

Conference “Give Peace a Chance”

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1. ANNEX I-A: JUSTIFICATION

We live in a world in which the number of armed conflicts in different regions is increasing. In 2023 183 regional and local armed conflicts were recorded, unfolding on almost all continents, and the increase in casualties increased by 14%. Despite this fact the norms of international humanitarian law are not observed during these conflicts, and the role of international organizations created to maintain the international security system is failing.

Researchers, politicians, and public figures are increasingly talking about the possibility of a new world war, and even suggest that such a war is already underway. The international security system that developed in the twentieth century was based not only on interstate treaties, but also on a powerful anti-war and anti-nuclear movement. Feminist and various women's organizations and groups played a strong role in these movements. Therefore, we believe that women's efforts are needed now to intensify anti-war and peacekeeping initiatives of all peace forces. Feminists always underlined close connections between feminism and pacifism as well as connections between patriarchy, violence, and war. Feminism sees war as social evil leading to the suffering of civilian population: women, children, and old people. Now, when the voice of peace is not loud enough, we need efforts to make women's pacifist movements and initiatives strong and visible again.

To achieve this goal, we propose to convene a women's conference in The Hague. We will discuss perspectives for the anti-war and peacebuilding movements, opportunities to join efforts, and new forms of women's participation in the struggle for peace and conflict resolution. The idea for this conference emerged from needs assessments conducted after international summer schools on peacebuilding and reconciliation of divided societies, organized by Ivanovo Center for Gender Studies for civil society activists, academicians, feminists from NIS and Europe.

We propose The Hague as the conference venue because it was the center of the women's pacifist movement on the eve of the First World War and in 1915 the international women's pacifist congress took place here, in which women's delegations from opposing military blocs took part. We are supported by partner women's organizations from the Netherlands in the idea of holding a conference. They are ready to help us with organizing the conference.

Target groups: It is expected that this conference will bring together women's organizations of different views and types of activities, interested in the development of an anti-war and peacekeeping agenda, regardless of their nationality, primarily from European countries as well as prominent feminist theoreticians developing peace-building approaches. The participation of representatives of women's NGOs and groups from other regions is also possible and even desirable.

Estimated number of participants around 50 people. Adding to that number we want to organize online participation parallel to physical presence.

Format and methodology: To maximize the involvement of participants in discussing proposed opportunities for action, the conference involves interactive forms of work: panel discussions, networking, strategic and foresight sessions. To increase understanding of the possibilities of established peace and justice institutions, we will organize excursions to the International Criminal Court, the International Court of Justice and the Permanent Court of Arbitration, all in The Hague. Reaching out to a broader audience, we will invite embassies and policymakers to the opening session and organize an open day at the end of the conference to brief interested parties on the results. To strengthen global networking, we will try to link each of the participants to a person from a Dutch Peace or Human Rights organisation.

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Keynote speakers:

We plan to invite feminist thinkers, leaders of large feminist antiwar, pacifist and antinuclear networks, initiatives and organizations, representatives of international funds supporting peace initiatives, prominent opinion leaders, women politicians.

Suggested subjects for discussion at the conference:

- 1) The pacifist movement and new reality. Challenges and possibilities. How to counteract the growth of militarism?
- 2) What is and can be the role of women and the women's movements in a global anti-war movement and peacebuilding efforts?
- 3) Which changes would be needed in international security structures to support anti-war movements and peacekeeping efforts from civil society and neutral countries?
- 4) What new forms of dialogue, involving civil society, would work well to address the conflicts between warring countries? For example, alternative forms of dialogue, shared grassroots initiatives, lobby networks, facilitating information and media contacts to counteract propaganda, participation in political parties and labor unions, involvement of churches and social associations.
- 5) What are possible forms of women's solidarity in promoting anti-war and peacekeeping initiatives? How can we promote these grassroots initiatives to the decision-making level?

Outcome: As the result of foresight and strategic sessions Road Map of solidarity for peace activities and networking will be elaborated. This Road Map will become a resource for consolidating and developing a network of peacekeeping and anti-war organizations. The conference will provide an opportunity for representatives of various international organizations and foundations to get acquainted with new NGOs, activists, and peace initiatives that were previously unknown to them. For representatives of civil society, the conference will provide an opportunity to get acquainted with new opportunities for organizational and financial support. We expect all these will give the start for the strengthening and consolidating a strong international feminist peace movement.

2. ANNEX I-B LIST OF REPRESENTED NGO'S PER COUNTRY

Organisation	Country
Civil Society Institute	Armenia
HELSINKI ASSOCIATION	Armenia
National Progress Party, Yerevan City Council Deputee	Armenia
Protection of Rights without Borders NGO	Armenia
HERstory initiative, European Humanities University	Belarus
theatre Kryly Khalopa	Belarus
nn	Bosnia and Gerzegovina
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)	Bosnia and Gerzegovina
Cultural Arcs Foundation	Bulgaria
Cultural Arcs Foundation	Bulgaria
WILPF	Canada
Grupo Internodal de Género. (the international group on gender issues to support the work of the Colombian Truth Commission and its legacy with those in exile).	Colombia/Germany
Association "Solidarité FreeAzat"	France
Fund "Safe house"	France
INALKO	France
Secours Populaire	France
WoPeC	France
Inostrania	Georgia/Germany
Araminta	Germany
Hilfe für Flüchtlinge/Solidarus	Germany
Humboldt University, Berlin	Germany
ICGS interpreter	Germany
OWEN	Germany
OWEN	Germany
Rotary International	Germany
Rotary International	Germany
Peace Power (Foundation of Active Nonviolence)	Greece
The Hannah Arendt Research Centre	Israel
Platform of anti-war initiatives	Kazakhstan
Bir Duino-Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan
Bir Duino-Kyrgyzstan/ FIDH, Civic Solidarity Platform	Kyrgyzstan
Crisis group Marem	Lithuania/Russia
Crisis group Marem	Lithuania/Russia
Marem	Lithuania/Russia
Interaction	Moldova
National Coalition „Life Without Violence”	Moldova

