarding implementation and oversight modalities. An advisor on the peace process through the Office of the Presidential Advisor on the Peace Process (OPAPP) was appointed to take the lead on the NAP. She led the process to review and revise the NAP in order to make it more realistic and implementable.

Basic elements that shaped the Philippines NAP 1325

- *Understanding the armed conflict context.* The Philippines have had ongoing armed conflict for almost four decades, with the struggle of the bangsa Moro for self-determination, and communist struggle. There was thus a recognition for the need for better protection and interventions to end the conflict. Hence conflict prevention and protection are the two components of the UNSCR 1325 that are translated into the Philippines NAP.
- *Gender analysis of conflict.* There were teams



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that conducted a gender analysis of the conflict to better understand the root causes of the conflict, the impact of armed conflict on women as victims- economically, politically, psychologically, and also the its impact on women in other roles such as conflict supporters (willingly or unwillingly) or as combatants. The role of men and impacts of armed conflict on them was also examined. Specifically, two issues were highlighted in terms of the impact on women:

- *Women being victims of sexual violence by armed forces. The data on sexual violence by armed forces in the country remains limited. CSOs have been trying to monitor reports from human rights group on this issue, but there is still resistance and reporting is quite low.*
- *Women from minority groups/indigenous tribes who are located in the more remote areas in forests and mountainous regions, where some of the fighting is taking place often get caught in the conflict and get recruited by the military and by rebels.*

By gaining an understanding of the effects of the conflict on women, more concrete actions and targeted interventions can be planned to protect women and girls. Specific actions need to also be thought through to prevent conflict and put an end to armed conflict.



- ***Building on the work of women peacemakers.*** Recognizing women's work at the grassroots level on peace building and recovery, and identifying gaps in order to determine how efforts could be further strengthened and supported is extremely important. In the case of the Philippines several issues were identified, for example:

- *There are many women active in peace building work, but mostly they are not visible.*
- *Among certain religious groups where women were traditionally not allowed, things have recently been changing and women are playing more active roles as peace builders and mediators.*
- *Women are already part of peace panels of the government and negotiating with the communists, as well as in the peace negotiation with the Moro.*

It is important to recognize ongoing efforts and use these as the basis for strengthening women's participation and for overall gender mainstreaming into peace and recovery processes.

- ***Identifying the role of government and non-government.*** Because the NAP is a national plan, the primary responsibility should be ensured as that of the government's. While at the same time the civil society has a very important role to perform and as they are autonomous their ideal role is to complement the government's efforts. The NAP is best developed and implemented when there is government and civil society cooperation.

Brief overview of the Philippines NAP

The NAP has four goals:

1. **Protection and prevention:** To ensure the protection of women's human rights and prevention of violation of these rights in armed conflict and post-conflict situations.

Actions:

- Develop, enact and implement policies that ensure protection and security, especially of indigenous peoples and Moro women affected by armed conflict;
- Support programs and capacity of local government units, agencies and CSOs in providing legal, economic, educational, psycho-social support services for women and girls who are survivors of armed conflict and violence;
- Strengthen the criminal justice system in accordance with international human rights treaties and laws and enable laws to address violence against women, especially in the context of armed conflict;
- Promote UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, gender sensitivity, CEDAW and national laws and policies related to women, peace and security among state and non-state actors, especially, but not limited to:
 - *parties or frontline agencies involved in armed conflict;*
 - *actors in peace-building, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction;*
 - *government agencies involved in the protection and fulfillment of women's human rights; and*
 - *civil society groups particularly those engaged in the promotion of women's rights, peace and international humanitarian law*

- Sustain peace negotiations, work towards more gender-responsive peace agreements and strengthen the implementation mechanisms for peace agreements, especially ceasefires and those relating to the protection of human rights of women.
- 2. **Empowerment and participation:** To empower women and ensure their active and meaningful participation in areas of peace building, peacekeeping, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction.



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Actions:

- Develop non-discriminatory policies that address the situation of women in the security sector;
- Involve women community members as stakeholders in programs that address the impact of armed conflict, ensuring the participation, influence and benefits to women, especially among the indigenous and Moro populations;
- Increase the number of women's rights advocates in peace panels and other peace mechanisms at local and national levels.

3. *Promotion and mainstreaming:* To promote and mainstream a gender perspective in all aspects of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peace building.

