Civil Society Advisory Panel on Women, Peace and Security

Report of the first Annual Meeting

Brussels, 17-18 October 2016
Contents

1. Background ........................................................................................................................................... 2
   1.1 Overview of the Civil Society Advisory Panel on Women, Peace and Security ..... 2
   1.2 CSAP membership and work modalities ....................................................................................... 3
2. Overview of the first Annual CSAP Meeting, 17th – 18th October 2016 ........................................ 4
   2.1 Preparation ....................................................................................................................................... 4
   2.2 Opening sessions ............................................................................................................................... 4
   2.3 Working sessions .............................................................................................................................. 5
      2.3.1 A strategic framework for the CSAP’s work ............................................................................. 5
      2.3.2 Action planning ......................................................................................................................... 6
      2.3.3 Communication modalities and working methods ................................................................. 10
   2.4 Meeting conclusions and recommendations .................................................................................. 11
   2.5 Networking event ............................................................................................................................. 12
  Annexes .................................................................................................................................................. 13
    Annex 1 CSAP members ..................................................................................................................... 13
    Annex 2 Agenda .................................................................................................................................. 15
    Annex 3 CSAP log frame (working draft) .......................................................................................... 17
    Annex 4 Letter from CSAP to NATO stakeholders ......................................................................... 18
1. Background

1.1 Overview of the Civil Society Advisory Panel on Women, Peace and Security

NATO has been developing its approach to implementing the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) since the adoption of the first NATO policy on the subject in 2007. This policy was revised in 2011 and 2014, and will be revised again in 2018. To steer implementation of its WPS policy commitments, in 2010 the NATO/EAPC adopted an Action Plan for the Implementation of the NATO/EAPC Policy on WPS. This was revised in 2014, and again for the period from June 2016 to June 2018. The NATO policy and action plan have been adopted by representatives of NATO’s 28 Allied countries and is supported by 27 Partner countries, 21 of which are members of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), while 6 are Global Partners of NATO.

NATO and its partners recognise the important role of civil society in advancing the WPS agenda, and in promoting women’s and girls’ empowerment and the protection of their rights. NATO wishes to more systematically draw upon the insights and expertise of civil society and ensure a continued dialogue with civil society actors on matters concerning WPS, including in the planning and execution of NATO-led operations and missions. To this end, the NATO Secretary General’s Special Representative for WPS, Ambassador Marriët Schuurman, led the initiative to establish the Civil Society Advisory Panel on Women, Peace and Security (CSAP). The terms of reference for the CSAP were agreed by the EAPC in April 2016 (NATO document EAPC(C)D(2016)003).

The CSAP’s terms of reference outline that it is intended to:
- Facilitate regular and systematic consultation and dialogue between civil society and NATO through an Annual Meeting
- Provide a channel for civil society feedback and recommendations to NATO on matters pertaining to the WPS agenda and gender perspective and its implementation
- Prepare recommendations to NATO with a view to enhance implementation and contribute to the revision of its WPS Policy and Action Plan
- As appropriate, facilitate the establishment of local consultative mechanisms between NATO and women’s rights groups, key leaders and other representatives from civil society, in areas where NATO and its partners are carrying out activities.

The CSAP is external to the organisational and governance structures of NATO.

Membership of the CSAP aims to be geographically balanced, amongst civil society organizations and networks based and/or operating in NATO, Allied and Partner

---

countries that have associated themselves with the 1325 Policy and Action Plan. Members are selected by the NATO Special Representative on WPS, after seeking recommendations from national delegations to NATO and international organisations.

1.2 CSAP membership and work modalities

The CSAP includes fifteen members selected on the basis of their personal expertise, who participate in their personal capacity (the “Core Group”), and fifteen representatives of civil society organizations. The current members of the CSAP are at listed at Annex 1. Membership is fixed for a period of two years (from mid-2016) and is renewable.

The terms of reference of the CSAP specify that it will meet every 12 months in Brussels. The Core Group will prepare this annual CSAP meeting, itself meeting the day before. After each consultative meeting, the CSAP will prepare a report containing meeting conclusions and recommendations, a list of participants and plan for upcoming activities.