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Sud-Est Media NGO (Moldova.org feminist newsroom)	Moldova
BWPD	Netherlands
Leiden University	Netherlands
Leiden university student	Netherlands
Nieuwe Vredesbeweging	Netherlands
nn	Netherlands
Philomela	Netherlands
Platform Vrouwen&Duurzame Vrede	Netherlands
Sankara Revolutions	Netherlands
Stichting FreeRussia.nl	Netherlands
Vrouwen voor Vrede Den Haag	Netherlands
WILPF	Netherlands
WILPF	Netherlands
WILPF	Netherlands
Women in Black	Netherlands
WoPeC (International Women's Peace Conference)	Netherlands (5x)
Centre for Social Studies Coimbra University	Portugal
Children and Youth Center	Russia
ICGS	Russia
ICGS	Russia
ICGS interpreter	Russia
Frontline Defenders	Serbia
Women in Black	Serbia
Goldsmiths College	UK
International Network of Museums for Peace	UK
Leeds University	UK
WILPF	UK
WOMEN BUILDING BRIDGES	UK
Agency for Regional Development of Eastern Donbass	Ukraine
OWEN	Ukraine
Women's Network for Dialogue and Inclusive Peace	Ukraine
Women's Network for Dialogue and Inclusive Peace	Ukraine
Renascence ry	Ukraine/Finland
retired Army colonel and former U.S. diplomat	USA
Women Transforming Our Nuclear Legacy NuclearWakeUpCall.Earth	USA

3. ANNEX II: Monitoring Report

Monitoring Report nov 2024

International Women's Peace Conference "Give Peace a Chance"

Elina Zorina is an Ukrain/Russian citizen living in the Netherlands. For that reason, she volunteered to find two of her students to perform a monitoring process on the Conference under her leadership. We gave her the proposed objectives for the Conference to work on.

She is a PhD candidate at the Institute of Political Science. Her work focuses on parliamentary cooperation effects on democratic legitimacy and vote choice. It compares the dynamics of government-opposition in established parliamentary democracies—the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Canada. Elina holds a BA in Liberal Arts and Sciences with a major in International Relations, Political Science and Human Rights from St. Petersburg State University and Bard College, and a two-year MA in Political Science from Central European University. Her academic interests lie in the field of experimental political research, political communication and political psychology.

The monitoring was done by Roma Barade and Catalina Wieloch.

Roma is from New Jersey, USA. She is currently pursuing a MSc in Political Science with a specialization in International Organization. In 2024, Roma graduated from Boston University with her Bachelor of Arts in International Relations with a focus on International Systems and World Order in Asia. She has professional experience working in American foreign policy and in feminist international relations through think tanks, research centres, and the U.S. Department of State.

Catalina Wieloch is a Master's student from Germany. She is currently enrolled in a MSc in Political Science at Leiden University (Netherlands) specializing in International Politics. Catalina graduated from the University of Erfurt in 2023 with a Bachelor's degree in International Relations and a minor in Social Sciences. She has gained experience through internships and student worker positions in public sector consulting as well as in public affairs. Her research focus is on feminist approaches to International Relations, mostly in Latin America.

3.1 Methodology

In order to report on the results of the "Give Peace a Chance" Feminist Peace Conference, which took place from the 23rd to the 27th of October 2024 in The Hague, Netherlands, interviews with participants as well as panellists were conducted to test the extent to which the objectives of the conference were met. Interviewees were randomly selected throughout each day of the conference depending on availability. Some challenges observed during the selection process came down to language constraint as some attendees required translation between English and Russian which hindered the ability to interview them. All responses were anonymous, yet respondents could mention their role at the conference or their role in their respective NGOs, if they wished to do so. Respondents were asked about expectations of the entire conference and mainly asked about feedback of the overall conference and the specific programs within it. Respondents were asked whether or not they gained pertinent information to apply to their own initiatives at home.

3.2 Questions asked

What was the format of the session ?

How many people were attending the session? (count at the middle of the meeting)

Did people ask questions? (count the number of raised questions and follow-ups)

What were the main points discussed?

Was this useful for you? In what way?

3.3 Findings

Day 1:

Panel discussion: The choice between militarism and de-escalation (disarmament)

Number of people attending the session: 54

Main points discussed:

Cynthia Lazaroff: The world is not aware of the dangers of nuclear catastrophe especially with Russian invasion in Ukraine

Works towards divesting from the US arms producers and military industrial complex. Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons has been signed by most of the world except for nuclear arms states. This treaty is the way forward. Women's exclusion from nuclear negotiations has been a factor in leading to the current state of nuclear arms – it is important to include them for comprehensive solutions. The idea and power of “citizen diplomats”- how individuals can in fact make a difference. The impact of women's peace movement on the Korean conflict

Call for the participation of Ukrainian and Russian women in negotiation and mediating to end the Russian war on Ukraine. Focus on peace narratives instead of limiting ourselves to war narratives

Ann Wright: money is increasingly going towards war despite the needs for funds towards domestic programs and helping people at home. We have to be careful what kind of leadership there is, a woman running for president in the US is not sufficient, if there is no clear opposition to war, for example the arms deals of the US for Israel. Important is the inclusion of perspectives, not just women themselves. Ex. Samantha Powers heading USAID, not resigning despite funding towards genocide. Network and get to know about the different organizations and how to integrate the work done by each one

Start talking about peace in smaller circles around you, personal relationships, those you interact with regularly, this also constitutes your public sphere. Pushing for peace is equivalent to fighting for freedom and democracy

Mekka Abdelgabar: from Sudan where military rule is favoured over democracy. Resource mining is fuelling violence and military expansion from foreign agents as well. The 2018 revolution was led by women, finally broke down authoritarian regime and led to transitional government. Democratic election led to civilian rule, but the military organized coup once again --> lead to another youth/women led revolution. Women are suffering the most in the war, if they are brought into peace processes, peace is much more likely

Martijntje Smith: the common talk for growing weapons programs and military defense is presented as necessary to defending democracy, but this works the other way around. Losing pluralist discussions allow for militarization. Language processes in discussing peace is important, move from militaristic language to an alternative on peacebuilding. Sustainability is important, peacebuilding is a fickle process and needs to be consistent.

Main information from one-on-one conversations:

The respondent expects to get to know other participants and feel the connectedness of civic organizations around the world. For people and initiatives existing in isolation in their home context it is a valuable reminder that they are not alone. The respondent expressed the desire to learn from others how they find ways and means to support themselves in times of crises.

The respondent presents the citizen diplomacy project in Donbass, expressed interest in experts and reframing of perceptions of Russians working for peace. The respondent expects a discussion on the resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in the environment of the International Criminal Court.

