



National Action Plan

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

To cite this National Action Plan, please include the URL and the following information in the citation: Unofficial translation, funded by ARC DP160100212 (CI Shepherd).

This National Action Plan was translated into English as part of a research project investigating the formation and implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. This is not an official translation.

This research was funded by the Australian Research Council Discovery Project Scheme (grant identifier DP160100212), and managed partly by UNSW Sydney (the University of New South Wales) and partly by the University of Sydney.

The project's chief investigator is Laura J. Shepherd, who is Professor of International Relations at the University of Sydney and Visiting Senior Fellow at the LSE Centre for Women, Peace and Security. If you have questions about the research, please direct queries by email to laura.shepherd@sydney.edu.au.



KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

Third National Action Plan: "Women, Peace, Security" (2017-2021)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
1. Women, war, and peace	3
2. Resolution 1325	3
3. Supplementary resolutions	4
4. Belgium	6
5. The first Belgian national action plan implementing resolution 1325	6
6. The second Belgian national action plan	7
7. The third Belgian national action plan	7
OBJECTIVE 1. To promote the implementation of an international regulatory framework	9
OBJECTIVE 2. To integrate gender perspectives in the actions taken by Belgium in conflicts, peace, and security	12
OBJECTIVE 3. To fight against all forms of violence against women and girls, and specifically sexual violence	18
OBJECTIVE 4. To encourage women to participate in processes regarding conflict, peace, and security	23
OBJECTIVE 5. To support the Agenda for Women, Peace, and Security	27
OBJECTIVE 6. To ensure the oversight and monitoring of the implementation of the Agenda for Women, Peace, and Security and of the NAP	30
ANNEXES	32
Annex 1: Abbreviations	33
Annex 2: Documents regarding the Agenda of Women, Peace, and Security	34

INTRODUCTION

1. Women, war, and peace

Wars and other armed conflicts can have a different impact on women than they do on men. In addition, women and men do not always participate equally in conflicts and in the prevention and resolution of conflicts. Though men are more often directly involved in conflicts, women also suffer their effects, whether indirectly in the form of having to endure difficult and dangerous conditions, or directly, when they are made civilian victims. Furthermore, the victims of specific forms of sexual violence that occur in situations of war are largely female. In addition to this, the direct involvement of women in armed conflict as combatants is often forgotten.

Women must face the consequences of conflict longer than men once they conclude. In fact, few if any women are involved in peace talks and preparations for reconstruction. As a result, their specific needs are neither heard nor taken into account. Generally, there is no later attention given to these female combatants, and the consequences of the acts of sexual violence perpetrated during situations of conflict (dishonor and exclusion from the community, pregnancy, health problems, etc.) do not go away once the conflict ends. And to make matters worse, sexual violence often continues after the hostilities end, and in a sense becomes the "norm".

2. Resolution 1325

To end these situations, on October 31, 2000, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopted by consensus resolution 1325, entitled "Women, Peace, and Security". This United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) is intended to prevent violence against women and girls, to protect them from this type of violence, and to involve women in the decision making process in the areas of peace and security, in processes such as peace talks or in debates on reconstruction following conflicts. This focus on increasing women's participation in the decision making process is a key element of the resolution and requires a different approach to the role of women in conflict. Women should not simply be thought of as victims. They must be empowered to be given the opportunity to make decisions for themselves, and to contribute to the prevention and resolution of conflicts and to creating peace.

To implement Resolution 1325, in 2004, the United Nations Security Council called on all member states to develop a national action plan (NAP) for these purposes. National action plans are widely considered to be the most effective means of achieving the objectives of the resolution.

The resolution is implemented by member states of the United Nations as well as by the United Nations itself and other international and regional organizations. As of 2016, 63 countries around the world had adopted a NAP for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and its supplementary resolutions. Of the EU member states, 17 countries had NAPs by the end of 2016. Several of these countries, in cooperation with the public institutions involved, are planning to report to Parliament and to hold consultations with civil society. The United Nations holds an annual open debate in the UNSC during the time period around the anniversary date of the resolution. 1325, and in 2010, they adopted indicators for the monitoring of the implementation of the resolution. Also, in 2015, an informal group of Experts on Women, Peace, and Security was created to support the UNSC. Since 2010, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has had in place an action plan for UNSCR 1325 and publishes interim reports on a semi-annual basis. A special representative on Women, Peace, and security has also been appointed. In 2008, the European Union (EU) also adopted a "comprehensive approach" to the implementation of Resolution 1325, supplemented in 2010 by indicators for monitoring implementation. In 2015, a Special Adviser on Gender and the implementation of UNSCR 1325 was appointed. Finally, the EU informal task force on UNSCR 1325 brought together representatives of member states and EU institutions to exchange information on women, peace, and security.

The implementation of the resolution in practice may include specific measures in conflict interventions for protecting women and addressing their specific needs, vigorously condemning sexual violence, and providing support for mechanisms to combat violence against women. Other measures intended to achieve the aims of the resolution include sending more women on international missions, providing more posts to women in international organizations, and encouraging other countries to involve women in negotiation processes.

3. Supplementary resolutions

On June 19, 2008, the UNSC unanimously adopted a second resolution on the issue of women, peace, and security. This resolution, Resolution 1820, focuses primarily on sexual violence, which is condemned in all forms it takes. The UNSC recognizes that the use of sexual violence as a wartime tactic poses a threat to security and stability in general. Therefore, an adequate response must be found. In addition, sexual violence can be considered as a war crime, a crime against humanity and, in certain circumstances, an act of genocide. As such, and in accordance with the Rome Statute, they are subject to prosecution. The resolution also calls for actions to be taken to combat impunity for sexual violence.

Resolution 1888, which was adopted unanimously by the UNSC on September 30, 2009, provides tools to facilitate the implementation of resolution 1820. Along these lines, the Secretary General called for the naming of a special representative on sexual violence, to submit annual reports to the Council, and to ensure more systematic reporting on all

emerging trends and any new scenarios of aggression and early indicators of the use of sexual violence in armed conflict in all its reports to the UNSC on this subject.

In accordance with the terms of UNSCR 1889, the Council calls for special attention to be paid to the specific needs of women and their participation in all stages of the peace process. The resolution, which was unanimously adopted on October 5, 2009, calls among other things for the definition of the indicators to measure the extent to which Resolution 1325 has been applied and the integration of women's needs into activities such as data collection and analysis, as well as disarmament, demobilization, and the reintegration and the organization of refugee camps.