The CSAP’s terms of reference specify that the CSAP will determine the ways in which it wishes to conduct its business, including electing its chair, rapporteur(s), moderators / facilitators for specific issues etc. The CSAP may wish to establish thematic working groups and select their facilitators. Its members (and associated civil society organisations) may wish to continue their dialogue between meetings and communicate to exchange information, develop assessments and draft recommendations.

The Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) has been engaged by NATO to support it and the CSAP members in preparing and conducting the CSAP meetings and to support the CSAP’s ongoing interaction.
2. Overview of the first Annual CSAP Meeting, 17th – 18th October 2016

The first Annual Meeting of the CSAP took place in the Van der Valk Hotel Brussels Airport over 17-18 October 2016. The agenda is at Annex 2.

2.1 Preparation

In advance of the meeting, DCAF conducted and shared an assessment of CSAP members’ familiarity with NATO structure and policies related to WPS, and their expectations of and potential contributions to the CSAP. Inputs were gathered to shape proposed objectives for the first Annual Meeting and a draft meeting agenda.

On 17th October, the Core Group met to complete preparations for the following day’s meeting of the entire CSAP, with the participation of the NATO Secretary General’s Special Representative for WPS, Ambassador Marriët Schuurman (SGSR WPS) and facilitated by DCAF.

The Core Group validated the objectives of the first CSAP meeting and developed a draft logical framework document to guide the CSAP’s discussions. It identified four areas of work around which CSAP discussions could be organised. The programme for the next day was reshaped and responsibilities for facilitation of different parts agreed. Professor Cristiana Carletti was nominated and agreed as CSAP Chair.

2.2 Opening sessions

On 18th October, the entire CSAP membership met (with the exception of two individuals and two organisations not able to participate in this meeting). The SGSR WPS and a number of other NATO WPS staff and members of the WPS task force were present for some or all of the meeting.

The meeting was opened by the SGSR WPS, who gave an overview of the formation of the CSAP, explaining that after an ad hoc consultation with civil society in 2014, regarding NATO’s WPS Action Plan, a more permanent consultation mechanism was proposed.
She explained that the CSAP has been established as a dialogue mechanism and to hold NATO accountable in all departments when it comes to its work on integrating gender.

DCAF recapped the CSAP’s composition, mandate and gave an overview of the meeting objectives and agenda. A briefing was provided on the Core Group’s discussion the previous day, and the Core Group’s nomination of Professor Cristiana Carletti was presented. Professor Carletti welcomed all the CSAP members.

The SGSR WPS then gave a substantive presentation on NATO’s policy framework and structures for implementing their Women, Peace and Security commitments, followed by discussion with CSAP members. She argued, “If peace is to be sustainable, it must be inclusive”. The SGSR WPS outlined the history of WPS policy and strategy at NATO. One of NATO’s overarching aims is to include gender perspective as a basic tool: “If we want to promote gender equality as a core part of policies we have to start at home. We have to do it because we will be more resilient”. Integrating gender is thus seen within NATO as a matter of capability and credibility. She explained NATO’s gender focal point system.

The SGSR WPS discussed some of the areas for potential improvement in how NATO members and partners implement NATO’s WPS commitments. Pre-deployment training on gender and WPS is “mandatory” but there are at present no checks whether it is delivered, or evaluation of its effectiveness. There are no systematic mechanisms requiring countries to report on their implementation of the NATO WPS Action Plan at the national level. Much relies on peer pressure among countries and their learning from each other what works.

The SGSR WPS explained that NATO’s 2014 WPS Policy and Action plan will be revised with a view to be endorsed by nations in 2018. An external review of the current policy and action plan will begin in 2017. The CSAP’s close involvement in this process is invited. It is envisioned the second CSAP meeting would be tentatively scheduled for May 2017, to facilitate early engagement in the review process.

