



GAAV

GLOBAL ALLIANCE ON ARMED VIOLENCE

Implementing the Women, Peace & Security Agenda & Reducing Armed Violence

GAAV Gender & Armed Violence Working Group

A submission for the 2015 High Level Review of the Women Peace and Security (WPS) agenda



THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE ON ARMED VIOLENCE

The Global Alliance on Armed Violence (GAAV) is a network of over 170 actors in 60 countries working to prevent and reduce armed violence worldwide. GAAV's vision is a world where people and communities are safe from armed violence. Our mission is to provide a global platform that helps to improve the quality, impact and visibility of local, national, regional and international initiatives to prevent and reduce armed violence.

GAAV aims to create a 'whole of society approach' to armed violence reduction and prevention (AVRP). The Alliance's strategy is framed by three related pillars of work:

- Working Groups (thematically and geographically clustered);
- Advocacy and Communications; and
- Knowledge Exchange and Capacity Building.

The Gender & Armed Violence working group is a cluster of practitioners spanning over 25 countries working in conflict prevention, resolution, peace building, post-war reconstruction, gender equality, mine action, gun control, disarmament, arms control and armed violence reduction.



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ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------------|---|
| AVRP | Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisations |
| DDR | Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration |
| IPV | Intimate Partner Violence |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| PMSC | Private Military and Security Companies |
| SALW | Small Arms and Light Weapons |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender-Based Violence |
| SSR | Security Sector Reform |
| UNSCR | United Nations Security Council Resolution |
| VAWG | Violence Against Women and Girls |
| WPS | Women, Peace and Security |

INTRODUCTION

More than 1.5 billion people live in states affected by fragility, violent conflict, or large-scale, organized criminal violence.¹ Insecurity and armed violence² impede development, erode institutions, threaten human rights, and cause the tragic loss of human life.

In 2000, the United Nations Security Council recognised the gendered impact of war, and the exclusion of women in peace and security matters through Security Council Resolution 1325. It was the first Women Peace and Security (WPS) resolution and six others followed; UNSCRs 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), and 2122 (2013). The *Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW) and the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (BPFA) provided important normative precedents for the WPS agenda.

Fifteen years on, the WPS agenda is undergoing a high-level review at the UN. This paper seeks to contribute to this process by making recommendations to improve implementation. It is informed by trends in different forms of violence – including violent conflict, non-conflict armed violence, violent extremism, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and intimate partner violence (IPV) – which overlap and feed off each other in situations of insecurity.

In the past decade the availability of data on violent deaths has improved substantially.³ Global studies have provided evidence to better understand various forms of violence, their intersections and the use of different weapons. Examples of evidence which informs this paper include:

- Between 2007 and 2012, over half a million people died violently every year, with the majority of violent deaths outside situations of 'armed conflict'.⁴ The significant majority of victims were males – on average, 60,000 each year were women and girls.⁵
- Males make up 95 percent of people convicted of homicide and form the majority of combatants in violent conflicts.⁶
- Estimates show that survivors of armed violence far outnumber lethal victims of violence.⁷ Males suffer the highest level of weapon-related injuries and impairment, which has significant socioeconomic impacts on survivors, their families, and women who are often required to become caregivers and breadwinners.⁸
- Approximately 44 percent of all violent deaths globally are caused by firearms.⁹ It is estimated that there are 875 million small arms in circulation, nearly 75 percent of which are in the hands of civilians, including gangs, non-state armed groups and Private Military and Security Companies (PMSCs).¹⁰
- Numerous studies have demonstrated the link between small arms and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and IPV.¹¹
- Of all murders of women globally, 38 percent are committed by an intimate partner.¹² Approximately 30 percent of women who have been in a relationship report that they have experienced some form of physical or sexual violence by their partner.¹³
- Sexual violence not only occurs at alarming levels in situations of violent conflict, but persists in post-war periods, sometimes at very high levels.¹⁴ Incidences of SGBV, as experienced by women, can also be linked to high levels of militarization, natural resource extractive projects and the presence of PMSCs.¹⁵
- Growing evidence demonstrates that men and boys are direct victims of sexual violence in numerous conflicts.¹⁶
- Countries with the highest levels of peace also tend to have the highest levels of gender equality, and conversely, those with poor equality tend to be among the most conflict and violence ridden.¹⁷ Countries affected by high rates of violence and gun possession also tend to have high rates of gender inequality and

tolerance of violence against women.¹⁸

- From 2012 to 2013, deaths due to terrorism increased by 61 percent with over 18,000 people killed.¹⁹