Actions:

- Mainstream elements of the NAP into national, regional and local development plans particularly in their GAD planning processes and allocate funds from the GAD budget as well as tap into other resources for its implementation;
- Integrate peace, human rights, non-violence and gender education in all levels of formal, non-formal and informal education;
- Promote the involvement of CSOs, particularly peace activists and women's groups in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NAP;
- Pursue gender-responsive and culturally-sensitive advocacy campaigns through mainstream, alternative and community media to make the community aware of women's issues in peace and conflict including the vital role of women in peace and security work.

4. *Capacity development and monitoring and reporting:* To institutionalize a system to monitor, evaluate and report on the implementation of the NAP in order to enhance accountability for successful implementation and the achievement of its goals.

Actions:

- Establish a NAP monitoring, evaluation and reporting system



Some lessons from the Philippines experience:

- **Government commitment.** The government has the primary role and responsibility for the NAP. It has to be 'doable' by the government, something that the government wants to and can do, not just a piece of paper. In the Philippines, when the NAP was initially drafted, the civil society involvement was very strong and dominated the process. As a consequence there was not enough buy-in from the government in agreeing to all elements in the plans. But then with the leadership of the Presidential Advisor in the drafting of the NAP, the government now takes the lead role in implementing the NAP.
- **Strong legal justification.** In 2009, a year before the NAP was signed the Philippines passed the Magna Carta of women as 'the bill of rights', which is an encompassing law on the implementation of CEDAW. There is section relevant to UNSCR 1325 which is also included in the Magna Carta. Hence, the NAP has a very strong foundation, not only as an executive order signed by the President but also being included as part of a law.
- **Government leadership and political will.** Leadership from the government is extremely important. The Philippines has the full support of the President for peace negotiation and implementing the agreements with oppositions, including with the Moros.
- **Commitment and competent administration responsible to implement NAP.** The structure of the steering committee (SC) consists of a high-level body. The chair of the SC is the presidential adviser on the peace process, with the members being high level officials including representation from the Secretaries of Department of Justice, Department of National Defence, Department of Foreign Affairs, Department of Interior and Local

Government, Department of Social Welfare and Development, and Chairs of National Commission for Muslim Filipinos and the National Commission for Indigenous peoples.

- **Monitoring by CSOs.** CSO advocacy is very important to complement the government efforts and to ensure accountability of actions to implement the NAP. The civil society movement in the Philippines has established a group which acts as shadow committee or a counterpart to the government SC. This group is called WE Act 1325 (Women Engaging in Action on 1325). The members come from CSOs from all parts of the country.

Challenges in implementation:

- On the part of the government, the OPAPP is often very busy on other aspects particularly related to peace negotiations, implementation of peace agreements, and peace development plans. The main strategy is thus to push for increased role and participation of women into peace programs through mainstreaming and integrating NAP actions.
- There is typically lack of resources to implement the actions. One strategy has been to access the GAD (gender and development) budget. Under the Philippines Law, all agencies and local government must allocate 5% of their budget for gender and development programs and initiatives. Part of the NAP indicates to access the GAD budget to fund actions that would support implementation of the NAP 1325.

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Discussions:

- Dealing with cases of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) by the military in conflict zones is a difficult issue to deal with. Examples were cited from the Philippines where often the victims refused to pursue the cases or where women are defeated in courts because of existing prejudices. There should thus be support systems at the local level, with proper health and legal support, which requires partnership between different agencies, CSOs and academia.
- In terms of the implementation aspects of the NAP in the Philippines, it is still early to comment since there has not yet been an assessment. Things are still in the initial stage of implementation as the NAP was signed in 2010 and recently revised. However the NAP is useful in providing a framework and guide for all efforts to be coordinated, as well as to ensure better monitoring and greater accountability.



6

Presentation on the NAP on Women, Peace and Security and MOWE's agenda for implementation. Presentation by *Jonhar JOHAN*, Assistant Deputy for Protection of Women, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection

Background for the formulation of the NAP in Indonesia

- The task and function of the Ministry is to assist the President in formulating policies related to women's empowerment and child protection. Specifically, one such policy related to women and child protection is the government's "zero tolerance" to violence.
- A study conducted by the Lembaga Partisipasi Perempuan in 2008 in Ambon, Atambua, and Poso shows that women suffered multiple burdens from the effects of armed conflict, including losing their husband and becoming the head of the household, and suffering from SGBV. The study recommended the government to take immediate and sustained actions to protect women and children from gender-based violence, during and after a crisis.
- The main concepts of the resolution 1325 which asserts the importance of equal participation and involvement of women in peace keeping and security. The resolution calls for actions to improve women's role in decision-making on conflict prevention and resolution and asserts that women's involvement in peace processes can significantly contribute to a sustainable peace and security.