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The respondent considers themselves as decolonial feminist activists and is hoping to talk to other people about their experiences and knowledge in order to establish connections and gain ideas about fundraising. They are looking forward to the ICC visit and the panel discussion on religion & peace. They wish there was more input on international courts and their relation to peace, maybe even gain some insights from someone working within the court.

The respondent expects to talk to other participants about their experiences from conflict resolution (specifically in Yugoslavia), as they believe they could apply those learnings to conflict resolution in Russia. As an activist and NGO worker from Russia the respondent mentions how emotional they feel about the conference. They express a strong sense of isolation within their field of work in their home country, which is why they expect to discuss and connect with people from Russia that work on the same issues more freely. They expect to have spaces for free discussion and networking that are not accessible to them elsewhere. This respondent works as a researcher in social studies and for the Hannah Arendt Research Center, they wish to explore new connections and possible collaborations.

The respondent is here as an individual activist looking to learn from anti-militarism and how to transition into peacebuilding processes. They are not here specifically looking to network, but to rather take from the panels and other events hosted by the conference. The respondent is looking for ideas and understanding western perspectives on global peace management. They are representing an NGO in a conflict-zone and are looking to see how NGOs and other actors can collaborate with IGOs on peace processes. The respondent acknowledged that the conference looks at UN policy and resolution 1325 but is frustrated with the UN's sole ability to manage peace in the beginning of conflict. They would like to collaborate with other peace actors to work through the UN to implement peacebuilding policies and practices.

The respondent is an activist from a conflict zone and does not have the chance to attend conferences like these often due to issues with nationality, frequent border changes, and frequently changing passports. They are excited to be here and do not necessarily have many expectations but rather are here to enjoy the events and see how they go.

The respondent is an activist living in The Hague. They are looking to see the growing feeling of collaboration and inspiration that would come from the network of women all working towards the same aims and goals. They are most excited to visit the ICC today as they have not been able to see it since living here. The respondent is only attending today and is also with a group of individuals hosting a program on Sunday and are looking forward to evoking positive emotions from other attendees.

Day 2

Introductory session: Presentation by **Erik de Baedts**, former director of the Peace Palace.

History of the main courts in the Peace Palace: the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the ICJ. Those represent different approaches to reach Peace. One is to reach peace through study and judgement on common international laws, the main idea of the ICJ. Recent cases of the PCA, through arbitration, are settling of conflicts through analysis of the disagreement and recommendation of a suitable compromise between the parties, for example on Russia-Ukraine conflicts in the Black Sea.

40 participants in this session

2 questions asked, 1 comment made

Next session, after visiting the Peace Palace:

Feminist approaches in anti-war movements; history of women's contribution to peace building and reconstruction

Ingrid Sharp: Presentation on the history of women in peace building

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Strategies historically used by women working for peace, one main aspect found throughout different strategies was solidarity and community building even between groups or nations that were at war with each other

Julia Garrajo: Witnesses Post-colonial approaches to women in peacebuilding. This are a legacies of Portuguese colonialism. Pay attention to intersections between gender norms and race; sexual commodification of black women led to increased sexual violence. Women wrote extensively about the violence against Black women by Portuguese colonialism, many of those writings and writers were censored or stigmatized

Madeleine Rees: women have not been written out of history; they have never been written in. How can we use the past to move forward and move past obstacles? Burden was placed on women seeking justice in Bosnia and Rwanda to prosecute war criminals, international system left too many gaps in addressing injustices. We have to keep in mind that when trying to seek justice through the international legal system we are still using a system that, while very important, was set up through the male gaze. Testimony largely addressed sexual violence but did not capture the entire experience of women in conflict

Current movements to push for women's inclusion are not enough; efforts to get more women to do what men are already doing; too much focus on sexual violence without focus on other areas, like participation and gap between rich and poor households.

Humanitarian actors do not work coherently, makes it difficult to effect change. In some extreme cases International Organizations might take on forms of imperialism as well. Using their resources to fund local initiatives instead of international ones might be a more fruitful approach

43 participants

3 questions asked

5 comments

Session on Religions, peace and justice: the role of religious organizations and networks in peacebuilding process and reconciliation

Prof. Dr. **Ulrike Ernst-Auga:** Peace, Religion and Gender: Intersections, Challenges, and Pathways Forward

Within the protestant women's peace movement for the revolution in East Germany in 1998 they were some women who are now left faceless. Religious belonging should be considered a category of knowledge production

Through an intersectional approach we consider concepts like Gender, Class, Race, Nation as categories of knowledge production that are socially constructed, but in reality they mix with each other.

We need to deconstruct how power and truce are connected. We should overcome the notion that religion as a whole is "bad" but rather focus on more nuanced approaches. Religion is contracted as a binary reality. But Intersection between religion and gender is important in addressing agency and human society and is a dimension of peace building

Case study 1: Women religious leaders are part of conflict mediations, as e.g. the Northern Ireland Women's Coalition.

Case study 2: Islamic teachings can be used to promote tolerance and reconciliation

Case study 3: South Africa, the velvet Revolution & the end of Apartheid, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) serve as an example for further truth commissions like in Mali & Morocco

33 participants

3 questions asked

___ comments

Main information from one-on-one conversations:

The respondent was speaking about their impression on the first day. They explained that they felt that a lot had happened as the day was packed and they felt that the programming of the day felt like 3 days (hyperbole). However, they thought it was inspiring. They had many main take-aways, but the general summary was that there was a lot to think about and they are still in the process of digesting the information. When asked if they learned anything new that they will take back with them on their approach to peace building, the respondent said that they are simply taking notes on everything for now and once the conference is over, they will take more time to sit down and think about everything.

The respondent is a student of conflict studies and is mostly interested in panel discussions. They believe those can be helpful for their research interests, more specifically they are interested in the topic of transitional justice in Colombia, which is why they are mostly interested in Day 3 of the conference. They considered the visit to the Peace Palace very emotional. They think the generational mix of the participants is very interesting. They felt the seating arrangement might be having an effect on the activity & participation of the audience.

Day 3

Panel Discussion “The pacifist movement and new reality. Challenges and possibilities. How to counteract the growth of militarism?”