The SGSR WPS underscored that the CSAP is NATO’s first institutionalised mechanism for dialogue with civil society at the strategic and policy level. She shared her hope that through CSAP members’ knowledge and experience, the CSAP can test and challenge NATO’s achievements on WPS and hold NATO accountable, both in its operations and on a policy level. The SGSR also hoped the CSAP could help to bring national experience and research knowledge to demonstrate the relevance of WPS commitments to NATO’s “new” security challenges, such as preventing violent extremism.

2.3 Working sessions

2.3.1 A strategic framework for the CSAP’s work

The CSAP members in plenary discussed their role and strategic vision. Discussion emphasised the importance of the CSAP being able to consult beyond the individuals in the room, including being a voice for women in conflict affected countries. CSAP members agreed that the CSAP should hold NATO accountable for its commitments made on WPS. Moreover, CSAP members felt it would be important for the CSAP to
document its own experience, to contribute to learning about how civil society consultation mechanisms can be effective.

CSAP members discussed a draft logical framework document developed by the Core Group. In a plenary session comments and suggested changes were integrated to ensure the participatory creation of the panel’s strategic framework. While the strategy will remain a living document, subject to change, the CSAP agreed upon the following framework mission, goals and outcomes:

MISSION: Impact how NATO addresses WPS and inclusion in policy planning and review processes, as well as how those policies are implemented

GOAL 1: Increase the inclusion of women and civil society in NATO’s policy planning and review processes
- OUTCOME 1.1: Shared understanding of NATO structure, functions, and policies related to WPS
- OUTCOME 1.2: CSAP effectively serves as an independent technical advisory and accountability body for NATO
- OUTCOME 1.3: NATO representatives have increased awareness of how and why to establish civil society advisory bodies

GOAL 2: Influence NATO policy and plans on sustainable peace and inclusive security in communities within countries and across states
- OUTCOME 2.1: Revision of NATO’s 1325 policy and action plan reflects inputs from civil society
- OUTCOME 2.2: Implementation of civil society recommendations by NATO members, Allied and Partner countries and their respective societies, to help advance WPS priorities, sustainable peace and inclusive security

The current working draft of the CSAP’s logical framework document is at Annex 3.

2.3.2 Action planning

The CSAP members divided themselves into four working groups around each of the following themes:
- community organising
- policy analysis
- research
- training and education.

The working groups initially discussed: *What do we need to know to assess the impact of the NATO’s WPS Action Plan and Policy in this area? How will we know? What are the resources to consult?* Discussion points were noted in flipcharts, and shared with the full membership in a plenary setting. Group discussions then focused on activities the CSAP could focus on until their next meeting, tentatively scheduled for May 2017.

Suggestions for activities were validated in plenary, and responsibilities for leading each activity were allocated. Members of the CSAP highlighted that the availability of funding
and resources would affect the extent to which their proposed activities could be implemented. Greater clarity from NATO as to what resources could be provided to support the CSAP’s work would be helpful.

**Community organising**

This working group established the aim to connect NATO more to communities, and in particular to women affected by conflict. Communities should be seen as the main “recipients” of NATO’s WPS Policy and Action Plan. One participant recounted that when a delegation of NATO women visited Afghanistan in 2011 to talk to Afghan women about their local realities, this was a turning point in relations between the Afghan population and NATO forces. Encounters like these should be at the forefront when NATO is reviewing its Policy and Action Plan. By collecting narratives about NATO’s involvement in particular countries, an overview of best and worst practices of NATO’s relationships with communities should be documented. While it might be challenging to find a common language, this is crucial as it is information that should help to sensitize military personnel before their deployment.

Furthermore, local civil society organisations in countries of NATO missions and operations should be informed about CSAP’s work and consulted regularly to ensure that the conversation on 1325 and the WPS Agenda starts at the grassroots level. For this to be successful, NATO’s WPS Agenda needs to be localized, for instance by the translation of documents into local and indigenous languages. The working group suggested an increased participation of NATO personnel in civil society events and activities, to build trust and confidence on the ground. It is also important to consult already existing local and regional networks and think about including those who are not yet included – both from conflict and non-conflict countries.