In regard to these, the government deemed it is important to carry out the following efforts:

- Formulation of a national policy for programs that support gender equality and empowerment;
- Improvement of women's role in recovery and development; and
- Systematic integration of a gender perspective into the security and justice sectors.

The process of developing the NAP in Indonesia

- There have been seven consultations conducted to develop and review the NAP, the first one took place in February 2009, and the most recent one being a government coordination meeting in 2011. MOWE is also going to convene another consultation to engage and coordinate with eight more ministries. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has urged MOWE to urgently finalize the NAP and have it approved on the World Peace day in September 2011. Furthermore, the NAP is expected to be finalized before the end of 2011, as in this year, Indonesia holds the position as the chair of ASEAN and can therefore showcase its efforts on implementing the UNSCR 1325 with other ASEAN member countries.
- The NAP draft and Presidential decree draft are ready and subsequent to this National CSO consultation, work is also underway to formulate indicators for the NAP. While there is some urgency to finalize the NAP soon, it is important to recognize that the process is very important to ensure an inclusive dialogue. Most consultations have been quite positive, without any major resistance, either from civil society or from any other government institution or ministry.
- The MOWE held a coordination meeting in April 2011, which was the seventh consultation meeting about the NAP 1325. This coordination meeting was held with representation from seven ministries, and MOWE presented how the NAP will benefit the ministries in terms of the following:

- *Gender issues and women's empowerment will be integrated into security, legal and justice, politics and other sectors. Each ministry will need to apply gender-responsive budgeting (PPRG: Penganggaran yang Responsive Gender) which requires that for any policy or program to be funded, it must demonstrate that it will give equal benefit*

to both men and women. The PPRG is expected to be applied by all provincial and district level government by 2014. It is hoped that the CSOs and women's rights activists can play an active role in monitoring the implementation of this policy.

- *The recognition of women's rights as human rights and central to the government's overall development work.*
- *Implementation of UNSCR 1325 will positively impact women's empowerment and child protection issues in armed conflict settings.*

The implementation of the NAP

- The document will be called NAP on Women, Peace, and Security. 70-80% of the elements of the UNSCR 1325 have been integrated in the NAP.
- The budget allocation is from the national budget, local budget, and other unbinding resources.
- The NAP will be endorsed by a Presidential decree (Kepres). The decree will stipulate the tasks, duties, and functions of each department as related to peace and security issues, and the implementation modalities at the provincial and local level.
- It is expected that the leading sector of this policy and programs is the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare (MENKOKESRA), since the MOWE is under the Coordinating Ministry. Meanwhile, MOWE will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation aspects of the NAP.

Discussion highlights:

- CSOs can play an active role in monitoring the NAP at the local levels.
- It is important to ensure that the NAP is doable and has realistic and time-bound actions that can be implemented and fulfilled.

- While the NAP is focused on addressing situations of armed conflict, there is also a Bill on Social Conflict which is currently under development. It will be important to ensure that there are strong linkages between the NAP and the Bill on social conflict.



7

Feedback on the NAP on WPS from the perspective of women in post-conflict settings

The participants were also given copies of the draft NAP, grouped into the same regional divisions and asked to reflect on priorities as they relate to the four pillars of the NAP, based on perspectives and needs they identified in previous sessions. The four pillars of the NAP, using the UNSCR 1325 as a basis are:

- **Prevention:** Prevention of relapse into conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including SGBV.
- **Protection:** Women's safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights respected.
- **Participation:** Inclusion of women and women's interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.
- **Relief and Recovery:** Women's specific needs are met in conflict and post-conflict situations.



PILLAR 1

PREVENTION: PREVENTION OF RELAPSE INTO CONFLICT AND ALL FORMS OF STRUCTURAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS, INCLUDING SGBV.