To strengthen the reach and impact of the WPS agenda, it is argued that national policies must adapt to emerging security challenges and respond to different permutations of violence, their gender dimensions and weapons use. This paper addresses each of the pillars of UNSCR 1325 – participation, prevention, protection and relief and recovery. WPS resolutions and supporting instruments inform the content of recommendations. International instruments, norms and guidance for disarmament, arms control, gun control, human rights, and armed violence reduction and prevention (AVRP) are integrated to promote cohesive policy implementation.

While good practices have emerged to implement the WPS agenda, at its 15 year review an honest diagnosis by different stakeholders from around the world reaches similar conclusions: we need less rhetoric and more action.²⁰ With only 48 national action plans (NAPs) on WPS, and several regional action plans or organisational strategies, global commitments remain to be widely implemented, with their benefits felt nationally and locally.²¹ The recommendations of this paper are therefore predominantly targeted at national level implementation of the WPS agenda, and complementary policy frameworks for integrating WPS norms. They aim to demonstrate ways global coordination and measuring and monitoring systems can support wider implementation.

A chorus of voices, from civil society and academia, has called for attention to be placed on implementing the participation and prevention pillars of the WPS agenda. This comes in response to a widespread focus on women's protection and 'conflict-related sexual violence' in recent years. This paper aligns with such views.

It calls for women's increased participation in decision-making forums based on identified gaps, and

highlights specific opportunities in government and non-government sectors.

For the prevention pillar, it highlights ways to tackle multiple forms of violence, gender norms linked to violence perpetration and weapons misuse, and the threat of small arms, including in domestic settings.

In the area of protection, multipronged approaches to address SGBV – in war and in peacetime, as experienced by women, men, boys, girls and minority groups – are underscored. This section also proposes ways to protect the rights of victims and survivors of armed violence, and to strengthen regulation of PMSCs to tackle cultures of impunity and prevent human rights violations.

For the relief and recovery pillar, the importance of advancing post-war civilian disarmament and small arms controls, removing and destroying surplus weapons, and demilitarisation efforts are highlighted. To deepen demilitarisation, importance is placed on increasing civilian oversight of militaries, tackling norms related to violence, often learned or reinforced through violent conflict, and promoting cultures of peace.

This paper suggests methods for 'gender analysis' must be sharpened, and go beyond the gendered impact of violent conflict on women and girls. Ways to strengthen evidence bases and approaches to data disaggregation in order to improve policy are proposed. Given trends in violence perpetration and impacts, improving analysis which accounts for men and boys and social constructs of masculinity is crucial.

The WPS high-level review takes place at a critical juncture for the international development agenda. Negotiations are currently underway for a post-2015 development framework. This paper outlines inter-linkages with the proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on women's empowerment and peaceful societies, and ways to promote mutually reinforcing implementation of WPS and development agendas.

In summary, this paper articulates a holistic vision to reduce violence, including risks of armed violence, promote gender equality and build peaceful

communities through WPS implementation. We make the following recommendations:

Improve evidence, gender analysis and financial support

- Improve gender-specific analysis via the regular collection of disaggregated data on violence and perceptions of security.
- Mandate institutions to collect, manage and analyse data on the WPS agenda, including on women's political, social and economic empowerment.
- Improve gender analysis to account for men, boys and social constructs of masculinity.
- Widely apply WPS norms across various institutions and interventions to reduce violence, including in contexts not officially 'at war'.
- Increase funding for the WPS agenda via government-wide gender budgeting and overseas development assistance.

Participation

- Increase women's substantive participation in decision-making to build peace, reduce armed violence and control arms.

Prevention

- Prevent violent conflict and other permeations of violence through tackling root causes and their gender dimensions.
- Tackle gender norms which drive or enable armed violence and promote gender equality.
- Strengthen small arms controls and prevent GBV through harmonising firearms laws with laws addressing violence against women and domestic violence laws.
- Prevent the gendered impact of international transfers of arms through the ratification of and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty.

Protection

- Provide non-discriminatory access to health and justice services and support for all survivors of SGBV.
- Promote gender-inclusive policies and services to address the needs and protect the rights of victims and survivors of armed violence.
- Strengthen regulation and accountability of the private security industry to advance the protection of human rights.