**Planned activities:**

- Collect good and bad practices as regards NATO engagement with local civil society organisations
- Inform local civil society and women’s organizations in their own countries about the CSAP
Policy analysis

The policy analysis working group determined to focus on the 2017/8 review of NATO’s WPS Policy and Action Plan, and to establish the relationship between the NATO Action Plan and National Action Plans (NAPs). A mapping of NAPs against NATO commitments will be required. The discussion also focused on how lessons might be drawn from the last review process for the future review. Also to be scrutinized is how other NATO policies relate to NATO’s WPS Agenda. Identifying gaps would allow for a more focused gender mainstreaming in NATO policies. The group discussed the potential role of the CSAP in the upcoming review of NATO’s WPS Policy and Action Plan and identified the various expertise and capacities the members have to participate. It was noted that numerous useful resources for scoping and developing the upcoming review have been collected already.

The working group proposed the following next steps: send an initial letter, and then an annual letter, to NATO and to all national delegations, outlining the CSAP’s independent role, plans and anticipated involvement in the NATO WPS Policy and Action Plan review. This letter could be shared with local ministries of defence and foreign affairs, as CSAP members see fit. On an ongoing basis, the CSAP will seek to input on all stages of the review process, for example, on the draft terms of reference, the review methodology, and the draft review report. It also suggested that the CSAP could consider whether it wants to have positions on particular WPS issues that are or should be included in the NATO WPS Policy and Action Plan.

Planned activities:

- Draft CSAP letter to senior NATO personnel and NATO delegations outlining role and initial plans. CSAP members may share this letter with contacts, where existing, in ministries of defense and foreign affairs. This letter is at Annex 4
- Communicate with the Office of SGSR on the NATO WPS Policy and Action Plan review process, with a view to input on all stages of the review, including draft terms of reference. Elaborate suggestions as to issues upon which the CSAP might want to develop a position
Research
This working group discussed what kind of research needs to be undertaken or compiled to achieve the CSAP’s strategic goals. The group agreed that it would assess the baseline data and indicators that serve as the foundation of the NATO WPS Action Plan. These will be the building blocks for developing impact indicators for review of the WPS Action Plan. A 2-3 day workshop, bring 2-3 experts on impact indicators to work with the SGSR’s team, could be a useful format to take this work forward. The group also agreed to review the methodology used in the last review of the NATO 1325 Action Plan, to identify lessons learned.

The group also identified areas of high priority for NATO where relevant, cutting edge research on WPS could be identified, such as: defence capacity building, projecting stability, deployment of rapid reaction forces; emerging security threats such as cyber, terrorism, nuclear and hybrid warfare; and complex and evolving security challenges such as irregular migrant flows. The group agreed to make a compilation of literature to this end, to build a tool both for the CSAP and NATO gender focal points.

Planned activities:
  o Undertake assessment of baseline data and indicators utilised in the NATO WPS Action Plan
  o Organize a workshop for SGSR staff on impact indicators
  o Look at the previous WPS Action Plan review and identify lessons learned
  o Compile literature on WPS and new and emerging security threats

Training and Education
The working group agreed on the importance of facilitating exchange between NATO and civil society on the effectiveness of training and education efforts on WPS, and to feed into the strategic review of the NATO WPS Action Plan. The approach in this process is based on the understanding that training and education is not merely a technical exercise, but should be transformational learning. The group asked what is the impact of NATO’s training and education on gender in terms of its contribution to the implementation of the WPS and human security agenda.

The group’s proposed activities are, first, to review the infrastructures within NATO for WPS training and education and how it is integrated and connected to broader NATO capacity development: for example how NATO’s education and training program is organized; how curricula are created; what methodologies are used; who delivers trainings etc. This could serve to identify entry points and opportunities for collaboration with civil society and WPS networks. The research would be best carried in the format of a desk review/mapping study. Second, the group would establish a community of practice, bringing civil society and military practitioners together to build
relationships, identify collaboration opportunities and assess impact. The longer term goal would be to evaluate the impact of WPS education and training.