Priority issues

- Improving access to information about preventive measures
- Detecting conflict potential at an early stage, reducing conflicts over natural resources
- Increasing awareness about pluralism
- Involving regional/local media in peace campaigns
- Ensuring justice in judiciary, and legal system
- Increasing women's role in peace building processes
- Advocacy for budget allocation for women, peace and security programs and initiatives

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Challenges in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited formal and informal educational facilities • Geographical barriers • Existing social and economic inequalities • Patriarchal and feudalistic culture, religious interpretation and customary laws/norms and values that discriminate against women • Media lacks sensitivity in reporting gender based violence cases • CSOs have little connection with media networks thereby making it difficult to advocate for the right messages related to WPS issues to the general public • There are no well-developed conflict early warning systems at the community level • Poor conflict analysis skills leading to the same being reflected in interventions that do not address the root causes of conflict • Inconsistency between national and local policy on religious and customary/social norms • The community, police, attorneys and judges lack understanding and awareness on dealing sensitively with gender issues in legal systems and laws • Rampant corruption and politics of interest set aside women needs and priorities in budgeting process
The role of CSOs and women's groups in the implementation of the NAP	<p>Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening economy in household/community level through supporting microcredit and other economic support services <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education on anti-corruption, education that integrates gender justice values, peace building education for women, study on religious interpretations which integrate gender perspective and integrates gender justice values. • Peace building education for women • Study on religious interpretation which integrates gender perspectives • Establishing information centres that are easily accessible • Forming discussion groups for more interaction among women and CSOs • Training to improve women's capacity <p>Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy on gender responsive budgeting for allocation of resources that will help make the implementation of the NAP a reality • Peace campaigns and networking with the media • Advocacy to improve transportation facilities and access • Legal training to paralegal centre and examination on judicial verdict. • Implementing community based instruments to monitor conflict potential such as using peace assessment card, and further advocating the results of the same to stakeholders
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government must ensure the improvement of community access to information • Local government must enact policy on natural resources that is just and fair, and ensure environmental sustainability to prevent conflicts from emerging and escalating • Ensuring conflict resolution techniques and measures which use legal, social, cultural, and economic approach, rather than military.
PILLAR 2	
PROTECTION: WOMEN'S SAFETY, PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH AND ECONOMIC SECURITY ARE ASSURED AND THEIR HUMAN RIGHTS RESPECTED.	
Priority issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce conflict/friction between native populations and immigrants • Protect women victims of SGBV and support the resolution of their for them to receive justice • Remove ostracizing of women who are victims of SGBV • Develop social security to ensure people's welfare and security • Budget allocations for WPS programs and activities • Mainstreaming gender perspective into other peace, security and development plans and measures • Increase women's role in peace building
Challenges in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread stigma attached to victims of SGBV • Cultural labels and patriarchal notions that women are weaker • Lack of shelters for victims of SGBV • The emergence of national and local policy which discriminate against women and are used to justify violence against them • There is no guarantee for security of peace activists • Lack of understanding on gender justice and human rights • There is no budget allocation for women's protection, poor budget accountability and transparency. Budget is primarily allocated for infrastructure and administrative purposes
The role of CSOs and women's groups in the implementation of the NAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting dialogue with religious and customary leaders to increase their awareness on gender role and gender equality • Promoting dialogue among groups from different faiths • Facilitating the integration of local and indigenous instruments, and local values and norms in resolving conflicts • Developing communication and working collaboratively with government to formulate policies on women empowerment • Advocacy for legal protection for human rights activists, especially those who are engage in conflict settings • Advocacy for budget allocation for programs on ensuring women's protection and security
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote cultural dialogue among various stakeholder • Revitalization of customary law that integrates gender equality as part of the conflict resolution agenda

