

# **Consultative Workshop on the Development of Ireland's Second National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security**

**October 2<sup>nd</sup> 2014**

**Iveagh House, Dublin**

## **Introduction**

On 2 October 2014, a consultative workshop on the development of Ireland's second National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security was held in Iveagh House, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Dublin. The workshop was hosted by the Consultative Group on the development of the National Action Plan, with support from the Conflict Resolution Unit, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The purpose of the workshop was to seek views and ideas on how Ireland, in its National Action Plan, can progress the Women, Peace and Security agenda. This report documents the expert panel discussion, including its question and answer session, summarised roundtable discussions and some concluding remarks. The recommendations and suggestions detailed in this document are the views of the participants who attended and participated in the workshop on October 2<sup>nd</sup>.

## **Opening Remarks**

Colm Byrne (Chair of Consultative Group on Ireland's next National Action Plan) opened the proceedings by alluding to the island of Ireland's history of conflict and post-conflict reconciliation. Mr Byrne outlined the crucial function of the workshop in bridging the gap between the ambitions of the Women, Peace and Security agenda and the violent and discriminatory treatment of conflict-affected women in reality. He highlighted ongoing conflicts as the driving forces behind the Women, Peace and Security agenda and outlined the Second National Action Plan's aim of integrating Ireland's obligations, policies and programmes to effect change. Niall Burgess (Secretary General, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade) pointed to the relative lack of implementation of the resolutions on Women, Peace and Security. Quoting Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Charlie Flanagan's recent speech at the UN General Assembly, he reiterated the need to 'translate our global commitments into concrete actions'. Using fatality statistics from the current Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leone, Mr Burgess stated that deaths among women were disproportionately high. He pointed to the unequal personal cost of armed conflict regarding sexual violence, women and girls, and the need for empowered participation by women in post-conflict processes. Ireland's proven commitment to overseas peacekeeping, domestic peace building and international development were highlighted as key influences on the Second National Action Plan.

## Expert Panel Discussion

An expert panel discussion, moderated by chair of the Consultative Group, Colm Byrne, discussed the Women, Peace and Security agenda, looking at Ireland's progress to date and what Ireland can hope to achieve in the renewed National Action Plan

### **Dr Niamh Reilly, National University of Ireland, Galway**

Dr Niamh Reilly recounted the history of the Women, Peace and Security agenda, from grassroots and national engagement, to the United Nations platform. She recalled efforts to ensure the statute of the International Criminal Court reflected the events of Rwanda and the Balkans and contained provisions related to sexual violence in conflict. The United Nations Security Council as a 'bastion of male power' was contrasted with the bottom-up, women-driven development of UNSCR 1325; despite this approach partly weakening the resolution through a lack of understanding of the UN system. Dr Reilly explained that more recent resolutions could spawn tensions within the WPS agenda, adding that the agenda itself was subject to many competing visions. She emphasised the importance of UNSCR 2122 in refocusing the WPS issue. Finally, greater knowledge of the norms of international humanitarian law regarding women at the UNSC was highlighted as an area for improvement.

### **Giulia Pasquinelli, European Peace building Liaison Office**

Giulia Pasquinelli spoke of the European Unions' *EU Comprehensive Approach* to WPS and the need for its updating. While 16 of the 28 EU Member States were explained as having developed National Action Plans (NAPs), fragmentation among these efforts called for more EU co-ordination. Ms Pasquinelli pointed to European NAPs as being primarily outward-looking efforts that underestimated the full potential of their own conflict experiences, highlighting Northern Ireland, Cyprus and the Balkans in this respect.

### **Mavie Kitenge, AkiDwa**

Mavie Kitenge addressed gender-based violence (GBV) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), stressing the fundamental difference between GBV and expected levels of violence in a conflict. Conflict rape was highlighted as a particularly brutal combat tool, particularly against cultural backdrops in which it was followed by social exclusion. Expulsion from society leads to access issues regarding medical treatment, clean water, religious worship and appropriate care of dependents. Ms Kitenge explained that migration was often not an escape, but a means by which GBV took other forms. Regarding DRC migrants in Ireland, she spoke of how 'emotional rape' could see cultural ostracisation repeated in host societies. Ms Kitenge stressed the need for equal levels of education and awareness of GBV between both women and men to bolster female participation in peace building. She argued that GBV should be documented, so that its prevalence in other countries could be recognised, and solidarity among affected women and groups could be developed. In the case of Ireland, Ms Kitenge highlighted the issue of witchcraft allegations and again called for increases in education and awareness.