Nela Porobic Isakovic: The Bosnian experience and the peace agreement: women were completely excluded from this agreement, it was only military men, political elites and international organizations at the negotiating table. We often overlook institutions such as the World Bank, the IMF etc. And don't think of them as actors in peacebuilding. Instead, there is a systemic exclusion of women and feminist voices, they are active but are kept outside of official venues

Lesson: A strong leaning on NGOs in Bosnia meant that once the funding ran out, the work they were doing stopped

Lesson: Gender equality was seen as a project with a start and an end instead of a long-term issue

Lesson: The distinction between peacebuilding and (neoliberal) economic reforms is not clearly defined, when public institutions are depleted, peacebuilding collapses in the long run

A failed peace agreement has effects on today: people could theoretically return to Bosnia, but because of lack of health care, infrastructure etc, many people don't want to, even people who now still live in Bosnia are leaving because even though the peace agreement stopped fighting, it failed to establish good living conditions

Gorana Mlinarevic: Especially for the former USSR, the resolution of the war in Bosnia ended up being the blueprint. It was also a part of the restructuring of imperial powers. Religion was used to create identities in Bosnia, as it was the only lines along which to categorize Bosnians. Women as well as unions were not listened to, even though they were continuously protesting the war. In this way, the Bosnian people never got a say in how to establish the constitution

The role of IOs: How are they allowed to oversee the end of the Bosnian war? This can be considered a form of Imperialism as it was the donor countries who had the most say. Forgetting meant the depoliticization of society, through identity politics the Bosnian society became very individualistic
NGOs were another form of particularization, it was not grassroots activism in gender equality but rather donor driven projects

Claudia Tribin on the Colombian experience. Up until the negotiations on the peace accord in 2016 women were not included at peace negotiations in previous peace talks between other actors. Then, a sub commission on gender (around 40 women) were included in the construction of the peace treaty. The victims were at the centre of reconciliation and peacebuilding within this treaty. It worked with 3 elements: transitional justice, truth commission & entity to look for disappeared people. Also the people in exile want to be included in this peace process. There is an elected committee in the truth commission to make sure that women's perspectives are sufficiently represented. The process has been rewarding, successful, but it is still ongoing. Now there is struggle over resources, struggle over spheres of influence (China, Russia, US)

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Madeline Rees: if we look at the examples of Bosnia and Colombia, we can see that there has in fact been some learning on how to negotiate peace. By being here, we show that we haven't bought into the narrative of conflict and the idea of nation states and militarism. We can also see progress if we look at the ICJ and the ICC prosecuting individuals who take up highly important roles in governments such as Netanyahu

Discussion:

What does Imperialism concretely mean in the Bosnian context? the Institution of the Office of the High Representative, currently this office is held by a German ex-politician. privatization: the way this was handled was aimed at profiting foreign capital. The Reform agenda was heavily marked by neo-liberal ideology, free-market economy became a part of the peace agreement

In Colombia: Corruption is inevitable in order to maintain this order and the inequality following from it. We need more focus on youth mobilization, people not in power. Politicians become corrupt through power, find those who do not have any. Different imperialist powers are equally bad for women's emancipation, the very notion of geopolitics is part of the patriarchal system. All imperialism is equally bad, there is no lesser evil

The distinction between fascism and neo-liberalism as a choice presented between either one or the other, when neo-liberalism causes fascism. Impoverished regions and people are easier to recruit for war as their situation is more vulnerable, in the case of the war in Ukraine this is the reason a lot of people got involved in the war.

Poverty affects free thinking, it is our privilege to even be here to be able to discuss, formulate and translate our ideas. In order to build peace, we need to focus on eradicating poverty

Capitalism and imperialism:

45 participants

7 questions asked

1 comment

Inga Luther about the NGO she works for: OWEN

OWEN is a women's organization in Germany for women in Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Russia, founded by a women's movement in the GDR (East Germany) in the 80s. In 2016, it became a resort for women in Russia, Ukraine, Germany, and other western countries for women who were affected by the war in the Donbas region. The aim was to understand the different sides to the conflict. This political process on women's politics developed a common understanding on human values.

After the 2022 invasion it had to refrain: what kind of peace are we talking about?

Defining spaces is important: space to discuss issues, space to act on issues, space to act ourselves to impact change in society. Questions are:

- Who do we consider when we talk about women?
- What do we actually mean when we talk about peace?
- What is the space we occupy when doing this?

Ivana Balen, Women in Black Against War

Women in black clothing to protest in silence the violence being perpetrated by their own country

Founded in Jerusalem in 1988 in response to Israeli occupation in Palestine. Anti-war values of Women in black: disobedience, anti-racism, demilitarization, LGBTQ rights

Variety of functions: validating experiences and emotions, aid, financial support, supporting feminist anti-war authors, creating art, street protests, etc.

Main information from one-on-one conversations:

The respondent arrived on Day 3. They believe the format of having a division between panel discussion, break and then group discussion after to be very fruitful. They find hearing about women's

own conflict experiences to be very helpful for their work and enriching for their conference experience. They expressed that it would have been helpful for their preparation, had they had more information about what was expected of them as a speaker as well as a participant, and suggested a quick meeting beforehand.

Day 4

Making of the Road Map

Goran Lojancic: peacebuilding dialogue. The aim is to create a network and strategize to maintain it.

Step 1. Split into three groups to discover possibilities: 36 participants

- a. Vision – how do you want the world to look like in 5 years?
- b. Obstacles – what can be the obstacles in creating this kind of a network and how can they be resolved?
- c. Advantages – what advantages exist in having this kind of a network and how you can utilize them

The monitoring crew was unable to follow the other steps.

Main information from one-on-one conversations:

The respondent is an individual activist that works with an NGO in their home country but is not here to represent it. Their general impression of the conference is that it has been very interesting. There were many different experiences and a diverse group of people who are represented, and it was really interesting for them to hear about it. They came interested about networking and hearing about the work being done in the Russia-Ukraine conflict space. They were very inspired by the people they heard speak and are looking forward to sharing their key takeaways with other organizers and activists when they return to their home country. Their biggest takeaway from this week is the narrative that conflicts and events are not a singular moment in history, but rather in continuity and they want to contextualize their work with that narrative in mind.

The respondent considers themselves an individual activist that just recently joined a feminist NGO in The Hague. They are also a lawyer and a mediator. They stress they enjoyed the talks by Cynthia Lazaroff and Madeline Rees. They stated that they did learn something new and also were able to do a lot of networking. They found the visit to the Peace Palace very interesting to see the gap between reality and institutions. They believe that it was important to the conference that there were different backgrounds and different stories shared. While they did learn about new organizations and people, they did not learn about new strategies for their work. They appreciated being able to gain insights into underground work and about the connection of the peace movement to climate activism. They want to express that there should be a way to make some part of what was discussed at the conference public and believe that another conference could be helpful where politicians should be able to participate as well. They are aware of the security measures but believe that this should not hinder the public learning about these issues and the results of the conference.