PILLAR 3	
PARTICIPATION: PARTICIPATION: INCLUSION OF WOMEN AND WOMEN'S INTERESTS IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION, MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS.	
Priority issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing women's representation from conflict areas in peace building processes Strengthening mechanisms for women's participation in shaping policies
Challenges in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving women's capacity through education and dialogue Education and training on politics and leadership for local women
Peranan OMM dan kelompok perempuan dalam pelaksanaan RAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studying and revitalizing local wisdom and values which are gender sensitive and support women's empowerment Socialization of gender equality within the household and community Improving women's capacity through education and dialogue Education and training on politics and leadership for local women
	Advokasi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring women's participation through the use of community based instruments and mechanisms Integrating gender perspective into community-based conflict management measures and initiatives Advocacy on the use of musrenbang (Development Planning Consultation Meeting) and musrenbangna (National Development Planning Consultative Meeting)
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government must ensure that a strong gender perspective is integrated into development programs and budget allocations The policy on quota of 30% for women parliament members must be implemented not only in politics but also in other sectors Monitoring and evaluation to ensure effective implementation of the Law No.7/1989 on CEDAW
PILLAR 4	
RELIEF AND RECOVERY: WOMEN'S SPECIFIC NEEDS ARE MET IN CONFLICT AND POST-CONFLICT SITUATIONS.	
Priority issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying women's specific needs during and in recovery and rehabilitation processes Integrating gender mainstreaming in rehabilitation and recovery policy Increasing engagement and integration of community in post conflict settings and during planning recovery interventions Ensuring government commitment to fulfill the rights of the religious based conflict victims
Challenges in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trauma from conflict situations and existing prejudice amongst community members. Trauma healing is not a government priority hence government support on women and community healing programs is still lacking. The support is mainly for humanitarian aid but not for rehabilitation of conflict victims (e.g. were cited from the armed conflict in Aceh and Poso and religious conflict such as in Ahmadiyah). Recovery programs have not accommodated women's specific needs in post-conflict settings. There has been little efforts to address their immediate needs related to reproductive health or trauma healing Recovery programs do not promote community independence or sustainability There are constant delays on important issues, such as discussion on legal draft on KKR (Commission on truth and reconciliation/Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi) at national level is still delayed, as well as delays on the discussion on Qanun KKR, especially in Aceh
The role of CSOs and women's groups in the implementation of the NAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trauma healing through establishing support groups to share experiences, form WCC (women crisis center), carrying out social activities through popular channels using arts and sports Identifying vulnerable groups and their specific needs Form mediation and support alliances for religious based conflicts Advocacy of legal draft on -KKR, Advocacy of Qanun KKR at local level
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> romoting recovery and relief activities for trauma healing through psycho-social approaches and establishing trauma shelters particularly in conflict or post-conflict areas Targeted interventions on improving the economy at the household level

8

Creating advocacy on women, peace and security issues: Building an Education, Outreach and Campaign Strategy for the N-Peace Network: Presentation by *Brian HANLEY* and *Agus Hadi NAHROWI*, Search for Common Ground

About Search for Common Ground (SFCG)

- SFCG has working for 30 years in the area of peace building and now operates in 26 countries around the world. In Asia, it operates in five countries, and has programs in all four countries within the N-Peace Network: Timor-Leste, Nepal, and Sri Lanka and Indonesia. The SFCG mission is to transform the way in which the world deals with conflict, by transforming conflicts into something that is constructive for societies.
- SFCG started its work in Indonesia in 2002, in a time of transition when there were real concerns about the conflict escalating. At the same time the government was facing several challenges and civil society and media were still in infancy.
- A lot of SFCG's work has been focused on working with civil society and media to bring about societal conflict transformation. More specifically they carry out their work by using radio drama shows, peace and culture festivals, film festivals, trainings on conflict transformation, and supporting women's empowerment and mediation activities.



Lessons learned from SFCG experiences:

- The medium and channel to be used for advocacy depends on several factors, and it becomes very important to think creatively about what we can do to spread the right messages about peace and gender equality.
- It is important to sustain momentum, especially while operating through a network. This is something that should be considered in designing the strategy for the N-Peace network and seeing how we can sustain the momentum, particularly on dealing with issues related to the NAP 1325.

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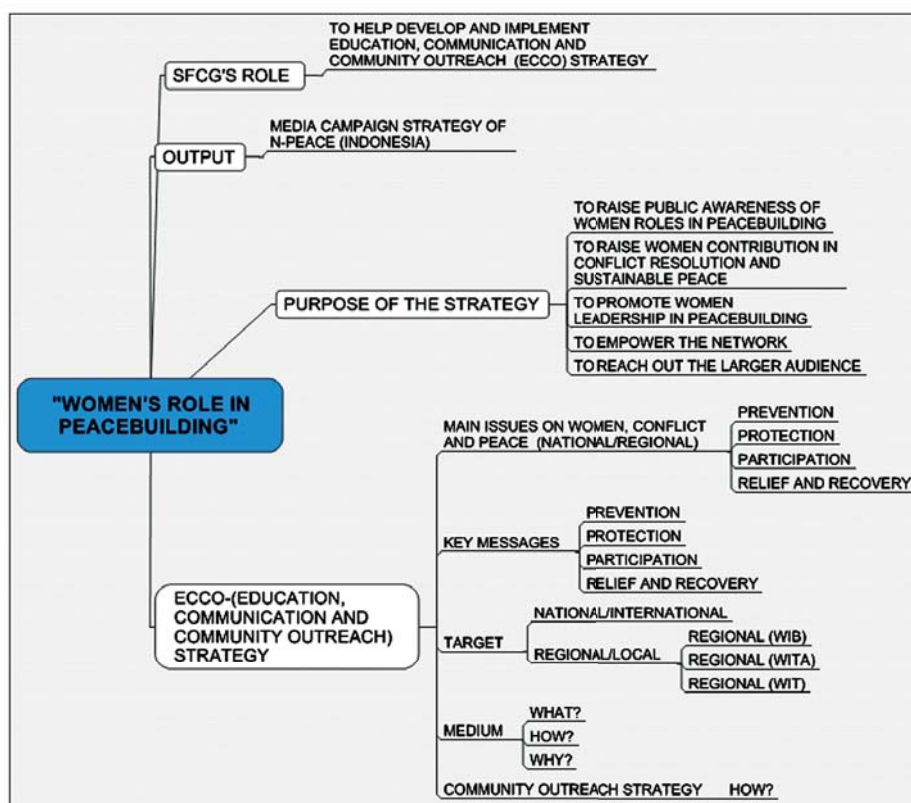
- While developing advocacy and outreach materials, the final output is important but the process of developing it is equally important to bring people together and get a collective vision and messages.
- Alongside using different media forms, the role of community outreach is crucial. No advocacy or messaging is going to succeed without a strong community outreach part in order to change behavior and attitudes. Hence any media strategy must be linked up with strong community outreach efforts.