Regarding diaspora communities, Ms Kitenge explained that Congolese migrants' sense of impoverishment in their country of origin was not realised until it was compared with the development levels of their host State, and that this was fuelling the need to improve the situation in DRC. Ms Kitenge commented on the normalising

effect of culture on GBV in DRC, a frame through which national media could undermine women's security issues. She called for more support for diaspora communities from the international community and beyond.

#### **Liz McManus, Chair of the Monitoring Group for Ireland's First National Action Plan**

Liz McManus reiterated the importance of capitalising on Ireland's influence in international fora regarding Women, Peace and Security issues. She attributed the lack of female representation to the disconnect between politics and the people, and called for a continual effort to rebuild that connection. She commended the inward as well as outward focus of Ireland's NAP, stating that this created a responsibility, when appropriate, for Irish women to participate in politics. Ms McManus commented on the absence of a NAP for Northern Ireland, and stressed that Ireland's learning experience of that conflict should be shared. She called for the legacy of the women involved in Northern Ireland's peace process to survive, and for support of the Community Foundation of Northern Ireland's toolkit which includes a focus on the implementation of Women, Peace and Security in Northern Ireland. She finished by noting the effectiveness of the partnerships between civil society, statutory bodies, the Consultative and Monitoring groups and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

#### **Question & Answer Session**

Migrant issues such as the centrality of culture, witchcraft allegations, and their subsequent isolation of women in dealing with WPS issues were discussed. Gaps between NAP aspirations and realities on the ground were flagged as a pan-European problem, but that accurate consultation with civil society within the country of implementation was an essential, yet largely untapped, solution. Regarding the NAPs relationship with Northern Ireland, the 'subterranean legacy' of GBV from that conflict was articulated, while women's participation in its peace process was considered necessary to ensure sustainability. Lastly, NATO was used as an example warning of how UNSCR 1325 could be used as a window through which other actors could exert influence. While the direct, order-driven nature of an armed force was flagged as perhaps the most immediate form of UNSCR 1325 implementation, vigilance regarding a loss of ownership was called for; particularly in relation to transnational alliances such as NATO, who has embraced the WPS agenda most fully.

## Roundtable Discussions

The expert panel was followed by roundtable discussions based on the five themes: Empowerment, Accountability, Taking Stock and International Developments, Response and Promotion. Participants indicated their preference of theme when registering for the workshop. The roundtable discussions were moderated by a facilitator who was assisted by a note taker. Facilitators then provided feedback to a closing plenary session at the workshop, providing written feedback after the event. The following were the main findings and recommendations of the thematic roundtable discussions:

### 1. Empowerment

#### *Empowerment*

- Address 'empowerment without equality' in the intra-State context.
- Empower women to advocate for and exercise women's human rights and equality.
- Empower migrant women in Ireland, and women in countries where Ireland is active to understand and navigate legal systems and know their rights.
- The 'Citizens' Information' model could be replicated overseas as a model of empowerment through information.

#### *Participation*

- Recognise that transformation is important, participation is the key to transformation, and empowerment is key to effective participation. As such, enable women to release and strengthen their voice and open and sustain channels for women's voices to be heard. Recognise that participation of women is essential in transforming the radical cultural oppression of women.
- Call for consistent and strategic support for women's empowerment, participation and leadership across Ireland's engagement in international fora.
- Community-level empowerment must be recognised in parallel to the political levels, with holistic approaches to grassroots empowerment such as storytelling suggested.
- Encourage the introduction of quotas, but also for women to come forward into politics voluntarily.
- Address the lack of consultation of the community sector (where women mobilise) and the particular 'path to the table' for the Women's Coalition.
- Invest in building woman's infrastructures in-country.
- Identify a series of spaces to facilitate participation and model what participation could look like.
- Map participation onto emerging international priorities, such as the Arms Trade Treaty; IDPs and leadership, women's economic empowerment supported by advocacy, models and in-country work.
- Create a team of experts to consider a participation strategy for Ireland's second NAP, particularly where participation may be dangerous.
- Ensure more women are in positions of power in order to make women more visible. Care should be taken that women are not in tokenistic positions.