The respondent generally liked the conference but had some feedback for the organizers. They generally felt that a lot of the experiences talked about were very western-centric and they felt that they might have learned more and taken more from the conference if a larger variety of people from other parts of the world and different conflicts were represented here as well. They do appreciate the ability to speak with people from similar backgrounds and the ability to relate to them, but they expressed that there were not necessarily any specific practices that they will take back with them to implement in their local initiatives.

The respondent expressed that their expectations of the conference were met. They came in looking to network and felt that they were able to meet and speak with a lot of people. Their general impression was that they thoroughly enjoyed the conference. They specifically were very interested in learning about totalitarianism. In conversations with others from other former Soviet countries, they were able to talk about strategies and network more about their specific interests. They liked that although people were from different places, they had similar experiences and goals.

The respondent stressed the importance of having a tangible result at the end of the conference. They would like to have some long-term results as well: They would appreciate a network of the participants for after the conference that is more than just phone numbers and would like to see some kind of summary or report for the participants to look over after the conference. They suggest that a more diverse geographical distribution of topics and participants would have been helpful. They mention that they are curious about the organizers' background and their motivation for this conference.

3.4 Conclusions about the outcomes

Most noticeably, the conference results and its participants strongly benefitted from the various networking opportunities and activities. This allowed speakers to learn from the participants' perspectives and consider those learnings in their future work. For participants, this meant they were able to connect with other activists, who they probably would not have been able to connect with otherwise.

There was an observed lack of youth participation in the conference. The younger participants had to take extra steps to attend the conference as it was not as accessible to them. This observation was emphasized in conversations with participants who spoke about the mutual learning experience that can occur by having different age groups work together. This was missing from the conference.

The conference prioritized participant security and data privacy, particularly given that many attendees were individual activists working in regions where their work may not be perceived well. This approach meant limiting social media presence and marketing. While this security-first stance was essential, feedback suggested opportunities to expand both attendance and participant diversity. Moving forward, a key focus will be balancing these considerations – maintaining security measures while developing safe channels to reach and include a broader range of voices in future events.

3.5 Recommendations

Based on the aforementioned observations in interviews and the conclusions drawn from these interviews, we recommend the following:

- a. As the networking aspect of the conference was one of its most valuable takeaways for the participants, a digital (and voluntary) network, that is more secure than e.g. a WhatsApp group chat or more inclusive and easy to handle than the 1:1 exchange of phone numbers could be of use.
- b. To diversify the age range of participants, it could be helpful to address different communities and invite them to participate in the conference, which in turn would help diversification of input. This could be achieved by opening the conference up to e.g. university students or local activist (groups).
- c. Increasing public perception of the conference could contribute to advocating for the relevance of feminist approaches to peace. This could be achieved by allowing some parts of the conference's results to be portrayed to the public. This could be done by e.g. social media posts or a press release.

4. ANNEX III, IV and VI: DOCUMENTATION

ANNEX III – THREE SHORT DOCUMENTARIES

The peace organisation for media, called The Hague Peace Projects, offered camera's and three of their volunteers to film the conference and to take pictures. They recorded films, and also made a set of photographs and interviews with a number of participants. Their names are: Rita Dzigbordi (filmer), Kate Garside (photo's), Oleg Hammal (editing). First they produced one comprehensive film. The Platform Women & Sustainable Peace asked them to transform the footage into three short documentaries, each one with a different content:

1. The impact of militarisation and war propaganda
2. What faith and feminism are (not) doing for peace
3. Proposals for concerted action to end armed conflict

The documentaries can be downloaded from the website of Women and Sustainable Peace without charge: <https://vrouwenenduurzamevrede.nl/>

or, temporarily, at Google drive:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1NqtjKdeje0gJ6jwO80mExJyqEtoV1jwI>

ANNEX IV - GLOSSARY OF THE LECTURES AND REFERENCES

This annex is still under construction. Check at <https://vrouwenenduurzamevrede.nl/>

ANNEX VII – GALERY OF PHOTOS

Photo's can be downloaded and disseminated without charge on:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1eSM5TMxNsrcQpEPZlf4S_yLoPa0qH9KW?usp=sharing

5. ANNEX V: EVALUATION MATRIX

This document is a Word transcription of the Evaluation Matrix that was available in Excell. For the transcript, the answers were ordered in alphabetical order. If you want to receive the original Excel matrix, please contact the editor of this report.

1. What was your motivation for participating in the conference?

I feel the threat of war	important topic, I work in the field of
I feel the threat of war, the threat of a world war	peacekeeping, I feel the threat of war, I'm
is real.	worried about my children's future
I work in the field of peacekeeping	important topic, I work in the field of
I work in the field of peacekeeping	peacekeeping, I feel the threat of war
I work in the field of peacekeeping	important topic, I work in the field of
I work in the field of peacekeeping	peacekeeping, I feel the threat of war, I'm
I work in the field of peacekeeping	worried about my children's future, this is a
I work in the field of peacekeeping, I feel the	common problem
threat of war, I'm worried about my children's	important topic, I work in the field of
future	peacekeeping, I feel the threat of war, I'm
I work in the field of peacekeeping, this is a	worried about my children's future, meeting
common problem	people in person is invaluable opportunity to
I'm worried about my children's future	create understanding and trust
important topic	important topic, I work in the field of
important topic	peacekeeping, I feel the threat of war
important topic	important topic, I work in the field of
important topic	peacekeeping, this is a common problem
important topic, I feel the threat of war	important topic, I work in the field of
important topic, I feel the threat of war	peacekeeping, this is a common problem
important topic, I feel the threat of war, I'm	important topic, I'm worried about my children's
worried about my children's future, this is a	future, I want to help with peacebuilding
common problem	important topic, I'm worried about my children's
important topic, I feel the threat of war, this is a	future, this is a common problem
common problem	important topic, this is a common problem
important topic, I feel the threat of war, this is a	important topic, this is a common problem
common problem	important topic, this is a common problem
important topic, I work in the field of	important topic, this is a common problem
peacekeeping	important topic, this is a common problem,
important topic, I work in the field of	Realizing peace and keeping peace is very
peacekeeping	important for now and the future!
important topic, I work in the field of	this is a common problem
peacekeeping, I feel the threat of war	

2. We hope that the experts and sessions involved have enabled you to meet your conference expectations. Please mark the sessions that have done so to the greatest extent.