Planned activities:

- Review the infrastructure, structures and methodologies within NATO for WPS and gender training and education
- Organise a community of practice consisting of civil society and military practitioners to reflect on training approaches and impact

2.3.3 Communication modalities and working methods

The CSAP discussed its own communication and working modalities. The CSAP agreed that it would seek to work on the basis of consensus and dedicate time at its next meeting to establishing parameters for its decision making. CSAP members might identify themselves as such when speaking at the local level only when speaking to CSAP agreed positions.

In taking forward CSAP work between meetings, it was agreed that an online platform would help facilitate interaction, and DCAF was asked to support this. It was suggested that the Core Group members trial “Slack”.

In planning the 2017 meeting, participants requested a poll be used to identify suitable dates, in coordination with the Office of the SGSR. DCAF was asked to support this.

As this formal consultative mechanism is a new structure within NATO, the CSAP felt it important that good documentation of the process was made, in order for best practices
and lessons learned to be collected, including through collection of participants’ reflections over time. DCAF was also asked to discuss with the Office of the SGSR how this documentation might be facilitated.

2.4 Meeting conclusions and recommendations

The meeting concluded with participants reflecting upon its realization and completing evaluation forms, before closing comments were made by the SGSR and CSAP Chair. Thanks were extended to DCAF for their support in preparing and facilitating the meeting, and to the NATO staff involved.

A strong recommendation was made that future meetings allow more time, to better facilitate exchange and documentation of experiences between CSAP members, and particularly to ensure the full inclusion of participants who are not native English speakers. Break out rooms for small group discussions are also needed. The SGSR assured the CSAP that their next meeting would be longer.

The substantive conclusions of the meeting are represented by the workplan agreed by the CSAP. In summary:

**Community organising**

*Planned activities:*

- Collect good and bad practices as regards NATO engagement with local civil society organisations
- Inform local civil society and women’s organizations in their own countries about the CSAP

**Policy analysis**

*Planned activities:*

- Draft CSAP letter to senior NATO personnel and NATO delegations outlining role and initial plans. CSAP members may share this letter with contacts, where existing, in ministries of defense and foreign affairs.
- Communicate with the Office of SGSR on the NATO WPS Policy and Action Plan review process, with a view to input on all stages of the review, including draft terms of reference
- Develop suggestions as to issues upon which the CSAP might want to develop a position

**Research**

*Planned activities:*

- Undertake assessment of baseline data and indicators utilised in the NATO WPS Action Plan
- Organize a workshop for SGSR staff on impact indicators
- Look at the previous WPS Action Plan review and identify lessons learned
- Compile literature on WPS and new and emerging security threats

**Training and Education**

*Planned activities:*

- Review the infrastructure, structures and methodologies within NATO for WPS and gender training and education
- Organise a community of practice consisting of civil society and military practitioners to reflect on training approaches and impact

### 2.5 Networking event

On the evening of 18th October, a networking reception was held to bring together CSAP members with representatives of delegations and missions to NATO. The CSAP Chair and the SGSR presented an overview of the first CSAP meeting, and participants had the opportunity for bilateral discussions with interested nationals representatives.
## Annexes

### Annex 1 CSAP members

**Members participating in their personal capacity (Core Group)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ms Tatyana Spassova Kmetova</td>
<td>Executive Director of Center of Women's Studies and Policies Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ms Beth Woroniuk</td>
<td>Member of the steering committee of the Women, Peace and Security Network Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ms Karin Nordmeyer</td>
<td>President of the National Committee for UN Women, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ms Inga Dóra Pétursdóttir</td>
<td>Executive Director of UN Women National Committee of Iceland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Professor Cristiana Carletti</td>
<td>Roma Tre University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Dr Torunn Tryggestad</td>
<td>Director of the PRIO Centre on Gender, Peace and Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ms Michelle Barsa</td>
<td>Deputy Director for Policy and Conflict Programs, Institute for Inclusive Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Dr Ludmilla Kwitko</td>
<td>Australian Civil Society Coalition for Women, Peace and Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Ms Hasina Safi</td>
<td>Director, Afghan Women’s Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Ms. Iulia Kharashvili</td>
<td>Co-founder and Director of the IDP Women Association “Consent”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Professor Monica Mc Williams</td>
<td>Transitional Justice Institute, University of Ulster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. *Dr Anna Powles</td>
<td>Director, Women in International Security NZ, and Senior Lecturer, Massey University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Ms Emmicki Roos</td>
<td>Executive Director, 1325 Policy Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Ms Ellina Shnurko-Tabakova</td>
<td>Civil Society Activist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Ms Igballe Rogova</td>
<td>Kosovo Women’s Network</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participating Civil Society Organisations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Estonian Atlantic Treaty Association – Mrs Krista Mulenok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. WO=MEN – Ms Anne-Floor Dekker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*We were not able to participate in the 2016 CSAP Meeting.
### Annex 2 Agenda