### *Mainstreaming*

- Gender sensitivity must be mainstreamed across all levels of leadership – a gender lens should always be applied. The assumption that all women are gender sensitive should not be made.
- Care should be taken to ensure women are not ‘swallowed’ by mainstreaming.
- Gender equality should be actively framed as a ‘win-win’ for both males and females, particularly regarding economic benefits.
- Efforts to foster feminist perspectives in young women should be made.

## 2. Accountability

### *Accountability*

- There was a shared concern that there is an accountability deficit in current reporting and review mechanisms of the NAP. As part of good governance, there needs to be more robust accountability on implementation from: the Monitoring Group, government departments and implementing CSOs.
- Current reporting mechanisms whereby departments inform but are not interrogated on progress by the monitoring group were seen as inadequate in terms of accountability. It was questioned as to whether the monitoring group meeting twice a year for two hours is sufficient to identify problems and advise on ways to move forward.
- A guiding principle for the second NAP should be building inclusion. Effective consultation with key stakeholders for NAP design, development, monitoring and evaluation purposes was considered by participants to be critical in ensuring the success for the future of the next NAP. As a priority that there should be increased consultation with women on the ground in conflict-affected countries to determine best practices that are culturally appropriate. Consultation with civil society organisations should be strengthened.
- The EU Comprehensive Approach has the potential to provide another mechanism for accountability for Ireland as a member state. Ireland could usefully play a proactive role in supporting this, given its role in the development of its NAP on UNSCR 1325.

### *Monitoring & Evaluation*

- The purpose of the monitoring and evaluation framework for the next NAP should be to provide learning *and* accountability mechanisms. Evaluation should be regarded as a process through which to build positive and authentic engagement with stakeholders, particularly programme beneficiaries and women living in conflict and post conflict regions.
- The current NAP contains too many actions. Current indicators in the NAP are mostly quantitative and are inadequate in measuring outcomes and impact of actions. This is related to a broader concern about the nature of activities in the current NAP, which was felt to be primarily focused on short-term activities such as training and funding. There is a need to fund independent, long-term research projects in order to evaluate fully the level of impact/change.
- Priorities for the next NAP should be identified and chosen through the lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation and should include actions to support longer term impact programmes that support the empowerment and transformation of gender inequality, particularly for women in conflict and post conflict regions. Criteria for actions should include measures to build the fair and equal participation of women and girls in conflict and post conflict countries as well as their safety and protection.
- There needs to be greater investment and development in the monitoring and evaluation framework for the next NAP. The separation of monitoring and evaluation processes should continue and indicators should generate both qualitative and quantitative data.

- Tools for data collection need to be extended and developed. Innovative tools to capture qualitative data such as storytelling, local community dialogue and focus groups should be considered. There should be a marked continuum from monitoring and evaluation into learning. Evaluation should be part of implementation in that evaluation findings should inform changes in policy and identify priorities. Long-term, independent research was suggested to improve the data capture period and legitimacy of evaluations respectively.
- Impact assessments should be approached holistically, including unforeseen consequences as well as positive/negative findings.
- An awareness of the potential influence of social class and ethnicity in the monitoring, reviewing and reporting process should be registered
- Disseminate more information on NAPs monitoring, review and reporting process, including presenting findings of the Monitoring Group in schools and communities across Ireland/Northern Ireland.
- Create a Monitoring Research Unit to assist monitoring planning.

#### *Recommendations for next National Action Plan*

- Ireland's first NAP was considered to have had too many actions (48); Need for fewer, more achievable and more measurable high-level goals.
- Ireland's second NAP should be simplified but more sophisticated, prioritising the lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation and focusing more on longer term impact programmes.
- Bolster UNSCR 1325 by appending CEDAW General Recommendation No.30.
- Use positive domestic leadership to influence others internationally and strengthen accountability.
- Address the culture of accountability for Violence Against Women in the domestic setting whilst also raising the issue of impunity for the same crimes in the international context.
- Ensure effective accountability of States in Universal Periodic Reviews, CEDAW Examinations, UNSCR 1325 reports to the UNSC and for war crimes such as rape.
- More inclusion of NAP grassroots beneficiaries should be used as indicators of its effectiveness, while remaining mindful of what is realistically measurable.
- Accountability should be broadened to include internal and external stakeholders, such as migrant women and CSOs and women in conflict-affected countries.
- Ensure that the outcome of the Consultative Workshop is not tokenistic ensure open and authentic CSO engagements at all phases of the NAP.
- Address the communication gap between DFAT and its ground-level WPS –partners.
- Address the gap in data gathering from civilians living in post conflict societies. The impact and progress of WPS programmes can only be fully assessed if the experiences of those affected are documented. It is recommended that the DFAT take the lead internationally by pushing for clearer mandates on 1325 within peacekeeping missions; and by promoting this aspect of the agenda; and by making concerted efforts to gather gender perspectives from both women and men in programmes and regions where Ireland is actively implementing the WPS agenda.