Relief and recovery

- Advance civilian disarmament, the removal of harmful weapons, arms controls and demilitarisation efforts.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

- Connect WPS and development strategies, including via measuring and monitoring systems for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Relevant Norms, Guidance and International Instruments

WOMEN, PEACE & SECURITY

- Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979) ²²
- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) ²³
- Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women, A/RES/48/104, 20 December 1993 ²⁴
- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) (1998) ²⁵
- United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013) ²⁶
- Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) its General Recommendations: No. 9 on statistical data; No. 12 on violence against women ; No. 18 on women living with disability; No. 19 on violence against women, No. 23 on public & political life; No. 30 on Women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations ²⁷
- UN Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace, and Security: 2011–2020 ²⁸
- General Assembly Resolutions 67/144, Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women, 20 December 2012; ²⁹ A/RES/68/181, Promotion of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: protecting women human rights defenders, 30 January 2014 ³⁰

- General Resolution 20/12 adopted by Human Rights Council, Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: remedies for women who have been subjected to violence, 16 July 2012 ³¹

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS & HUMANITARIAN LAW

- International Humanitarian Law ³²
- International Human Rights Law ³³
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2008) ³⁴

OTHER VIOLENCE PREVENTION

- World Health Organisation (WHO) Global Campaign for Violence Prevention (GCVP) ³⁵

SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW)

- Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and its Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition ³⁶
- United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (2001) ³⁷
- International Tracing Instrument (2005) ³⁸
- UNSCR 2117 Small Arms and Light Weapons (2013) ³⁹

- International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) ⁴⁰

OTHER CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS & THE INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRADE

- Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (1983) ⁴¹
- Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention (1997) ⁴²
- Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008) ⁴³
- Arms Trade Treaty (2013) ⁴⁴
- UN Security Council sanctions (arms embargos) ⁴⁵
- General Assembly Resolution on Women, Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Arms Control (2014) ⁴⁶

ARMED VIOLENCE REDUCTION AND PREVENTION (AVRP)

- Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development (2006) ⁴⁷
- Oslo Commitments on Armed Violence (2010) ⁴⁸
- General Assembly Resolution A/RES/63/23, Promoting Development through the Reduction and Prevention of Armed Violence, 17 November, 2008 ⁴⁹
- OECD's Armed Violence Reduction Lens ⁵⁰

PRIVATE MILITARY AND SECURITY CONTRACTORS (PMSCs)

- Swiss-ICRC Montreux Document ⁵¹
- International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers (ICoC), and the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers' Articles of Association (ICoCA Articles) ⁵²
- draft UN Convention on Private Military and Security Companies
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2011) ⁵³
- Guidelines on the Use by the United Nations of Armed Security Services from Private Security Companies (2012) ⁵⁴
- UN-INSTRAW Toolkit on Gender and PMSCs (2008) ⁵⁵

RECOMMENDATIONS

Improve evidence, gender analysis & financial support

While the case for data to support the WPS agenda is clear in resolutions and rhetoric, the design, implementation and review of WPS policy and programmes often lacks solid evidence bases. This paper proposes methods to gather evidence to inform gender analysis, policy development and review processes, through qualitative and quantitative data sets on gender-based victimisation and equality.

This section considers data collection methods and approaches to disaggregation. It reflects guidance for data disaggregation developed by GAAV's *Expert group on armed violence and security reports*, which undertook a wide review of data collection practices on armed violence.⁵⁶ The importance of systematic data collection to support the WPS agenda, via mandated global and national institutions, is underscored.

Interconnected forms of violence occur during and following war. This paper proposes widening the application of WPS norms at national and local levels to address violence continuums and weapons use. Given that armed violence and forms of violence against women are universal challenges, and that the majority of violent deaths occur outside 'armed conflict' situations, it also proposes applying the WPS agenda to tackle violence in contexts not officially at 'war'.

In 2012-13, only six percent of aid to fragile states targeted gender equality as the principal objective, suggesting that financing for gender-specific programmes is insufficient.⁵⁷ Methods to strengthen financial support to the agenda are underlined.