9

Developing an advocacy and outreach strategy for N-Peace network in Indonesia

Participants were asked to discuss a strategy for developing advocacy messages on issues and priorities discussed in previous sessions. The figure below outlines the process for designing such a strategy.



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PILLAR 1. PREVENTION: PREVENTION OF RELAPSE INTO CONFLICT AND ALL FORMS OF STRUCTURAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS, INCLUDING SGBV.

REGION	KEY ISSUES	MESSEGE CONTENT	INTENDED OUTCOMES (CHANGE IN KNOWLEDGE, BEHAVIOR, AWARENESS, ETC)	TARGET GROUP (TAKEHOLDER)	MEDIUM
East	Involving women in decision making		Community awareness on potential capacity of women in peace building process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households Neighborhood Customary institutions Religious institutions Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion groups/ community dialogue forums Campaigns on women' day Radio programs
Central	Improving synergy in women's peace movement which involves various organizations: religious groups, customary institutions, and other community elements	Synergy among groups, organizations, individuals will improve the effectiveness of peace building efforts	Paradigm shift in the way people think and act, to be able to work collaboratively and in synergy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women leaders Decision makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education, training
West	Preventing gender based violence	Say NO to violence	Knowledge, awareness, and behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass roots community Community leaders Government Educators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community meeting/forums Roadshow Education Documentary Film

PILLAR 2. PROTECTION: WOMEN'S SAFETY, PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH AND ECONOMIC SECURITY ARE ASSURED AND THEIR HUMAN RIGHTS RESPECTED.

REGION	KEY ISSUES	MESSEGE CONTENT	INTENDED OUTCOMES (CHANGE IN KNOWLEDGE, BEHAVIOR, AWARENESS, ETC)	TARGET GROUP (STAKEHOLDER)	MEDIUM
East and West	Women's basic rights are neglected		Women's rights are fulfilled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customary institutions Religious institutions Survivors of violence Perpetrators of violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy for regulations that ensure the fulfillment of women's rights Continuous and targeted socialization for both the survivors of violence, as well as perpetrators
			Knowledge, awareness, and behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educators Students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comic Music Theatre
Middle	Unavailability of shelter for victims of violence	Shelters can offer women victims of violence protection and assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government support to establish shelters Local budget allocations for shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government CSOs Religious and customary institutions Local parliament members (DPR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbying Consultation Dialogues

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PILLAR 3. PARTICIPATION: INCLUSION OF WOMEN AND WOMEN'S INTERESTS IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION, MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS.

REGION	KEY ISSUES	MESSEGE CONTENT	INTENDED OUTCOMES (CHANGE IN KNOWLEDGE, BEHAVIOR, AWARENESS, ETC)	TARGET GROUP (STAKEHOLDER)	MEDIUM
East and West	Women lack of involvement and leadership in peace building processes	Acknowledge women as peace actors	Knowledge, awareness, and behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — CSOs — Government — Customary and religious institutions — Women leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Documentary film — Arts and cultural performance — Radio programs — Photo-essays
	CSOs are concerned and committed to local women's empowerment but have limited capacity to deliver related programs			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Women leaders — CSOs working for women's empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Discussion group — Education/training
Middle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Lack of recognition of women's roles — Lack of women's access to peace process 	Recognition of women's role and improving women access to peace process will contribute to peace building significantly	Improved awareness on gender equality in peace process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Parliament members — Religious and community leaders — Women's groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Dialogues — Fact sheets

PILLAR 4: RELIEF AND RECOVERY: WOMEN'S SPECIFIC NEEDS ARE MET IN CONFLICT AND POST-CONFLICT SITUATIONS.