- Inclusion of a 'why' column in NAP implementation framework could help target inaction.



### 3. Taking Stock and International Developments

- Ireland must lead by example. It is crucial to mirror any commitments made to addressing women's empowerment, participation and leadership at a domestic level, ensuring that we follow through on our international commitments and explore and adopt models of best practice in all relevant areas.
- Singling out progress achieved through the Irish NAP in a context in which different aid programmes are present was pointed out as being problematic. A possible solution proposed was that of building the monitoring capacity of partner civil society organisations to record progress in the field when allocating Irish Aid funds.
- A NAP with fewer high level goals should have Specific Implementation Plans for responsible departments underneath the overarching NAP. These might contain different levels of priority.
- Ensure that Ireland's second NAP is a living action plan, open to change as it evolves.
- Efforts should be made to attach financial allocations to Ireland's second NAP. Active learning on how to do this effectively should be part of the approach, as those NAPs which attach realistic financial allocations are internationally recognised as being superior.
- Map where Ireland has most influence in diplomacy / advocacy at global level, along with identifying the advocacy strategies that have proved most effective.
- Combined approach to outward focus:
  - Country focus in fragile States – work with female nationals around their respective NAPs, facilitating policy connection and a foundation for solidarity. Criteria for country selection based on level of Irish presence (diplomatic, military, Irish Aid) in the State/territory.
  - Strategic Pillar Interventions –advocacy of UNSCR 1325 in international fora, or model/lesson sharing regarding a particular element of 1325 to a current crisis, such as women's participation in a peace negotiation process or access to a high level Inquiry, etc. Pillar interventions could be undertaken separately, in tandem or in co-operation with States/INGOs.

#### 4. Response

- Service provision must be culturally sensitive, where professionals have been educated in order to gain cultural confidence and move away from idea of 'cultural privacy'. There must be layers of understanding of this in all relevant fields.
- Consultations should take place with the communities affected before decisions are taken on what services are needed to best address their needs.
- Address the issue of direct provision.
- Training should be incentivised and good practice should be promoted.
- Consultations in third countries should take place in a variety of settings as it should not be assumed that what works, or is appropriate in one context, is the same in another. Cultural sensitivity should be a priority and it should be emphasized that there is no one size-fits-all model. There is a need to be aware that cultural practices that are harmful to women may also be present for migrant women in Ireland.
- There is an underestimation of cultural barriers in Ireland. Cultural and language barriers often result in misunderstanding for migrant women accessing services in Ireland.
- Caution should be used when dealing with third country Irish Aid funded NGOs as their contributions may be motivated by gender quotas to maintain funding.
- Lasting effects of conflict legacy on women should be acknowledged (including psychological damage, trauma, FGM issues, domestic abuse and economic or educational disadvantage among particular communities) and support should be provided.
- Ensure and promote sensitivity training for Gardaí and overseas peacekeepers. It is recommended that the DFAT take the lead internationally by pushing for clearer mandates on 1325 within peacekeeping missions. Irish representatives should advocate the need to mainstream 1325/WPS into all training programmes for soldiers/peacekeepers.
- Ensure confidence-building measures between women and police forces to encourage their ability to report incidents of WPS-related issues.
- Use expertise of lawyers from migrant communities in Ireland to better approach unfamiliar cultural nuances such as witchcraft.
- Capitalise on lesson-sharing from gender advisors attached to peacekeeping missions.
- Engage directly with governments in States with Irish diplomatic presences to encourage women's involvement in governance structures.
- Ensure equal access for men and women in community restorative justice.
- Ensure existing women's services are not 'diluted' by increased emphases on men.
- Ensure faith-based organisations play a role in gender education, while considering a role for such groups in high-level advocacy.