On December 16, 2010, the UNSC reaffirmed the importance of the fight against sexual violence and the implementing of resolutions 1820 and 1888 through its unanimous adopting of resolution 1960. It encouraged the Secretary General to provide detailed information on the parties to armed conflict who are suspected of having committed or of being responsible for acts of sexual violence in the reports it presented in application of resolutions 1820 and 1888, and requested, among other things, that the Secretary General pay particular attention to expert findings on issues of the interaction between men and women in peacekeeping missions, and training on sexist and sexual violence.

On June 24, 2013, the UNSC unanimously adopted Resolution 2106. This resolution focuses on the issue of sexual violence and calls for a higher level of oversight of the commitments to combat sexual violence, and again demands that, in the case of a conflict, all parties involved must put an immediate end to acts of sexual violence. The resolution also encourages all actors to involve women in the measures of prevention and protection, and stresses the important role that women and civil society can play in combating sexual violence.

UNSCR 2122 was unanimously adopted on October 18, 2013. It recognizes, among other things, the need for more information and analysis on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, as well as the need to increase women's participation in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict, in maintaining peace and security, and in reconstruction. The resolution stresses the importance of taking into account women's participation and security in post-conflict electoral processes and constitutional reforms. It also provides for a High-level Review in 2015 and the execution of a Global study on the implementation of Resolution 1325.

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of UNSCR 1325, the president of the UNSC organized an open debate on the topic of Women, Peace, and Security on 13 and 14 October 2015. UNSCR 2242 was adopted unanimously during that session. In particular, the resolution stresses the need for a higher level of the representation of women in peace processes, the need for greater attention to women's needs and gender perspectives in peacekeeping operations, and the need for funding for actions related to the issue of women, peace, and security. The UNSC itself will pay more attention to this issue in its own activities, and has established an informal group of experts on Women, Peace, and

Security for this purpose. Resolution 2242 is also the first of the supplementary resolutions that explicitly calls for attention to gender-related considerations in the fight against violent extremism and terrorism.

4. Belgium

The promotion and protection of human rights are a priority for Belgium, which has given great importance to the universality and indivisibility of those rights, and ensured that they be respected throughout the world. Belgium is committed in its federal policies to promote these rights and also takes action at the levels of the UN, the EU, NATO, the OECD, the OSCE, and the European Council, but also on the ground, through its network of diplomatic posts.

Belgium also gives great importance to the specific issue of the role of women in our society. At the national level, multiple laws promote gender equality, including the "gender mainstreaming law" of January 12, 2007 and the law for combating discrimination between women and men of May 10, 2007. In addition, Belgium has also developed various action plans, such as the national action plan to combat all forms of gender-based violence (2015-2019) and the action plan to combat human trafficking (2015-2019).

At the international level, Belgium has signed international conventions and commitments. Belgium had signed the Beijing action platform and ratified the International Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) and its Implementation Protocol. In 2016, Belgium also ratified the European Council Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. Belgium is also implementing the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals.

5. The first Belgian national action plan implementing resolution 1325

In accordance with the resolution and the requirement therein to prepare a NAP, the Council of ministers of February 20, 2009 brought forward the first Belgian NAP in implementation of Resolution 1325. Taking effect between 2009 and 2012, this NAP was an important step forward in the issue of "Women, Peace, and Security". For the first time, actions that involve the situation of women in conflict and post-conflict zones have been inventoried at the Belgian federal level and commitments have been made by the players involved.

In December 2011, a progress report was presented on the actions that the stakeholders had already carried out during this period. This progress report was presented to and discussed with civil society at a conference on December 12, 2011.

6. The second Belgian national action plan

The 2009-2012 NAP has allowed for progress to be made. Also, lessons have been learned from the experiences with the first plan and the debate with civil society.

In this sense, the second NAP opted for a new orientation, which was intended to clearly reflect clearly the current priorities of Belgium's federal government. The top priorities of the second NAP were:

1. The international regulatory framework;
2. The integration of gender considerations in the context of Resolution 1325;
3. The protection of women and girls from all forms of violence, including sexual violence;
4. Women's participation in peacekeeping and peacemaking processes;
5. Support for the implementation of Resolution 1325 and the NAP;
6. Oversight, reporting, and monitoring.

Each objective was subdivided into different goals, with each goal being divided into lines of action. These lines of action outline the framework within which the actions deemed necessary for the achievement of the objectives should be undertaken. This new structure was also intended to more clearly highlight the lines of action that are to be implemented and the body or bodies responsible for them.

The preparation of this plan also gave consideration to various different elements arising from monitoring resolutions.

In order to respond to the growing demand for measuring and reporting capabilities, this second NAP offered indicators that explained, through lines of action, how to measure the implementation. On the basis of these indicators, an annual report was presented to Parliament to ensure the monitoring of the NAP on a regular basis.

The second NAP covered the period of 2013-2016.

7. The third Belgian national action plan

As with the preparation of the second NAP, the experiences with the previous NAP were taken into account in the drafting of the third NAP. The structure and work method of the second NAP were maintained, and the objectives, lines of action, and indicators have been adapted or added where necessary.

The wording of the objectives has also been slightly modified. The six objectives of this NAP are:

1. To promote the implementation of an international regulatory framework;

2. To integrate gender perspectives in the actions taken by Belgium in conflicts, peace, and security;
3. To fight against all forms of violence against women and girls, and specifically sexual violence;
4. To encourage women to participate in processes regarding conflict, peace, and security
5. To support the Agenda for Women, Peace, and Security
6. To ensure the oversight and monitoring of the implementation of the Agenda for Women, Peace, and Security and of the NAP

The annual report to Parliament, which includes information on the topic of the actions taken during the previous year, was also archived, and the relevant UN and EU indicators were taken into account as part of the adaptation of the indicators.

As with the previous NAPs, the implementation of the plan applies both within Belgium and to Belgium's policy towards the countries it has partnered with in the Belgian development cooperation, countries with which Belgium maintains bilateral relations, international organizations of which Belgium is a member, countries where the Belgian armed forces are active, and towards outside countries. In three targeted countries, the coordinated actions of the departments will serve as an opportunity to provide more in-depth experiences with this NAP and its continued implementation. These countries are Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Mali. These countries were chosen because of the fact that Belgium has democratic representation in them, because they are partner countries in Belgium's Development Cooperation, and because the Belgian Army participates in operations in these countries. Monitoring actions in these countries can serve as a catalyst for achieving the goals of Resolution 1325 in other countries.

The drafting of this third NAP was coordinated by the Institute for gender equality and the Foreign Affairs of SPF, the Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, and developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Defense, the Interior SPF and the Justice SPF. It was also discussed by civil society at a consultation meeting organized by the Foreign Affairs SPF, Foreign Trade, and the Development Cooperation.

The third PAN covers the period of 2017-2021.

A list of abbreviations is attached in Annex 1, as well as references to documents related to the topic of Women, Peace, and Security in Annex 2.