Art Activism Programme, MeetUp "Religion, peace and justice: the role of religious organizations and networks in peacebuilding process and reconciliation", Meetup "Transitional Justice: experience of different countries", Making of the Road Map
Art Activism Programme, Panel Discussion "The antimilitarist movement and new reality. Challenges and possibilities. How to counteract the growth of militarism?", Meetup "Transitional Justice: experience of different countries"

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Art Activism Programme, Panel Discussion "The antimilitarist movement and new reality. Challenges and possibilities. How to counteract the growth of militarism?", World coffee sessions Sharing Experiences of Peace Activism

Art Activism Programme, Plenary session "Feminist approaches in anti-war movements; history of women's contribution to peace building and reconstruction", World coffee sessions Sharing Experiences of Peace Activism
Art Activism Programme, Plenary session "Feminist approaches in anti-war movements; history of women's contribution to peace building and reconstruction", World coffee sessions Sharing Experiences of Peace Activism, Making of the Road Map

Making of the Road Map

Meeting with European peace NGOs

Meeting with European peace NGOs, World coffee sessions Sharing Experiences of Peace Activism, Making of the Road Map

Panel Discussion "The antimilitarist movement and new reality. Challenges and possibilities. How to counteract the growth of militarism?"

Panel Discussion "The antimilitarist movement and new reality. Challenges and possibilities. How to counteract the growth of militarism?", Meetup "Transitional Justice: experience of different countries"

Panel Discussion "The antimilitarist movement and new reality. Challenges and possibilities. How to counteract the growth of militarism?"

Panel Discussion "The antimilitarist movement and new reality. Challenges and possibilities. How to counteract the growth of militarism?"

Panel discussion "The choice between militarism and de-escalation (disarmament)", Plenary session "Feminist approaches in anti-war movements; history of women's contribution to peace building and reconstruction", MeetUp "Religion, peace and justice: the role of religious organizations and networks in peacebuilding process and reconciliation"

Panel discussion "The choice between militarism and de-escalation (disarmament)", Art Activism Programme, Plenary session "Feminist approaches in anti-war movements; history of women's contribution to peace building and reconstruction", Panel Discussion "The antimilitarist movement and new reality. Challenges and possibilities. How to counteract the growth of militarism?", Meeting with European peace NGOs, World coffee sessions Sharing Experiences of Peace Activism

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Pannel discussion "The choice between militarism and de-escalation (disarmament)", Plenary session "Feminist approaches in anti-war movements; history of women's contribution to peace building and reconstruction", World coffee sessions Sharing Experiences of Peace Activism, Making of the Road Map
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Did the conference meet your expectations? If not, what would you suggest to improve it?

1. Make sure you have 2 microphones available.
2. Stick to the theme. (there was no counteract, for which I attended)
3. Restrict the introductions of experts to 2 minutes

Above and beyond! Thanks a lot for this opportunity!

My only suggestion in terms of improvement would be to be more specific with the titles because sometimes the titles were misleading, and it led to unmet expectations and frustration (e.g., no one expected discussions organized by Ulrike to have a visual implementation and many of us were upset about not having space to talk; the same was about the world cafes -- we did not know what to expect)

Could not attend criminal court because no one told me to bring ID 😞

I am very grateful to the conference organizers for giving us the opportunity to gather. Meeting wonderful people. I gained invaluable experience and I hope that this is not the last meeting. I will also be glad to be useful in this direction! Thank you again!

I didn't have any expectations

I preferred more time to make it concrete: how to make networks of women work together at getting Resolution 1325 effected. So a road map with a plan who are going to do when/what exactly. And how to make already appointments in concrete demonstrations, strikes, which funds, marketeers can help, which organisations worldwide, which people with political influence can help, which journalists can write about this conference,

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how can we have a better strategy to get women united for making Resolution 1325 possible? And learn from other successful movements, like Greenpeace, milieu defensie, the successful organisation "fossil free", school of moral ambition, effective lobbyist, etcetera: what are the lessons we peace builders can learn from them?

And how we collect money to get a seat at the table in a capitalist and paternalist world?

There is also a painful reality: why are we not able yet to get women who are in hostage and raped since 7 October be released? We feminist, peace builders can get much more attention to these women, also in Russia, Sudan, all wars: these women have to be helped as soon as possible.

At the other hand, maybe I want to run to fast, and work to stop all violence as soon as possible and I just feel I don't know where to start with so many horrible wars escalating, and the things I just mentioned will be the steps to work on together, after the road map is public. We need each other. I am already grateful that this conference was organized by so many brave and hardworking women for peace

I was at the conference only on the first day--and it was very good.

I was to different from my personal experience, but to see and to plan was nice

it did not only meet but exceeded my expectations, great content, great speaker, incredible participants

The conference met my expectations.

The conference was a very important experience for me, it was very interesting to visit the international criminal court, the international court of justice. The materials presented by the experts were very interesting. I hope that this project will continue and I will be very happy that the series of courses will continue.

The conference was absolutely great. I have met wonderful people, I have learned a lot, got new ideas and inspiration. Before the conference I felt very alone in my 'peacebuilding' thoughts. Now I see that there are other people in the Netherlands who are also not militaristic and who work for peace.

The conference was very enriching and informative. I would have liked to hear a little more about the history and ways of peacebuilding by women in different Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The methodology of the conference could have been done differently so that there was more interaction and exchange among all participants.

The panel discussions on the first and second day had interesting speakers, but everyone was doing their own thing, so the connections between the talks were missing and there was no moderation and little input from the audience. In this way it created an information overload, that was hard to process as a listener. The MeetUps were more interesting, combining presentation with group discussions. The ladies on Friday had clearly spoken together, so their stories were also much more aligned.

The afternoon on Friday was a bit challenging though, because the breaks were very short and the groups were quite rushed. I had also expected to meet more representatives of NGOs, that would be presented to everyone and give out some flyers. Instead, we had to choose from levels of peacebuilding, and learned only about very few NGOs.

Generally, I also missed knowing something about each participant. It's a big group, but if one would make small groups with new people all the time or do some kind of quick conversations like speed dating, that could work.