## 5. Promotion

### *General Improvements*

- There is a need for greater dissemination of information on UNSCR 1325 and the Women, Peace and Security agenda in wider society. It was suggested that existing structures could be used for this – for example the education system or umbrella organizations such as the National Women’s Council of Ireland.
- Ireland should lead by example while adopting best practices internationally. This means addressing the blockages to women’s enjoyment of human rights and WPS in Ireland. Ireland’s historic neutrality allows it to lead by example: this is undermined by the US use of Shannon airport.
- Ensure the necessary expertise related to WPS is available within DFAT.
- Guarantee that women can access justice for violence committed against them in Ireland (this is relevant to NAP where it affects migrant women affected by conflict).
- Promotional efforts must be matched with cultural sensitivities.
- Differential experiences of women from conflict-affected countries should be recognised, in particular how they translate into Irish society.
- Increase synergies between domestic/international Irish WPS actors, and between overseas beneficiaries of Ireland’s NAP.
- The lessons and experience of NI conflict resolution and peace building processes need to be better understood and communicated on a North-South and South-South basis. Ireland is promoting itself internationally as an expert on peace building then it needs to communicate the ongoing lessons learned from the conflict, and education is crucial to achieving this.
- Survey journalist awareness levels of UNSCR 1325 within Irish media, with a view to enhance their ability to recognise and draw connections between current affairs and WPS issues, and inform the public of the limits of warfare regarding sexual violence and the nature of GBV war crimes.
- Positively promote a WPS dimension to DFAT’s Simon Cumbers Media Fund.
- Strengthen DFAT’s Press Section (and civil society pressure groups) to better deal with media elements that may distort gender issues, or reinforce gender stereotypes.
- Defend space for civil society intervention and be a vehicle for bringing women’s voices and perspectives into public fora.
- Create a Civic Forum for women’s issues designed around the Scottish model.
- Promotion of WPS agenda through education by inviting Department of Education representatives to NAP Consultative Group and including gender equality in primary/secondary curricula.
- WPS should be included in both primary and secondary school curricula – through a class dedicated to education for citizenship; human rights; and gender equality.
- Ensure high quality gender materials are incorporated in national curriculum from early years on.
- Irish representatives at diplomatic level should lobby for 1325 mainstreaming both multilaterally and bilaterally.

- Ireland's best option for influencing the regional agenda on WPS is through the EU, specifically the EEAS: the European External Action Service. The EU works with the UN, NATO, and African Union, and Ireland can also promote WPS within these regional organisations. Ireland should take on a leadership role in advocating on behalf of creating coherency between EU member NAPs so that gaps are filled and to avoid overlaps and repetition where it is not needed.
- Ireland could also play a lead role in implementing 1325 in EU policies through the Common Security & Defence Unit of the EU. Ireland could further promote WPS in EU security policy and peacekeeping through military training programmes, requesting WPS reports from EU military missions (with potential to be furthered at the UN/NATO).
- It is recommended that Ireland, at United Nations level, lobbies for the gathering of gender perspectives in all NAPs.
- Position WPS as a central platform for Ireland's 2020 UN Security Council membership campaign.
- National, regional and international campaigns on WPS communicated through a dynamic, transparent and inclusive website documenting reports, documents, speeches and consultation periods etc.
- Create national debate by placing the mid-term, final reviews and NAP II in front of the House of the Oireachtas.
- Promote ownership and accountability of NAP by inviting Oireachtas committee members from Justice, Equality, Defence and the Good Friday Agreement to sit on the Consultative Group.
- Where the Oireachtas (especially JCFAT) is briefed on specific conflicts, WPS should be considered as a standing item for every briefing.
- Introduce action indicator of aiming for specific references to 1325 in 70% of our interventions on international or regional resolutions on security issues.
- Consider approaching Irish 'celebrity' personalities to act as brand ambassadors.
- Ensure NAP is rolled out in Ireland's priority countries: where countries are affected by conflict & fragility, WPS should form part of country strategies and reporting mechanisms.
- Specific peace negotiations where Ireland plays a role: commitment to WPS should be a requirement.