OBJECTIVE 1. To promote the implementation of an international regulatory framework

The rights of women must be respected in times of conflict as well as in times of peace. While violence against women, including sexual violence, is a daily reality in peacetime, preventing it during times of armed conflict proves more difficult, and measures to protect women from violence require much more effort and resources. Though women are often given less important roles, their needs are hardly given any attention in peace talks or processes of reconstruction, if they are even given the chance to participate in or lead such talks and processes at all.

The basis for the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace, and security must always be established before the conflict and guaranteed during and after the conflict. This basis must be a strong social, political, and economic position for women, based on dignity, respect, and empowerment. This condition is essential for fighting discrimination, protecting women's interests, ensuring their access to basic means and guaranteeing their physical, mental, and social well-being. Only once such a framework is in place is it possible to develop the tools and structures to allow women to find refuge in times of conflict. Such a framework is therefore essential for preventing violence against women in situations of conflict.

Finally, a position of equality between women and men is the foundation of a peaceful and balanced community that offers protection to the entire population and cultivates respect for others.

This section of the NAP is therefore intended to continue and strengthen Belgium's ongoing efforts to promote the social, political, and economic emancipation of women in pre-conflict or post-conflict zones. The position of women must be strengthened through all channels and sectors, and in all areas: from civil and political rights to sexual and reproductive rights, including socio-economic and cultural rights and the right not to be subjected to violence or torture.

Several of these rights are enshrined in international conventions and texts, such as the International Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, the Convention on the status of refugees, the Beijing Declaration and platform for action of the fourth World Conference on women, the Conclusions approved by the Commission on the status of women, the action program of the International Conference on population and Development held in Cairo, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals. In addition to enshrining these rights in conventions and commitments, it is of great importance to respect the application of these conventions: it is necessary to ensure that these rights are respected in practice. Lastly, efforts must be made and ways must be found to improve the positions of women in practice at the legal, economic, political, and social levels, using methods that may include the dissemination of information, training, intervention, and action programs. These efforts must focus on the effective access women have to knowledge, decision-making processes, income, natural resources, and means of production in order to promote their empowerment. Special attention must be paid to respect for women's sexual and reproductive health and rights. All financial resources provided for international cooperation must be used in a way that supports the strengthening of the position of women.

No.	GOAL	LINES OF ACTION	INDICATORS	DEPARTMENTS
1.a	Ensure that consideration is given to treaties and conventions on improving the situation and empowerment of women.	Applying the international conventions in Belgium that guarantee women's rights ¹	Periodic reporting under CEDAW. Monitoring of reporting issues and relevant questionnaires. Monitoring of the Istanbul Convention.	Foreign Affairs Development of Internal Defense Justice Equality
1.b		Continue to play an active role as part of the UN (General Assembly, CSW, Human Rights Council, etc.) to promote women's rights, especially in conflict and post-conflict countries.	UN Actions (CSW, human rights council, etc.).	Foreign Affairs Equality
1.c		Systematically call on all countries to subscribe to and respect the conventions that ensure women's rights ² and suspend any reservations to them.	Interventions carried out. Appeals under established policies and agreements.	Foreign Affairs Development
2.a	Promoting the positions of women, particularly in countries in fragile situations.	Give priority and financial support to gender equality and women's empowerment, especially in countries in fragile situations.	The issue of gender in each new Program for Cooperation and in all projects and programs in high priority sectors of countries in fragile situations. Specific Programs for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and a budget in the form of totals and percentages.	Development
2.b.		Approach all political advocacy actions, international declarations, and interventions in the field on the basis of a strategic and coherent framework to strengthen the position and empowerment of women.	Framework developed and implemented. Pleadings, statements and interventions that strengthen the position of women.	Development

¹ Among others, the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and its Optional Protocol, the Beijing Declaration and platform for action of the fourth World Conference on women, the UN CSNs resolutions on women, peace and security, the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council resolutions on Violence Against Women, the Declaration on equality of women and men, the European Council Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, the Geneva Conventions and their additional protocols, the Convention Relating to the status of refugees and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Objectives.

² Idem.

2.c		Provide expertise and participate in exchanging good practices.	Support provided.	Development Equality
2.d		Supporting Women and their roles in promotion with regard to the equality between women and men and the empowerment of women.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs Development
2.e		Continue to support the mandate of the United Nations Working Group on laws and practices that discriminate against women.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs
2.f		Support for the action Plan for the promotion of gender equality of the OSCE Special Representative on gender equality issues.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs
2.g		Acting in political advocacy and international declarations.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs
3.a	Ensure respect for the health and sexual and reproductive rights of women.	Integrate respect for sexual health and reproductive rights in humanitarian aid and reconstruction programs.	Integration of this component in policy, budget, and procedures.	Development
3.b		Call on all countries to ensure respect for the health and sexual and reproductive rights of women and defend these rights on the international level.	Interventions made and expertise carried out.	Foreign Affairs Development
3.c		Carry out advocacy for the inclusion of health and sexual and reproductive rights in relevant international documents.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs Development Equality
4.a	Improving the legal framework and procedural regulations for improving women's access to justice (National /international).	Provide financial support for the funds of the International Criminal Justice Court for its victims.	Financial support.	Justice
4.b		Support initiatives that facilitate access to justice for women and girls to ensure their rights are protected (land/inheritance/discrimination etc.).	Initiatives supported.	Foreign Affairs Development Interior
4.c		Call on all countries to ensure respect for the Statue of Rome of the International Criminal Court.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs
4.d		Call on all countries to apply a definition of sexual violence that is as broad as possible.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs

OBJECTIVE 2. To integrate gender perspectives in the actions taken by Belgium in conflicts, peace, and security

Before, during, and after armed conflict, consideration must not be given solely for the situation and needs of men; the needs of women must also be taken into account. Efforts must be made to ensure a structural integration of attention to the needs of both sexes into all policies and actions, in all strategic areas, at all levels, and within the actions of all the players concerned. This strategy, known as gender mainstreaming, sees the equality between women and men a cross-cutting value. Gender mainstreaming means taking into account all aspects of possible differences in the situation of women and men. In the context of this NAP, the aspect of gender includes differences in the social and economic positions and the security of women and men.

The implementation of these will further the fight against violence against women. In times of conflict, it is often important to react quickly. It is therefore all the more important to give thought to the specific situation and needs of women early on, so that these aspects are not neglected in emergency actions. This approach also encourages the participation of women in the decision making process.

This objective describes the lines of action that will be taken to systematically integrate gender mainstreaming. In order to be effective, gender mainstreaming must take place at all levels and in all sectors: both international and regional organizations and individual member states must give consideration for the needs and interests of women and men, both in the field of Foreign Affairs and cooperation in the development and in that of defense, internal affairs, and justice. Ideally, a coherent policy should be put in place to ensure that this aspect is not forgotten in the interactions between the different levels and sectors.