REGION	KEY ISSUES	MESSEGE CONTENT	INTENDED OUTCOMES (CHANGE IN KNOWLEDGE, BEHAVIOR, AWARENESS, ETC)	TARGET GROUP (STAKEHOLDER)	MEDIUM
East	Women lack involvement in conflict resolution efforts and peace processes	Women can play effective roles in conflict recovery and relief	Paradigm shift towards conflict, peace, and gender issues	Formal and informal education institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Curriculum — Specialized modules — Arts and culture performance
Middle	Recovery program has not addressed women's specific needs, and has created dependency	The fulfillment of women's specific needs in conflict situation is priority to overall peace and development	Decision makers become more sensitive to gender needs and consider them as priority agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Parliament members — Executive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Technical Assistance
West	Women and children's specific needs in post conflict has not been addressed	Listen to the voice of women who have been victims of injustice	Knowledge, awareness, and behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Government — Women victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Her-story documentation — Documentary film — Trauma healing using community forums that facilitate women victim groups

10 Next Steps

The discussion on mapping conflict issues and women's priorities in post-conflict settings demonstrated that the root causes and impacts of conflict in Indonesia has various dimensions encompassing economy, social, and political aspects. Among other issues that have been presented previously, one thing that can be highlighted is the impact of the decentralization system in Indonesia on women. Decentralization has opened the space for local involvement and participation in policy making processes, yet at the same time, it has brought certain vulnerabilities to community, and especially to women. While development planning has been applying bottom up approach (such as musrenbang), women's lack of capacity has sometimes constrained them from getting fully involved in the process. Patriarchal culture continues to exist and also poses barriers to women's full and meaningful participation. As a result, women's needs and priorities have often been left out from local development agenda. This is an aspect that needs to be addressed further in efforts of strengthening women's roles in peace building and recovery processes.

Despite opportunity, access, security and capacity limitations, women at the grass roots continue to do substantial work in peace building and recovery processes. Many CSOs are working at the grassroots level to create awareness and utilize community/local mediums for community outreach. However, several CSOs present at the consultation also expressed that they require more coordination and capacity support for their efforts.

The perspectives shared during the workshop have been captured in this report to enable MOWE to use during the next stage of finalizing the NAP on WPS. This will ensure that the NAP is reflective

of the realities of women at the grassroots level across provinces from different regions in the country. It will also support the process in ensuring that women who are going to be most impacted by the NAP have a voice and influence in shaping the content and substance of it.

Finally the inputs received during other sessions in the consultation, especially related to messaging and advocacy will be used by UNDP and SFCG to further shape a media and outreach strategy for the N-Peace network in Indonesia.

At the closing of the workshop, several ways of continuing to collaborate and remain engaged were discussed. Some of these are through the online N-Peace network platform (www.n-peace.net) which will continue to provide a connecting point to members of the network as well as provide updates on the NAP on WPS and other regional activities that have been planned.

ANNEX

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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WORKSHOP TOR

Terms of Reference

National Civil Society Consultation: Perspectives of Women in making peace in Indonesia

Background

October 2010 marked the ten-year anniversary of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. To perform a deliberate exercise in reflecting on successes and existing challenges, the Regional Crisis Prevention and Recovery team brought together over thirty representatives from civil society, government and UNDP offices from Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Timor Leste, with the aim to establish a multi-country network called N-PEACE (Engage for Peace, Equality, Access, Community and Empowerment). The N-PEACE network supports strengthening of the role of women in leading community social cohesion, and peace building. The members of the network identified a number of challenges and collectively discussed strategies that can be employed to bridge these gaps. In particular, the need for providing organizations and women leaders with a space to network and voice their demands, needs and contributions, was highlighted as a critical area of need.