### ***Funding***

- UNSCR 1325 should inform funding application processes, with WPS element becoming a pillar of the Reconciliation Fund for Northern Ireland.
- Match funding on the ground with high level strategic 'champion' support, either institutionally or through individual politicians.
- Fund fewer projects for longer to promote stability.
- Funding made available to community groups who run training programmes for women affected by conflict (migrant, refugee, and northern Irish women) to inform, educate and support them to take on leadership and decision-making roles within their communities

### ***Northern Ireland***

- WPS profile should be raised in Northern Ireland via Ireland's positive role in its peace process.

- Encourage the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Northern Ireland through North-South bodies and Peace IV. Committed leadership should extend to raising the WPS profile and application in Northern Ireland.
- Cross-learning between government departments (North and South) encouraged to share progress, tools and methods on gender mainstreaming and to build relationships across the island.
- Engage with Northern Irish political leaders to implement fully the WPS elements of the Good Friday Agreement
- It was felt that ex-prisoner/ex-combatant CSOs received more funding than women's groups on the cultural assumption that the latter will deliver their work voluntarily.
- Persistent domestic violence within communities containing ex-combatants remains an issue which must be recognised and addressed.
- Elevate women's successes/challenges in the Northern Ireland context to the international level.
- Ensure truth and reconciliation activities contain a gender element.
- Regarding paramilitary groups and other community figures, the importance of challenging the machismo culture of gate keeping was highlighted, but this needed to be done sensitively in order not to alienate women.
- The second NAP should include an action on creating island wide conversations on how the conflict has impacted the relationship between the North and the South of Ireland and how we can work together to build sustainable peace.

## Concluding Remarks

### **Giulia Pasquinelli**

Ms Pasquinelli maintained that NAPs should be kept at the top of national agendas, with their transformative elements being appropriately captured. She mentioned the risk of NAPs in reproducing existing patterns of inequality, and that this should be scrutinised closely. The guiding principle of the NAP process was articulated as the successful transformation of the approaches and mindsets of gender and security issues, complemented by a focus on the inclusive importance of the process itself. Inward and outward promotion should be approached with care and balance, as a deficit in one direction may delegitimize the other.

### **Mavie Kitenge**

Ms Kitenge discussed the need to reframe GBV issues as a continual humanitarian disaster meriting the same level of humanitarian attention.

### **Brendan Ward, Director, Conflict Resolution Unit, DFAT**

Mr Ward commended the diversity and commitment of the gathered attendees, and spoke to the recurring themes of differentiation, leading by example, accountability and the embedding and mainstreaming of gender in government and service provision. Defence Forces expertise in strategic partner engagement and training was praised, while lesson-sharing with Northern Ireland was set to continue. Ireland's international promotion efforts were commended and encouraged, but too much investment in an 'Ireland as champion' strategy may be counter-intuitive. It was suggested that NAP expertise be shared on a reactive basis. Ireland's active campaign for membership of the United Nations Security Council in 2020, with approximately forty written commitments of support from other Member States to date, was indicated as a key platform upon which the WPS agenda can be furthered. UNSCR 1325 integration into committee briefings regarding conflict was agreed with and the laying of the NAP before the Oireachtas was ensured.

### **Colm Byrne, Moderator and Independent Chair**

In illustrating the recurring theme of Irish international leadership, Mr Byrne commented on Ireland's participation at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016 and the opportunity such a forum might present to progress the Women, Peace and Security agenda. He further thanked those gathered for their diversity of perspective, commitment over the course of the workshop to genuine listening and mutual respect. He thanked the panel in particular for their expertise and for opening up the discussion, as well as the Conflict Resolution Unit (DFAT) and the Monitoring and Consultative Groups for their efforts. Mr Byrne ended by highlighting one welcome by-product of the workshop; the opportunity for civil society, departmental and other WPS-concerned individuals to share their experiences, viewpoints and contact information; strengthening the UNSCR 1325 support base in Ireland.

Engagement at the event was also facilitated through social media, with many participants noting key elements of the discussion on twitter using #UNSCR1325, which were displayed within the workshop venue.