Furthermore, gender mainstreaming must be taken into account in every action that is to be taken, from the drafting of laws and conventions to the development of asylum procedures and the definition and evaluation of peacekeeping tasks, including the establishment of humanitarian aid programs and the granting of subsidies. Even with topics that seem rather technical, such as disarmament and the control of arms, and topics that receive greater attention due to being current events, such as the fight against violent extremism, it is important to focus not only on the needs and situation of men and boys, but also on those of women and girls.

Moreover, the broad-reaching nature of this strategy requires that players who normally do not act in the field of equal opportunities also take this aspect into account in their own work. In order to ensure that everyone gives consideration to the needs and interests of women, it is essential for the primary training courses include a gender component. The provision of gender equality experts (gender adviser, gender focal point, etc.), the request for advice from gender experts and the exchange of experiences are other important elements that can ensure that actors with no experience in the field of equal opportunities do not lose sight of this aspect.

At the federal level in Belgium, the gender mainstreaming law of January 12, 2007³ requires all public administration entities to ensure that the aspect of gender is integrated into all its policies, measures, budget preparations, and actions. This is to ensure in particular that the Belgian Development Cooperation integrates the aspect of gender in all its actions, the issue of gender equality was defined as a priority-level cross-cutting aspect by the law of 19 March 2013 on the Belgian Development Cooperation.⁴ In 2016, the strategic note entitled "Gender in the Belgian Development Cooperation" was adopted, establishing the framework and priorities to be used as the basis for Belgium to work towards gender mainstreaming.

³ Law on the oversight of the implementation of the resolutions of the World Conference on women held in Beijing in September 1995 and the integration of the aspect of gender in all federal policies (Moniteur Belge of February 13, 2007).

⁴ Law on the Belgian development Cooperation (M. B. April 12, 2013).

No.	GOAL	LINES OF ACTION	INDICATORS	DEPARTMENTS
5.a	Ensure within all departments that the different needs of women and men are considered, and that the gender mainstreaming law is implemented, as well as the crosswise reach of gender referred to in the law on cooperation on development.	Inform the staff on gender mainstreaming.	Means of information used.	Foreign Affairs Development of Internal Defense Justice
5.b		Develop, implement, and update a gender mainstreaming strategy or action plan.	Strategy adopted and implemented.	Development Defense
5.c		Supporting departments in the implementation of the gender mainstreaming law.	Support provided.	Equality
5.d		At the local level in partner countries, make coordinations with gender.	Reporting on the Action Plan of gender of the EU.	Development
5.e		Integrating gender aspects into the reports of external positions on the local situation.	Actions taken.	Foreign Affairs
5.f		Raise awareness of the aspect of gender in determining Belgium's position in multilateral and bilateral cases.	Positions in which the gender aspect is considered.	Foreign Affairs Development
6.a	Promote a greater familiarity with the gender aspect among staff.	Integrate the aspect of gender in a substantial manner in basic training.	Basic training courses including the aspect of gender. Number and proportion of women and men who have received the training.	Foreign Affairs Development Defense Interior-POLFED
6.b		Integrate the aspect of gender in continued training.	Continued training that integrates the aspect of gender. Number and proportion of women and men who have received the training.	Defense Interior-POLFED
6.c		Integrate the aspect of gender in training for personnel who will go on peacekeeping missions and civilian crisis management missions.	Training that integrates the aspect of genre. Number and proportion of women and men who have received the training.	Foreign Affairs Defense Interior-POLFED
6.d		Develop teaching materials for greater awareness of gender issues.	Material developed.	Defense
7.a	Develop, manage, and exchange expertise on gender issues.	Plan and train gender experts within departments.	Experts provided for and trained.	Foreign Affairs Development of Internal Defense

				Justice
7.b		Create a network to exchange experiences.	Network created. Number of meetings.	Defense
7.c		Seek advice from gender experts.	Consultations with Advisory Council Gender and development.	Development
7.d		Plan for and train gender experts for peacekeeping missions.	Experts provided for and trained.	Defense
7.e		Manage and support gender expertise in the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of peace operations.	Database. Experts made available. Training Plan.	Defense
8.a	Integrate the aspect of gender in the granting of funding and subsidies.	Consider the presence of the aspect of gender in grant applications as an important element for the approval of these applications.	Grants for projects which explicitly take into account the aspect of gender.	Foreign Affairs Development
8.b		Raise attention to gender equality at conferences with donors and contacts with international organizations receiving grants.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs Development
9.	Ensure that the aspect of gender is taken into account in the functioning of international organizations.	To advocate for the integration of the aspect of gender in the agenda and in relevant reports and resolutions of international organizations.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs
10.a	Ensure that the aspect of gender is considered in peace missions, civilian crisis management missions, and peace consolidation processes.	Dissemination to partners of good practices and recommendations for gender mainstreaming and recommendations in peacekeeping missions, and advocacy for their implementation in future missions.	Dissemination of good practices. Advocacy in support of their application.	Defense
10.b		Collaborate with international organizations and their member States in the framework of the collection of relevant information on gender equality and support for consultation and coordination mechanisms.	"Gender" database. Support provided.	Defense
10.c		Oversee gender mainstreaming as part of the planning and development of SSR and DDR programs.	SSR and DDR projects or programs which provide attention to gender, and the countries where they have been implemented.	Defense
10.d		Promoting the gender-based approach, and more specifically, the SPF resolutions in the joint Positions and decisions of the European Council regarding disarmament and the outreach by various treaties and conventions relating to disarmament and arms control, and the	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs

		arms control (CABT, TCA, CIAC, UNPoA), ...).		
10.e		Advocate for the structural integration of the gender dimension in preparations and analysis of the mandate and budget of peace missions and civilian crisis management missions, and the maintenance of the necessary means to do so.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs
10.f		Promote gender mainstreaming in the PBC in the preparation of the new 'Integrated Peacebuilding Strategies' and in the biennial evaluations of the strategic frameworks.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs
11.	Ensure that consideration is given to the specific needs of women in the justice systems.	Support the implementation of the political framework of the EU in the area of transitional justice, which includes gender mainstreaming as one of the guiding principles of the EU's engagement.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs
12.	Ensure that the aspect of gender is considered in humanitarian aid.	Carry out and strengthen the procedure in the area of gender mainstreaming in agreements with international humanitarian organizations receiving financial support.	Oversight procedure.	Development
13.a	Take into account the aspect of gender in refugees' issues.	Address the specific needs of women who apply for asylum.	Number and proportion of asylum-seekers who have been granted refugee status or who have been granted secondary protections and their countries of origin. Number and proportion of asylum applications accepted and rejected on gender-related grounds, broken down by gender. Guidelines. Information exchanges.	Interior-CGRA/OE
13.b		Address the specific needs women refugees in reception and housing.	Reception and housing adapted to women's needs.	Interior-Fedasil
13.c		Address the specific needs of women in resettlement within Belgium.	Number and proportion of vulnerable refugees (male and female) who have been resettled in Belgium and their countries of origin.	Interior-CGRA-Fedasil