#### Day 1

**Monday, 17 October 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:30-14:00</td>
<td>Standing sandwich lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00-17:00</td>
<td>Meeting of the CSAP Core Group members (only)</td>
<td>Meeting room Pearl</td>
<td>Refinement of agenda and processes for full CSAP meeting; assignment of facilitators; Preparation of suggestions for communication modalities, working methods; Appointment of initial Chair and Rapporteur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:30-20:00</td>
<td>Opening ice-breaker (all CSAP members)</td>
<td>Ivory &amp; Gold room</td>
<td>Participants get to know each other, and the NATO SGSR on Women, Peace and Security and her staff in an informal atmosphere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Day 2

**Tuesday, 18 October 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:30-09:00</td>
<td>Arrival and registration (with coffee)</td>
<td>foyer ground floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:00-09:15</td>
<td>Welcome and opening remarks</td>
<td>Ivory &amp; Gold room</td>
<td>Including introduction of NATO women, peace and security staff and task force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:15-09:25</td>
<td>Meeting overview</td>
<td>Ivory &amp; Gold room</td>
<td>Overview of the meeting’s agenda and working methods, briefing on Core Group’s discussion the previous day, confirmation of Chair and Rapporteur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:25-10:05</td>
<td>Presentation of the NATO/Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Policy and Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security</td>
<td>Ivory &amp; Gold room</td>
<td>Highlighting: key aspects, opportunities and challenges for implementation; the status of these NATO commitments for NATO members and partners, and for countries where there are NATO operations; NATO gender structures and staff at different levels (HQ, in commands, in operations); Envisioned roles for the CSAP, highlighting strategic entry points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:05-10:45</td>
<td>Q&amp;A with SRSG WPS and other NATO WPS Staff</td>
<td>Ivory &amp; Gold room</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45-11:05</td>
<td>foyer ground floor</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:05-12:30</td>
<td>Ivory &amp; Gold room</td>
<td>A strategic framework for the CSAP Validation of strategic framework and issuing work in small groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-13:30</td>
<td>Restaurant Catharina</td>
<td>Lunch Seated lunch Buffet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30-14:30</td>
<td>Ivory &amp; Gold room</td>
<td>Action planning, working in groups Brainstorming and agreeing on strategic entry points</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30-15:10</td>
<td>Ivory &amp; Gold room</td>
<td>Report back and validation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:10-15:30</td>
<td>foyer ground floor</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30-16:30</td>
<td>Ivory &amp; Gold room</td>
<td>Agreement of communication modalities and working methods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30-16:40</td>
<td>Ivory &amp; Gold room</td>
<td>How did it go? Participants complete meeting evaluation forms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:40-17:00</td>
<td>Ivory &amp; Gold room</td>
<td>Concluding remarks CSAP Chair &amp; Marriët Schuurman, SGSR on Women, Peace and Security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.00-18.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00-19:30</td>
<td>foyer ground floor</td>
<td>Networking event with national delegations to NATO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 3 CSAP log frame (working draft)
Annex 4 Letter from CSAP to NATO stakeholders

To: NATO Secretary General
NATO Deputy Secretary General
NATO Assistant Secretary Generals
NATO Secretary General’s Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security
Ambassadors (EAPC)
NATO Gender Task Force members
Executive Committee of the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives

7th November 2016

Independent Civil Society Advisory Panel on Women, Peace and Security

We were delighted to come together for the first meeting of the NATO Civil Society Advisory Panel on Women, Peace and Security (CSAP) on 17th and 18th October 2016. As you are aware, the Panel consists of civil society experts from across NATO member and partner nations / areas of NATO-led operations, including Women, Peace and Security and gender equality experts, peace and women’s rights activists, academics, peacebuilding and human security practitioners and community leaders. We would like to thank NATO, its members and partners for their support to the CSAP and look forward to working with you as our independent Panel develops. We hope that the CSAP can contribute both as a critical partner for technical advice and as an accountability mechanism on Women, Peace and Security.