The last day was the most fruitful, in my opinion, but we missed the 'ground work' to launch into what kind of network we wanted to create or what projects.

Very good

Yes (8 times)

Yes - unfortunately I did not fully engage due to illness

Yes and great thanks

Yes, it did

Yes, it did, it gave confidence and feeling of unity, I hope it grows to a network so we become stronger together

Yes, it did.

Yes, it was very inspiring to meet al these women from so many different countries. I hope we can develop many ideas and activities to realize peace al over the world!

Yes, it was very stimulating and inspiring to meet so many women from different countries who are higly motivated to realize peace all over the world.

Yes, more discussion rather than just presentations

Yes, the conference met my expectations, it was very full and informative.

yes, the conference was as the programme. Maybe more networking and know each other in the beginning, maybe some of the speed dating format would help to get to know others.

Yes, the expectation was fulfilled by more than 100%

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Да , конечно оправдала .Я получила бесценный опыт , буду рада внести свой вклад . Тема конференции мне очень близка . Организация конференции была проведена на высшем уровне , замечательные спикер и вообще вся команда.

Конференция практически полностью оправдала мои ожидания по перечню вопросов, которые на ней обсуждались. Мне немного не хватило глубины обсуждения некоторых тем и уровня подготовки некоторых экспертов.

Мне не хватило процедуры знакомства, чтобы сразу понимать, с кем мы имеем дело, кто наши потенциальные союзники в основной работе, какие у нас точки соприкосновения.

What would you consider to be the main results of the conference?

Expose the US as a military threat

formed working groups to further work for peace

new contacts with activists and peace NGO (X9)

new contacts with activists and peace NGO, formed working groups to further work for peace, Continue partnerships

new contacts with activists and peace NGO, formed working groups to further work for peace

new contacts with activists and peace NGO, formed working groups to further work for peace

new contacts with activists and peace NGO, i have met those people which i never meet/see in my usual life

new ideas for peacebuilding work, formed working groups to further work for peace

new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO, formed working groups to further work for peace, I hope that the groupes will work and will be very useful

new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO, formed working groups to further work for peace

new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO, formed working groups to further work for peace

new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO

new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO, formed working groups to further work for peace

new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO, formed working groups to further work for peace

new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO, formed working groups to further work for peace

new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO

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new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO, formed working groups to further work for peace

new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO

new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO

new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO

new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO

new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO, formed working groups to further work for peace, encouragement and inspiration for peace work

new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO

new ideas for peacebuilding work, new contacts with activists and peace NGO

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Do you plan to continue participating in the work of the working groups that were formed at the conference and in the implementation of the Roadmap?

don't know yet how i am allowed to participate

Expose the US as a military threat

formed working groups to further work for peace

I am very grateful to the conference organizers for giving us the opportunity to gather. Meeting wonderful people. I gained invaluable experience and I hope that this is not the last meeting. I will also be glad to be useful in this direction! Thank you again!

I can imagine contributing to the network, when it's more clear what is aimed for. If I were in The Netherlands, I'd contribute to the project group, but in my case that'll be hard because physical proximity is important.

I didn't have any expectations

I preferred more time to make it concrete: how to make networks of women work together at getting Resolution 1325 effected. So a road map with a plan who are going to do when/what exactly. And how to make already appointments in concrete demonstrations, strikes, which funds, marketeers can help, which organisations worldwide, which people with political influence can help, which journalists can write about this conference, how can we have a better strategy to get women united for making Resolution 1325 possible? And learn from other successful movements, like Greenpeace, milieu defensie, the successful organisation "fossil free", school of moral ambition, effective lobbyist, etcetera: what are the lessons we peace builders can learn from them? And how we collect money to get a seat at the table in a capitalist and paternalist world?

There is also a painful reality: why are we not able yet to get women who are in hostage and raped since 7 October be released? We feminist, peace builders can get much more attention to these women, also in Russia, Sudan, all wars: these women have to be helped as soon as possible.

At the other hand, maybe I want to run to fast, and work to stop all violence as soon as possible and I just feel I don't know where to start with so many horrible wars escalating, and the things I just mentioned will be the steps to work on together, after the road map is public. We need each other. I am already grateful that this conference was organized by so many brave and hardworking women for peace ❤️🙏

Do you consider the developed Roadmap a document that can become the basis for our cooperation and further work in the field of peacebuilding?

don't know yet how i can participate

I would like to know more about it

in its current form, unfortunately, no, but it is great that there was an attempt to move in this direction and these attempts must be continued

no

no

perhaps, but we still need to work on it

this is definately can be one of the elements of the bigger peacebuilding strategy

Use the old roadmaps.

Was not part of that

Yes X 20

Yes but need more work on it

возможно

частично, как основ

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Working at the Road Map we formed the working groups:

1. Regional Conflict Resolution Group
2. Women in Peace Processes Group
3. Disarmament and Demilitarization Group
4. Media and Counter-Propaganda Group
5. Trauma Healing and Reconciliation Group

Which group would you like to continue working with? You can stay in the same group or join another one. Please indicate the group number and your name so that we can include you in further work. If you do not wish to continue working, then put a dash and do not indicate your name.

1 and 2 groups

1, 2, 3 (Saida Sirazhudinova)

1,2,5

1. Goran Lojancic

2 , 4 and 5:)

2 Ingrid Sharp

2 Maya Barkhudaryan

2 Nina Koevoets

2. Women in Peace Process Group and

Disarmament and Demilitarization GroupStop

2. Women in Peace Processes Group

2. Women in Peace Processes Group

2. Women in Peace Processes Group. My name is

Greta Noordenbos, The Netherlands

2. Фатима

2.Madina

3, Maria Bunina

3. Disarmament and Demilitarization Group

3. Disarmament and Demilitarization Group Anahit

Mkrtychyan

4 — Mikhail L

4 Iryna

4 Svetlana N.

4, 5 - Ira Heuvelman

4, 5 Maltseva

4, Khava Kasumova

4. Media

4. Regional Conflict Resolution Group,

4. Media and Counter-Propaganda Group

4. АНОХИНА СВЕТЛАНА

5, Азарова

5. Reconciliation group

5. Trauma Healing and Reconciliation Group

5. Trauma Healing and Reconciliation Group

All the areas of work mentioned above are of my interest as they are part of the strategy in our Initiative. We call them "womens agenda for sustainable future", and this cannot be achieved without work in every areas 1-5. I am happy to be in every group. probably 1 and 2 and the paramount, 3, 4, and 5 are essential

I was in the group that thought about possibilities for peace work in the Netherlands, I will stay in touch with them

What would you like to wish for yourself and the conference participants?