			Measures and initiatives undertaken.	
14.a	Ensure that the aspect of gender is taken into account as part of the fight against terrorism and prevention of radicalization.	Mention the attention for the aspect of gender in policy documents concerning the fight against violent extremism, the prevention of radicalization, and disengagement.	Gender mentioned in the strategic documents on the fight against violent extremism, the prevention of radicalization, and disengagement.	Interior
14.b		Pay attention to gender in actions taken in the fight against violent extremism, the prevention of radicalization, and disengagement.	Projects and actions concerning the fight against violent extremism, preventing radicalization and disengagement, in which gender is mentioned. Belgian women's organizations involved.	Interior
14.c		Give consideration to gender as part of actions sought in the fight against violent extremism, the prevention of radicalization, and disengagement.	Research on the fight against violent extremism, the prevention of radicalization and disengagement, in which consideration has been given to gender.	Interior
14.d		Give consideration to gender as part of the training of experts in the fight against violent extremism, the prevention of radicalization, and disengagement.	Number and proportion of experts in the area of combating violent extremism, preventing radicalization and disengagement, with expertise in the field of gender.	Interior
14.e		Advocate for gender mainstreaming in the relevant documents of international organizations taking part in the fight against violent extremism, the prevention of radicalization, and disengagement.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs

OBJECTIVE 3. To fight against all forms of violence against women and girls, and specifically sexual violence

The armed conflicts of today claim more victims among the civilian population than among the ranks of armed combatants. In addition, most of these civilian victims are women and children. In all approaches to these conflicts, the security and protection of the civilian population must always be a top priority concern. The participants in the conflict, as well as the parties involved in it in one way or another, must take the necessary measures to ensure security, in particular that of women and girls.

In addition, women and girls are far more often victims of a specific type of violence: sexual violence. In some contexts, women are already given subordinate roles with respect to men, which makes them even more vulnerable to forms of violence. The occurrence of conflict situations reinforces inequality, and increases the risk of exposure to violence. The pressures and chaos caused by wars often cause the people involved to abandon normal behavior patterns, with violence becoming the norm. Moreover, bearing arms brings with it a certain level of power, which can accentuate existing patterns of domination and submission. These factors make it possible for women in an armed conflict to be at high risk of becoming victims of acts of sexual violence. Another phenomenon whose victims are mainly women and children is human trafficking. At the international level, the trafficking of women is recognized as a form of violence against women that must be combated as strongly as possible. Particular attention must be paid to armed conflicts: the chaos on the ground and the flows of refugees generated by conflicts promote human trafficking and sexual exploitation.

In many cases, it is the situation caused by the conflict – and not the behavior of the perpetrators themselves – that is used to justify the violence. This results in the trivialization of inhuman acts and the continuation of such practices, not only during, but often after the conflicts have occurred. As a result, the victims, whose ways of life have often been eradicated, are deprived of any chance of obtaining justice. Sexual violence can never be tolerated, and this message must be very clear.

In addition, rape is often used as a tactic of war. In this case, sexual violence is deliberately used to create terror and disorder in communities: women are repudiated because they have been dishonored, and men are deprived of their status because they have not been able to protect their wives. Such acts of violence constitute serious violations of human rights and, since the adoption of the Rome Statute and the adoption of resolution 1820 of the UNSC, they can be recognized as war crimes, crimes against humanity, or acts of genocide, and punishable as such.

It is essential to address this issue before, during, and after the conflict. In all of these instances, violence must be prevented or stopped, including through awareness-raising campaigns and concrete interventions. Women and children must also be adequately protected from all forms of violence. The protection of the civilian population, and in particular the protection of women from (sexual) violence, can be integrated into the mandates of international civilian crisis management, peacekeeping and peace missions, and attention must also be paid to prohibiting arms trading when it is likely to be used for acts of violence against women and children. Finally, in combating impunity, it is necessary to try to keep the focus on this issue after the end of the conflict. Doing so sends a clear message to the community that the blame lies with the perpetrators and not with the victims. In this way, it is possible to contribute to the destigmatization of victims of sexual violence. The fight against impunity must have acted as a deterrent, and therefore

act to prevent future conflicts and to prevent the trivialization of sexual violence in post-conflict situations. Lastly, every effort should be made to ensure that victims of violence have access to appropriate multidisciplinary services and to provide comprehensive assistance based on psychological, medical, and social support. Women must be encouraged and, most importantly, must have the opportunity to participate actively in conflict prevention and peace-building.

The UNSCR on women, peace, and security requires special attention to be paid to the protection of women and girls, a vulnerable group. Objective 3 brings together the aims pursued at federal level in order to concretely shape this specific type of protection, and proposes lines of action intended to achieve these aims.

No.	GOAL	LINES OF ACTION	INDICATORS	DEPARTMENTS
15.	Draw attention to the phenomenon of violence against women and girls.	At the political and operational level, grant priority to and raise awareness for the fight against all forms of violence during and after armed conflicts, with particular attention paid to sexual violence.	Interventions carried out. Support for resolutions, opinions, or recommendations.	Foreign Affairs Development of Internal Defense Justice Equality
16.a	Raise awareness among the staff to be deployed in operations involving the issue of violence against women and girls.	During the preparation of the missions for the peacekeeping and pre-deployment training in Belgium, calling for special attention to be paid to violence against women and children and stress the need to provide them with protection against such violence.	Concrete actions taken.	Defense
16.b		During the preparation of civil management missions within the framework of the BGT, give consideration to the issue of women and children in armed conflict.	Concrete actions taken.	Foreign Affairs
17.a	Enforce "zero tolerance" peacekeeping by Belgian forces in the area of violence against women.	Take legal action against persons guilty of sexual violence by the Defense.	Ratio of the number of legal complaints with respect to the number of prosecutions. Ratio of number of prosecutions to number of convictions.	Defense
17.b		Emphasize the zero tolerance policy on an annual basis.	Give an overview of the values of the Defense and Joint Individual Common Core Skills.	Defense
17.c		Implement the codes of conduct of the UN and NATO among officers of the Belgian Army and promote it at international level.	Application and promotion.	Defense
17.d		Continue efforts to enforce the code of conduct during civilian crisis management missions and operationalize the standards of conduct.	Actions taken.	Foreign Affairs
18.a	Fight against impunity in violence perpetrated against women, and fight the trivialization of forms of (sexual) violence.	Support programs and projects that focus on reestablishing the rule of law to combat impunity for acts of violence against women.	Interventions carried out.	Development
18.b		At the bilateral and multilateral level, organize or support awareness-raising activities regarding the problem of sexual violence before, during, and after	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs Development