## Annex I: List of Workshop Participants

Name	Organisation
Alison Blayney	Kilcooley Womens Centre
Amaka Okonkwo	AkiDwA
Andrée Murphy	Relatives for Justice
Anne Waithera	AkiDwA
Anne Walker	Ballybeen Women's Centre
Aoife Lyons	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Brendan Ward	Conflict Resolution Unit, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Bronagh Hinds	DemocraShe
Carol Lundy	Shankill Womens Centre
Carol Ballantine	Trócaire
Cathal Reidy	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Catherine Murphy	AkiDwA
Charlene Sadik	I.O. For Migration
Christine Ryan	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Christine Stoll	Equality Commission for NI
Ciara Gilvarry	Conflict Resolution Unit, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Colin Davy	Conflict Resolution Unit, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Colm Byrne	Independent Chair, Consultative Group
David Byrne	Department of Defence, Consultative Group
Debbie Donnelly	DD Independent
Debbie O'Rourke	Liberia Solidarity Group
Deirdre Campbell	ICGBV, Consultative Group
Deirdre McArdle	Trócaire
Dr. Margaret O'Keeffe	CIT
Egide Dhala	Wezesha, Consultative Group
Eleanor Tskap	AkiDwA
Finola Finnan	Trócaire
Fiona McCausland	NI Women's European platform
Furaha Mugalu	AkiDwA
Gillian Collins	Irish Defence Forces
Gillian Wylie	TCD
Giulia Pasquinelli	European Peacebuilding Liaison Office
Grace Wilentz	AkiDwA
Heidi Riley	UCD
Helena Keleher	Conflict Resolution Unit, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Henri Myrntinen	International Alert
Jacinta Fay	
Jayne Lawlor	Irish Defence Forces, Consultative Group
Jim O'Neill	Community Dialogue
Joanna Mc Minn	Hanna's House
John Agberagba	Trinity College Dublin
John Mooney	TWN

John Roche	Irish Red Cross, Consultative Group
Karen Smyth	NI Local Government Assoc.
Karen McMinn	Independent Consultant
Karen Murphy	UCD
Kathleen Keane	Little Company of Mary
Kuxi Ghai	AkiDWA
Latifat Olagoke	AkiDWA
Liz McManus	Independent Chair, Monitoring and Evaluation Group
Louise Kennedy	Women's Aid Federation NI
Louise Sarsfield Collins	Irish Red Cross
Louise Synnott	An Garda Síochána, Consultative Group
Lucy Perah	AkiDWA
Maeve Taylor	Irish Family Planning Association
Margaret Baumann	Training for Women
Margaretta D'Arcy	Women in Media & Entertainment
Maria Deiana	Queen's University Belfast
Marianne O'Shea	Liberia Solidarity Group, Consultative Group
Mary Hession	Soroptimist International
Mavie Kitenge	AkiDWA
Melanie Hoewer	UCD, Consultative Group
Melatu Okorie	AkiDWA
Nelta Chandamya	AkiDWA
Nhona Tambidila	AkiDWA
Niall Morris	Consultative Group
Niall Blake-Knox	Conflict Resolution Unit, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Niamah Ahmed	AkiDWA
Niamh Reilly	NUI Galway
Nicola Donnelly	Department of Justice, Consultative Group
Nora Delaney	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Norma Shearer	TWN
Nuala Barr	Community Dialogue
Nuala Ryan	Irish Federation of University Women
Orla Conway	Omagh Women's Aid
Pamela Kujika	AkiDWA
Paula Madigan	Co-Operation Ireland
Paula Rayman	Queen's University/University of Massachusetts
Pelagie Mimauzet	AkiDWA
Phil Killeen	Glencree
Priscilla Amankwatia	Cultúr Migrants Centre
Rachel Doyle	National Women's Council of Ireland
Regine Tshanda	AkiDWA
Renet Sakap	AkiDWA
Ricki Schoen	
Rita Mirembe	AkiDWA
Robert Kevlihan	Kimmage Development Centre



Roberta Gray	Shankill Womens Centre
Roisin Gallagher	Christian Aid
Ronan Kennedy	UCD
Salome Mbugua	AkiDwa, Consultative Group
Sara Denedy	Consultative Group, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Sara Bertotti	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Sharon Fitchie	NI Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Shay Cannedy	
Shekira Redmond	AkiDwa
Shirley Graham	Independent Consultant, Women Lead Change
Sinead Lynch	
Stephanie Chaban	University of Ulster
Sthandile Dlamini	AkiDwa
Tanya Hughes	Ballybeen Women's Centre
Terja Shimbanga	AkiDwa
Walt Kilroy	DCU