The Ministry of Women's Empowerment in Indonesia is currently drafting the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325/Policy related to Women, Peace and Security. To this end, a national CSO consultation is being organized by the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit of UNDP CO Indonesia and the Indonesia N-PEACE network members, and in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Regional Centre in Bangkok. The national consultation will provide opportunities for civil society organizations and women activists from post-conflict and potential conflict areas in the country to discuss and deliberate such a policy, identify and/map women's issues and concerns that relates to the policy of UNSCR 1325 and/or record and provide inputs to such an important process. The consultation will be co-hosted by UNDP CO Indonesia and the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare; with major focus largely in post-conflict and potential conflict areas, namely: Aceh, West Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Papua and West Papua. DKI Jakarta being a conflict prone province and North Sulawesi as the host area of the conference will also be invited.

The consultative conference will also be participated in by N-PEACE Network members from Indonesia, namely Liga Inong Aceh, Institut Titian Perdamaian, Interfaith Maluku, Humanitarian Development Centre, Komite Nasional Perempuan and the State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.

While all N-PEACE network members will be part of the organizing committee for the CSO consultation, it is critical to select one organization which can serve as the coordinator/focal point for the arrangement of the consultation. In order to provide capacity support to the organizations and ensure sustained support and engagement, members of the N-Peace Network members will be invited to participate in the bidding process to conduct this national consultative conference.

Objective and Outputs

Objectives: The National Civil Society Consultation on the perspectives of women in maintaining peace in Indonesia intends to achieve the following objectives:

(i) To present the Draft National Action Plan(NAP) on women, peace and security to CSOs from 10 provinces; (ii) To deliberate on the perspectives and experiences of women from the ten provinces and their feedback on the NAP; (iii) To provide CSOs with the opportunity and space to network, discuss and share experiences and common challenges; (iv) To map the priorities and perspectives of women from the ten provinces.

Outputs: The achievement of the above-mentioned objectives are linked to the following outputs: (i) A perspectives/discussion paper from the CSOs to be used as an input in workshops and dialogues being organized by the Government of Indonesia to discuss the Policy on Women, Peace and Security; (ii) An expansion of the multi-country N-PEACE network to include more CSOs from Indonesia; (iii) Mapping of women's priorities from these high-risk/post-conflict areas to form the basis for an advocacy/socialization campaign.

Process: The conference will include the following processes to achievement the expected outputs: • Keynote speeches from the Gol and UNDP • Presentations from resource persons • Group work • Panel presentation of results of group work • Concluding remarks

Schedule/ Agenda: The CSO Consultation will be held on:

Day/ Date: Wed/ Thu, 8-9 June 2011 Location: Manado, North Sulawesi

Participant: 23 CSO representatives from 10 selected provinces, National Governments, UN Agencies

WORKSHOP AGENDA

Day1		8 th June 2011	
Time	Session	Structure	Presenters/ Facilitators
0900 – 1000	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Welcome remarks- Key Note Speech- Stating goals, objectives and outputs for the workshop- Introductions		UNDP Indonesia Ministry for Peoples Welfare Facilitators
1000 – 1030	Session 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Introduction to the N-PEACE network: what it is, what activities are being organized (2011-12 workplan) and ideas about a local Indonesia N-PEACE chapter		UNDP/N-PEACE members
1030 – 1100	Break		
1100 – 1200	Session 2: Group work and experience sharing Women discuss their priorities and challenges in their provinces, and strategies used to prevent violence and build peace		Facilitators
1200-1230	Presentations and discussions (from session 2)		Participants
1230 – 1330	Lunch		
1330 – 1430	Session 3: Sharing experiences <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Philippines Perspective: lessons learned <i>Discussion and Q & A</i>		Ms. Karen Tanada, Philippines
14:30-15:30	Session 4: Presentation of the NAP/Policy on women, peace and security and MOWE's agenda for implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation Question and Answers		MOWE
1530 – 1600	Break		
1600 – 1730	Session 5: Group work to discuss NAP from the perspective of women in post-conflict and high-risk to conflict areas		Facilitators
Day 2		9 th June 2011	
Time	Session	Structure	Presenters/ Facilitators
0900 – 1100	Session 6: Feedback on the NAP Presentations and consolidation of inputs for NAP		Participants
1100 – 1130	Break		
1130 – 1230	Session 7: Discussion to identify key messages from CSOs from across the country on socialization/advocacy related to women's roles in peace building, conflict transformation and recovery		SFCG
1230 – 1330	Lunch		
1330 – 1530	<i>Session continues. . .</i>		
1530 – 1600	Break		
1600 – 1700	<i>Session continues. . .</i>		
1700-1715	Closing and next steps		UNDP

N-PEACE

To join N-PEACE :
Send an email to: N-PEACE@groups.undp.org



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