		armed conflicts, and encourage other countries to adopt and implement legislation to combat sexual violence.		
18.c		Maintain support for the mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations on violence against women.	Interventions carried out. Support for relevant resolutions.	Foreign Affairs
18.d		Encourage states to integrate the fight against sexual violence in transitional justice and criminal law mechanisms, and to consider the fight against sexual violence as one of the highest level responsibilities of each State (ownership).	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs
18.e		Advocate for the fight against impunity and encourage prosecution at both the national and international levels.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs
19.a	Ensure safety and protection against all forms of violence against women and girls, especially in countries in fragile situations.	Monitor the situation of women in intervention zones, and develop a system of reporting on violence against women.	Monitoring/Early warning indicators. Interventions carried out.	Defense Development
19.b		Continue the actions taken within the framework of the Convention on the Prohibition of cluster munition weapons and the Convention on the prohibition of anti-personnel mines, with particular emphasis on the effects of these weapons on children and women.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs Defense
19.c		Ensure compliance at all times with article 7.4 within the framework of the implementation of the Treaty on the Arms Trade (ban on exports in cases of 'Gender-Based violence/violence Against Women and children').	Integrate the aspect of gender in EU community actions in support of the implementation of the Treaty on the Arms Trade in outside countries.	Foreign Affairs
19.d		Pay particular attention to the participation of women in mine removal programs and the involvement of women in the identification of high priority areas for removal.	Creation of gender criteria that will provide systematic monitoring as part of the evaluation of new mine removal projects.	Foreign Affairs Defense

19.e		Support NGO initiatives at the international, Belgian, and local levels, which work for the protection of women and to combat sexual violence, in particular through the provision of integrated medical and psycho-social care, the socio-economic reintegration of victims, and the provision of protection and accommodation.	Support Actions. Projects or programs that contribute to gender equality in countries in fragile situations.	Foreign Affairs Development
20.	Ensure the safety and protection of women and young girls in humanitarian work.	Take into account the protection of women and girls in the context of humanitarian tasks and DDR and SSR programs, such as the construction of refugee camps.	Projects or programs that contribute to gender equality in countries in fragile situations.	Defense
21.a	Combat human trafficking.	Make the fight against human trafficking a priority in the national security plan.	Indications of this priority.	Interior
21.b		Provide assistance and aid to the victims of human trafficking in Belgium.	Tools for assistance and aid. Number of victims of human trafficking who have obtained a residence permit. Number of protected victims of human trafficking.	Interior-OE Justice
21.c		Continue to integrate human trafficking into bilateral agreements on police cooperation.	Agreements including the fight against human trafficking.	Interior
21.d		Place the focus on human trafficking under the concept of 'human security' during military operations.	Interventions carried out.	Defense
21.e		Maintain support for the mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations on human trafficking.	Interventions carried out. Support for relevant resolutions.	Foreign Affairs

OBJECTIVE 4. To encourage women to participate in processes regarding conflict, peace, and security

All too often, important decisions in peace processes are taken by groups made up entirely of men. As a result, women's perspectives are often forgotten or simply ignored. In order to ensure that the specific needs of women are taken into account, it is essential to enable them to participate in decision-making on issues that may have an impact on their lives. Women's participation in decision-making processes must be ensured, especially in situations where they are particularly vulnerable.

In times of conflict, it is often women who continue to do work in the field, continue to drive the economy, and maintain the infrastructure. That is why their views are important when it comes to identifying reconstruction priorities. A better balance in representation is therefore the best guarantee for a balanced decision-making process that takes into account the population as a whole and all factors of key importance. The participation of women in decision-making processes also lends greater legitimacy to the proposals and solutions adopted at the end of these processes.

It is also essential for women to be present in positions that are in direct contact with the population. For the many women who have been the victims of violence, it is important for them to be able to tell their story to another woman. The cultural context can also make it necessary for women to be present in order to maintain contact with the local female population, especially in countries where there is still a strict distinction between the traditional roles of women and men. In order to provide an overall picture of the situation, it must be possible to communicate with both groups.

Ultimately, the presence of women at all levels, in all institutions, and in all positions is also an example for other women and a signal for men. It demonstrates why it is necessary for women to have their voices heard and to be heard. This can encourage women to play a more active role themselves in an area where they can make a difference.

This section of the NAP outlines the various lines of action to increase women's participation in peace processes. Some of the initiatives mentioned must have an impact on the participation of women in the Belgian federal bodies involved in this type of process. Belgium will also work to strengthen women's participation in international organizations, peacekeeping missions, civilian crisis management missions, and Election observation missions. Finally, this section refers to the lines of action that must translate into increased participation by women and women's organizations in peace talks and reconstruction decisions.

No.	GOAL	LINES OF ACTION	INDICATORS	DEPARTMENTS
22.a	Ensure better representation of women within federal administrations ⁵ .	Maintain an active policy of recruitment and analyze progress in the recruitment of women and adapt recruitment actions on the basis of this analysis ^{6,7} .	Actions taken to recruit more women. Male-to-female ratio among diplomats, heads of posts, counsels, cooperation attachés, military, and federal police.	Foreign affairs Development Defense Interior-POLFED
22.b		Prepare the candidate on the physical plan.	Actions taken. Number of preparation sessions.	Defense
23.	Ensure better representation of women within international organizations.	Encouraging applications from Belgian women for international organizations.	Incentivization actions.	Foreign Affairs Defense Interior
24.a	Ensure better representation of women in peacekeeping missions ⁸ , civilian crisis management missions, and election observing missions.	Encourage more women applicants for peacekeeping missions.	Incentivization actions. Number and proportion of men and women (officers, sub-officers and volunteers) who have contributed to peacekeeping missions.	Defense
24.b		Encourage more women applicants for civilian crisis management missions.	Incentivization actions. Number and proportion of male and female staff participating in EU civilian crisis management missions.	Foreign Affairs Interior-POLFED Justice
24.c		Encourage women to participate in 'basic generic training' prior to deployment in a civilian crisis management mission.	Incentivization actions. Number and proportion of male and female participants in basic generic training.	Foreign affairs Development Justice Interior-POLFED
24.d		Encourage more women applicants for election observation missions.	Incentivization actions.	Foreign affairs

⁵ A greater presence of women in federal administrations is a necessary condition, without which the proposal to obtain more female applicants for international organizations and peacekeeping missions and civilian crisis management missions cannot be possible.