Clear aims and steps which can be realized.

Courage to fight for cultures of peace

eternal peace

First and foremost, I would like to wish myself and the participants sustainable peace and the strength to continue to believe and fight for our common peaceful future on Earth. That all the wars of the world stop as soon as possible and never happen again and we, the people, build a peaceful world and solve differences without weapons.

First of all (positive) peace for all of us. Safety for people in conflict zones. A lovely future for all our future generations.

health

I appreciate all people from the Conference to work with it was very interesting!

I express my gratitude to you for giving me the opportunity to participate in such an important conference, I hope that similar events will continue. I wish you fruitful work and new envelopes, and peace in the world.

I wish all of us to create a great working consortium of women and men for bringing peace

I wish for a spirit of unity, openness, and inspiration, where diverse voices are heard, respected, and woven into the fabric of change we all envision.

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I wish success to All us and continue our horizontal, participatory solidarity network which will give chance to make positive difference in this crisis time... Thanks and we will be in touch 🙌🏻🤝🏻

I wish that we all do not give up and continue to work on building peace in our countries and at the interstate level.

I wish us all, albeit in small but strong steps, to come to the common goal of peace and understanding! So that we always sow the seeds of goodness, warmth and hope for a bright future!

I would like to wish us a peace.

I'd still like to know everyone's background and contact details, so that we can find each other in the future for other projects. If we create a network, than people could make a profile. I hope we can co-create something meaningful and find tangible ways to contribute to peace!

Instead of a modest "give peace a chance", women speak up more and more, we need people to become aware there is no time to waste: for those women and children who can not: one day it will happen: peace now!

Keep your sensitivity and resist cynicism coming from the outside world

More global and interregional cooperation towards Peace

Patience, will, spirit, and health

Peace

peace

PEACE

Peace

Peace

Peace!!!

Peace, hard work and resources to achieve our good goals.

Résultats and coopération

Stop war immediately and start to help to rebuild buildings, hospitals etc and to help people to recover from their trauma's.

Thank you very much for organising! Wish everything good and to be safe!

thanks to all the organizers and participants

That we would be able to stop the wars that are going on, and that we would strengthen our capacities to oppose the discourses of hate and aggression.

The new world- more peaceful and more feminine

to implement the ideas of the conference

Wishing all the best and peace to all.

6. ANNEX VI – ROAD MAP, FIRST DRAFT

WORKING GROUPS				
<p>1. Regional Conflict Resolution Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop region-specific conflict analysis frameworks - Create toolkits for grassroots peace initiatives - Organize cross-border dialogue sessions 	<p>2. Women in Peace Processes Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map opportunities for women's participation in formal peace processes - Develop training programs for women peace negotiators - Create advocacy campaigns for implementing UNSCR 1325 	<p>3. Disarmament and Demilitarization Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research feminist approaches to disarmament - Organize public awareness campaigns on military spending - Develop policy recommendations for feminist foreign policy 	<p>4. Media and Counter-Propaganda Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create guidelines for gender-sensitive conflict reporting - Develop digital literacy programs to combat disinformation - Produce alternative media content promoting peace narratives 	<p>5. Trauma Healing and Reconciliation Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research feminist approaches to post-conflict healing - Develop community-based reconciliation programs - Create support networks for women affected by conflict
Suggested examples of activities				
<p>Address the problem of polarization, separatism and stigmatization Start working in small groups, which can become spaces for convergence of points of view, expression of emotions, reflection Intergenerational dialogue to eliminate age gaps Clearly formulate the idea of peace</p>	<p>Find out why Resolution 1325 does not work Collect peace initiatives, send them the ICJ, Peace Palace Issue a feminist Peace Prize Promote success more actively through the media</p>	<p>Be aware of limitations: legal, contacts and values Explore opportunities: mediation, common values and similarities, experience exchange, solidarity, people, time, knowledge, skills, money List agents of change in: education, communication, info exchange in partnership with other networks Formulate a new defence strategy as alternative for outdated strategy</p>	<p>Bring the topic of domestic violence back into the public discussion Let famous people talk about it + 16 days without violence, art activism, paintings, performances, i.e. everything that can attract attention Change patriarchal narratives about victims and heroes Statistics, their completeness and accessibility</p>	<p>Work with people with mental disorders; dissemination of information about places where one can get help In overcoming trauma, explore the sources of the conflict Measure hate speech in the media Develop pedagogical methods and materials for work in the conflict zone and for reunification</p>

7 ANNEX VII: FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

ANNEX VII- INCOMES AND EXPENSES

This table reflects the incomes and expenses of the Platform for this conference. The Rosa Luxemburg Foundation in Germany donated around 77 thousand Euro.

Inkomsten		
Totaal	€ 19.073	
Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken		7.000,00
Kerk en Wereld		4.500,00
Kerk en Vrede		900,00
Go Fund Me		2.006,76
Giften leden van PVDV		4.226,60
Deelnemers (maaltijden en giften)		440,00
Uitgaven		
Guesthouse Willibrodus:	€ 10.800	
volpension (32 x 60)		7.680,00
beddengoed (32 x 12,50)		400,00
bed and breakfast laatste dag (32 x 37,50)		1.200,00
extra warme lunches en broodmaaltijd (8 x 22,50)		720,00
25 daggasten 4 dagen €5p/p		500,00
extra facilitaire kosten		300,00
WoPec Voorbereidingen en Follow up:	€ 4.171	
vergaderkosten		520,32
drukwerk en porti		250,09
reiskosten		400,53
Rapport en documentatie		1.200,00
Oprichting Vrouwen voor Vrede den Haag		1.000,00
Marketing voor Vrouwen vredesdag den Haag		800,00
Conferentie varia:	€ 3.245	
Film, foto's en 3 korte films voor PV&DV		1.800,00
Extra microfoon en pianobegeleiding koor		422,00
Welkom Aankleding Guesthouse kamers		152,66
Cadeau's aan sprekers (boeken Martha von Suttner)		150,00
Extra hulp in de keuken 4 dagen		720,00
	€ 18.216	18.215,60
SALDO	858	
TOTAAL UITGAVEN	€ 19.073	