In the coming eight months, the CSAP will focus on preparing for the upcoming review of NATO’s Policy and Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. We have agreed to take forward the following activities ahead of our next meeting tentatively scheduled for May 2017:

- Outline NATO policy issues to which the CSAP could contribute expertise.
- Assess the quality of the baseline data pertinent to NATO’s Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, and identify possible impact indicators.
- Develop recommendations as to issues that the upcoming review of NATO’s Policy and Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security should focus on.
- Support the development and methodologies of the Terms of Reference for NATO’s external review of its Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.
- Review evidence of the impact of NATO’s training on gender and Women, Peace and Security.
- Produce summaries of best practice and areas where improvements are required on NATO’s engagement with civil society organisations, particularly women’s rights organisations.

We hope to work closely with you and your colleagues across NATO, its members and partners and would like to take this opportunity to encourage you all to engage with the CSAP as we take the work of the Panel forward.

As this is NATO’s first ever civil society panel, this is a learning exercise for us all. We hope that, in conjunction with NATO, we can learn from and build on the CSAP’s work and successes together with you.

We hope to see you at or in the margins of our meeting in 2017. In the meantime, please do not hesitate to contact the Panel (via the CSAP Chair - cristiana.carletti@uniroma3.it).

Yours sincerely,

Professor Cristiana Carletti, Chair, CSAP
On behalf of the Civil Society Advisory Panel on Women, Peace and Security

18.
**CSAP members participating in their personal capacity (Core Group)**

Tatyana Spassova Kmetova (Executive Director of Center of Women's Studies and Policies Foundation)
Beth Woroniuk (Coordinator, Women, Peace and Security Network, Canada)
Karin Nordmeyer (President of the National Committee for UN Women, Germany)
Inga Dórá Pétursdóttir (Executive Director of UN Women National Committee of Iceland)
Professor Cristiana Carletti (Roma Tre University)
Dr Torunn Tryggestad (Director of the PRIO Centre on Gender, Peace and Security)
Michelle Barsa (Deputy Director for Policy and Conflict Programs, Institute for Inclusive Security)
Dr Ludmilla Kwitko (Australian Civil Society Coalition for Women, Peace and Security)
Hasina Safi (Director, Afghan Women’s Network)
Iulia Kharashvili (Co-founder and Director of the IDP Women Association “Consent”)
Professor Monica Mc Williams (Transitional Justice Institute, University of Ulster)
Dr Anna Powles (Director, Women in International Security New Zealand, and Senior Lecturer, Massey University)
Emmicki Roos (Executive Director, 1325 Policy Group)
Ellina Shnurko-Tabakova (civil society activist, Ukraine)
Igballe Rogova (Kosovo Women’s Network)

**Participating civil society organisations**

Estonian Atlantic Treaty Association – Krista Mulenok
WO=MEN – Anne-Floor Dekker
"Evropska mreža za enakost spolov“ (Central and Eastern European Network for Gender Issues) - Dasa Sasic Silovic
Spanish Women In International Security – Dr Marian Caracuel Raya
Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS) - Hannah Bond
Finnish 1325 Network – Sara Haapalainen
The European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLO) – Ben Moore
Search for Common Ground – Sandra Melone
The European Institute for Peace - Antonia Potter-Prentice
National Association of Mediators of Ukraine – Vladyslava Kanevska
Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) – Jenny Aulin
The Arab Regional Network on Women, Peace and Security Karama - Zeinab Hibaq
OsmanUdruzenje za unapredjenje I kultura zivljenja Bonaventura (Association for the promotion and life culture, Bonaventura) – Jasminka Susmel