⁶ However, the Defense does not wish to distinguish between men and women in its statutes. It hires military personnel, regardless of their gender, on the basis of the skills required by the organization or for a particular function. In this way, it is intended to be attractive to female candidates without also seeking to impose mandatory minimums (through a system of quotas, targeted minimum numbers of recruits, etc.) on recruitment, for participation in operations or in international organizations.

⁷ The Federal Police wish to achieve better representation of women by conducting a survey of all female staff members on the causes and factors that explain why women do not participate in promotions.

⁸ Idem, footnote on page 8.

24.e		Advocate at the international level for the participation of more women in peacekeeping and civilian crisis management missions.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs Defense Interior
25.a	Ensure better representation of women in peace negotiations, and stimulate the institutionalization of the role of women in peace and security processes.	Involve Belgian women's organizations in the policy for the fight against violent extremism, the prevention of radicalization, and disengagement.	Belgian women's organizations involved.	Interior
25.b		Systematize consultations with women and local women's organizations as part of fact-finding missions and disseminate the information gathered through the relevant partners.	Consultations.	Defense
25.c		In the context of peace processes, insist on the need to appoint women mediators and negotiators.	Support for the participation of women in peace negotiations.	Foreign Affairs
25.d		Advocate at the international level for including more women in delegations to peace and democratization negotiations and processes.	Declarations referring to the participation of women.	Foreign Affairs
25.e		Support the full and meaningful participation of women in the fight against the illegal trafficking and misuse of small arms and low-caliber weapons.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs
25.f		Advocate for consultation with women and local women's groups as part of the preparation and discussion of peacekeeping and civilian crisis management missions.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs
26.a	Increase women's participation in the local society.	Encourage a higher presence of women in the local judicial processes, the police, and defense.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs Defense
26.b		Support initiatives that focus on strengthening women's participation in decision-making at every level (local, regional, and national), especially in states in fragile situations.	Support for the participation of women in peace negotiations. Number and type of consultations with local women's groups.	Development
26.c		Support local organizations and networks of women in strengthening their legal, economic and political,	Support provided.	Development

		and social capacities.		
26.d		Encourage local actions taken as part of civil society intended to improve the socio-economic participation of women.	Projects or programs that contribute to the socio-economic participation of women.	Development

OBJECTIVE 5. To support the Agenda for Women, Peace, and Security

Support must be provided systematically for the implementation of the resolutions on women, peace, and security. This is an issue that cannot be neglected, given the negative impact that it would have on the many women and girls whose security is threatened by conflict.

At the international level, individual member states of the United Nations and international and regional organizations must devote their efforts to creating as broad a basis as possible for the resolutions and their implementation in practice. This is why the NAP provides that Belgium should advocate at the international level for the implementation of the resolution and if possible, in this context, to assist international organizations or individual member states. In this regard, particular attention will be paid to the possibility for providing support for the preparation and implementation of NAPs related to Resolution 1325 within the partner countries of Belgian Development Cooperation.

Additionally, there is also a need within Belgium to disseminate information and raise awareness, both at the decision-making level and at the executive level. The Belgian population is the third targeted audience. The implementation of the resolution and the concrete implementation of the NAP must remain the focus of attention and all necessary support must be provided to this end.

In itself, this NAP is already an initial form of support for this area. It is a structural mechanism for attracting the attention of the relevant administrations to itself. The rest of this section outlines the other lines of action that will be undertaken to garner further support for the resolution and the NAP.

No.	GOAL	LINES OF ACTION	INDICATORS	DEPARTMENTS
27.a	Apply the resolutions regarding women, peace, and security at the Belgian federal level and implement the NAP.	Formulate a Belgian NAP for the application of the resolutions on women, peace, and security.	NAP adopted.	Foreign Affairs Development of Internal Defense Justice Equality
27.b		Provide support to jurisdictions and strategic cells through the provision of gender expertise.	Expertise offered.	Equality
27.c		Distribute and integrate good practices, recommendations, and lessons learned.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs Internal Defense Equality
28.a	The actors involved and raising awareness with the general public of Belgium.	Develop or support actions to raise awareness in the area of resolutions on women, peace, and security.	Awareness-raising activities.	Foreign Affairs
28.b		In Belgium, create a plan to raise awareness regarding resolutions on women, peace, and security in the PAN.	Awareness-raising activities. Budget line provided for internal actions.	Equality
29.a	Stimulate support for and the application of resolutions on women, peace, and security.	Add a chapter entitled "Women, Peace and security" to the questionnaire on the Code of conduct on the political and military aspects of security" of the OSCE.	Addition of chapter.	Foreign Affairs
29.b		Support initiatives to maintain the issue of resolutions on women, peace, and security on the OSCE agenda.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs
29.c		Cooperation with NATO and the NATO Committee on the aspect of gender and support for the development and implementation of the action plan and the indicators they will use for the resolutions on women, peace, and security.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs Defense
29.d		Encourage and support the implementation of resolutions on women, peace, and security by international and regional organizations.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs Defense
29.e		Advocate within the EU for the strengthening of efforts to implement the resolutions on women, peace, and security, including in the common security and Defense Policy, and to assist the EEAS in this task.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs

29.f		Continue to call for the implementation of the resolutions on women, peace and security in all peacekeeping and civilian crisis management missions, both during their preparation and in their execution.	Interventions carried out.	Foreign Affairs Defense
30.	Stimulate the implementation of resolutions concerning women, peace, and security in other countries.	Advocate for the implementation of resolutions with regard to women, peace, and security in other countries, in particular through the adoption of a NAP, specifically those in a situation of fragility, and to support these countries in this context.	Countries benefiting from a support in relation to the area of women, peace, and security, type of support, and partners. Bilateral and regional calls mentioning the area of women, peace, and security. Number and type of actions carried out by diplomatic missions to address the issue of women, peace, and security.	Foreign Affairs Development
31.	Strengthening the implementation of resolutions on women, peace, and security in the requests of financial institutions.	Call attention to the implementation of the resolutions on women, peace, and security in the coordination with financial institutions and in partner countries, and call for increased coordination of the implementation of resolutions on women, peace, and security in addition to existing gender coordination.	Name and number of partner countries involved in the coordination in the area of women, peace, and security, with donor countries and types of coordination.	Development

OBJECTIVE 6. To ensure the oversight and monitoring of the implementation of the Agenda for Women, Peace, and Security and of the NAP

This National Action Plan, which will cover the period of 2017-2021, includes many lines of action that will contribute to improving the situation of women in pre-conflict and post-conflict areas. Ensuring the implementation of such an ambitious plan throughout such a period requires monitoring. Objective 6 describes the form this monitoring will take.

Coordination with all departments involved should take place regularly in order to discuss the implementation of the NAP and to exchange experiences. Dialog with external actors, including civil society and local women's organizations, is also needed to better identify their needs and priorities and to gain greater support for, among other things, women's peace initiatives. This coordination may be reflected in possible adjustments or new interpretations of certain lines of action, and is part of the continued quest for quality and efficiency to which the authorities have committed. The exchanging of experiences with other countries and international and regional organizations can also serve as a source of inspiration.

In keeping with the administration's principle of transparency, the executive is also responsible for informing the population (represented primarily by the Parliament and civil society) of the actions planned and carried out. The reporting to Parliament explicitly addresses the requirement in Section 2 of resolution 5-665/5 of the Senate Committee on External Relations and National Defense, which provides that Parliament shall be kept informed of the progress that has been made.

With this reporting and monitoring in mind, one or more indicators have been assigned to each of the lines of action mentioned in this plan. In this respect, UN and EU indicators related to resolutions on women, peace, and security have been taken into account. Indicators relating to the actions of UN and EU member states have been added to the indicators in the matrices.

The annual report to Parliament will follow the same structure as the previous NAP. The annual reports will therefore continue to monitor the progress made toward the implementation of the NAP. These reports will be presented to Parliament at the beginning of the year and will address the actions taken during the previous year.

No.	GOAL	LINES OF ACTION	INDICATORS	DEPARTMENTS
32.	Coordinate the implementation of the NAP.	Meet twice a year to discuss the implementation of the NAP.	Number of taskforce meetings FPS.	Foreign Affairs Development of Internal Defense Justice Equality
33.	Inform Parliament.	Report annually on the progress made toward each line of action and monitoring instrument.	Reports sent to Parliament.	Foreign Affairs Development of Internal Defense Justice Equality
34.	Inform and involve civil society.	Ensure the exchange of information, the creation of a network of gender expertise available in Belgium, and the consultation with civil society, at a minimum in the middle and at the end of the period covered by the NAP.	Organization of two events of reporting and consultation. Number of civil society organizations that have participated.	Foreign Affairs Development of Internal Defense Justice Equality
35.	Involving the civil society of the partner countries.	Ensure the exchange of information and invite civil society to contribute to the monitoring by reporting on the elements communicated by the local organizations that are part of their network, in particular the local organizations in the partner countries of the Belgian Development Cooperation.	Invitations and results.	Development
36.	Inform the EU.	Respond to requests for input on the monitoring of the EU indicators on Resolution 1325.	Information provided.	Foreign Affairs
37.	Inform the UN.	Respond to requests for input from the Secretariat of the UN on the monitoring of resolution 1325.	Information provided.	Foreign Affairs

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Abbreviations

Annex 2: Documents regarding the Agenda of Women, Peace, and Security

Annex 1: Abbreviations

BTWC: Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention
CEDAW: Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
CGRA: Commissariat-General for Refugees and Stateless Persons
CWC: Chemical Weapons prohibition Convention
UNSC: United Nations Security Council
CSW: Commission on the Status of Women CVE: Countering Violent Extremism
DDR: Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
Fedasil: Federal Agency for receiving asylum seekers
WPS: Women, Peace, and Security
M.B.: Moniteur Belge (Belgian official journal)
OF: Office of Foreigners
NGO: non-governmental organization
UN: United Nations
OECD: Organization for economic cooperation and development
OSCE: Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
PBC: Peacebuilding Commission POLFED: Federal Police
NAP: National Action Plan
UNSCR: United Nations Security Council Resolution
SSR: Security Sector Reform
EEAS: European External Action Service
FPS: Federal Public Service
TTA: Treaty on the Trade of Arms
UE: Union européenne
UNPoA: United Nations Program of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons
UN Women: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Annex 2: Documents regarding the Agenda of Women, Peace, and Security

1. United Nations

- UNSCR 1325:
[http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/1325\(2000\)](http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/1325(2000))
- UNSCR 1820
[http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/1820\(2008\)](http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/1820(2008))
- UNSCR 1888
[http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/1888\(2009\)](http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/1888(2009))
- UNSCR 1889
[http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/1889\(2009\)](http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/1889(2009))
- UNSCR 1960
[http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/1960\(2010\)](http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/1960(2010))
- UNSCR 2106
[http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/2106\(2013\)](http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/2106(2013))
- UNSCR 2122
[http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/2122\(2013\)](http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/2122(2013))
- UNSCR 2242
[http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/2242\(2015\)](http://www.undocs.org/fr/S/RES/2242(2015))
- Women, peace, and security. Report by the Secretary general on indicators for monitoring the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000)
<http://undocs.org/fr/S/2010/173>
- Preventing conflict, transforming justice, achieving peace. Global study on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325
http://wps.unwomen.org/pdf/fr/GlobalStudy_FR_Web.pdf

2. European Union

- Comprehensive approach to the EU's implementation of UN Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820 on women, peace, and security
<http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15671-2008-REV-1/fr/pdf>
- Revised indicators on the EU's comprehensive approach to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820 of the United Nations on women, peace, and security
<http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12525-2016-INIT/fr/pdf>

3. Belgium

- Women, Peace and security - Belgian National Action Plan for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325
http://igvm-iefh.belgium.be/fr/publications/femmes_paix_et_securite_plan_daction_national_belge_pour_la_mise_en_oeuvre_de_la
- Belgian National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security: Report on the situation - December 2011
http://igvm-iefh.belgium.be/fr/publications/plan_daction_national_belge_femmes_paix_et_securite_etat_de_la_situation
- Second National Action Plan, "Women, Peace, Security" (2013-2016) on the implementation of Resolution 1325
http://igvm-iefh.belgium.be/fr/publications/nationaal_actieplan_vrouwen_vrede_veiligheid_2013-2016
- First report to Parliament on the "Second National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and security" (2013-2016), on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325-2013-2014
http://igvm-iefh.belgium.be/fr/publications/tweede_nationaal_actieplan_vrouwen_vrede_veiligheid_2013-2016_ter_uitvoering_van_vn_veiligheidsraadresolutie_1325_rapportage_2013-2014
- Second report to Parliament on the "Second National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and security" (2013-2016), on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 - 2015
http://igvm-iefh.belgium.be/fr/publications/deuxieme_plan_daction_national_femmes_paix_securite_2013_2016_sur_la_mise_en_oeuvre_de
- Third report to Parliament on the "Second National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and security" (2013-2016), on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 - 2016
http://igvm-iefh.belgium.be/fr/publications/deuxieme_plan_daction_national_femmes_paix_securite_2013_2016_sur_la_mise_en_oeuvre_d_0