UN Photo/Stuart Price

Improve gender-specific analysis via the regular collection of disaggregated data on violence and perceptions of security

- Refine data collection on casualties and survivors of violence in all its forms to ensure disaggregation by sex and age, and preferably by ethnicity or nationality, circumstances or motivation, relationship between perpetrator and victim, means used⁵⁸, injury, impairment and disability, and context or location. Disaggregation will support clearer identification and monitoring of the prevalence and patterns of violence either experienced by, or perpetrated by, women, men, boys and girls, thus providing evidence for informed interventions.
- Ensure systematic data collection is regular and uses multiple information sources – quantitative and qualitative – including injury and mortality records, police reports, victimization surveys, public health records, household surveys, court records, and public perception surveys.
- Given the highly sensitive nature of SGBV, the tendency to under report, and the challenges in data gathering (including the risk of stigmatisation of victims, for both males and females), draw on international ethical and safety standards in the design of all inquiries to prevent any harm to the physical, psychological or social wellbeing of participants.⁵⁹ Approaches to collect data should target women, men, boys and girls and minority groups.

Mandate an institution to collect and manage data to monitor the WPS agenda, including on women's political, social and economic empowerment

- Mandate a national institution, such as a statistics office, to collect and manage data on gender equality (political, social and economic) and violence.⁶⁰ Gender equality indicators should cover: economic structures and access to resources; education; health and related services; public life and decision-making; and human rights of women and girls.⁶¹ National and local collection strategies should be consolidated against a harmonised indicator set to complement the monitoring of outputs and outcomes of NAPs on WPS and other related agendas advancing gender equality.
- From war to post-war periods and in situations of armed violence, draw on data on violence and gender equality to develop regional and national action plans on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and inform wider policy frameworks. Evidence at central versus local levels, or in urban versus rural areas, should also inform the design and implementation of local action plans on WPS.
- Increase donor support to build the capacity of national and local stakeholders – including persons from national statistic offices, research or academic institutes and civil society – to collect, manage and analyse relevant data and indicators. WPS data collection strategies should connect with and complement measuring and monitoring systems for Sustainable Development Goals.⁶²

- Call on national governments to publish information on gender responsive budgeting and support to NAPs on WPS. Development assistance for WPS and gender equality objectives should be earmarked and pledges published to mark the anniversary of UNSCR 1325. Monitoring of WPS implementation at national and global levels should account for trends in gender responsive budgeting and overseas development assistance.
- At the global level, mandate an institution such as UN Women to consolidate national and international data sets. This should involve systematising data collection with UN Missions and across the UN system to monitor the internalisation of the WPS agenda in its institutions and operations to advance women's empowerment, human rights, peace and security.⁶³ Open source data should be made available for monitoring by civil society. Guidance on standards and best practices for collecting, managing and analysing data should be made available to national and local stakeholders.

Improve gender analysis to account for men, boys and social constructs of masculinity

- Beyond the impact of violent conflict on women and girls, ensure gender analysis takes into account how gender norms enable or drive violence. The multiple roles played by women, men, boys and girls, as perpetrators, witnesses and victims of armed violence and as agents for peace should be considered. Analysis should take into account how gender norms are coproduced by women, men, boys and girls, and ways in which social constructs of masculinity are linked to violence perpetration and militarism.⁶⁴

- Via gender analysis, consider how gender roles and relations work in each particular cultural, political and legal context, including how gender intersects with other identity factors such as age, social class, sexuality, disability, ethnic or religious background, marital status or urban/rural setting.⁶⁵ Gender analysis should look at how roles and relations have shifted during violent conflict or periods of insecurity, pre-existing gender discrimination, new forms of gender discrimination and potential new structures of power.

Widely apply WPS norms across various institutions and interventions to reduce violence, including in contexts not officially 'at war'

- Through NAPs on WPS and other relevant policy frameworks, address the full spectrum of security threats and their gender dimension by responding to the diverse contexts in which armed violence occurs. This should include application of norms in countries affected by violent conflict, as well as contexts marked by high levels of armed violence, but not considered to be officially 'at war', to tackle: political violence or social crises; violent extremism and terrorism; electoral violence; resource-based armed violence; armed violence due to organised crime; or other clashes between armed groups, such as clans or tribes, as well as interpersonal violence in both public and private spaces. Recognising that continuums of violence can be a consequence of war,⁶⁶ and that high levels of armed violence can create conditions similar to that of a warzone, WPS norms should be applied in a wide range of security situations.⁶⁷

- To tackle insecurity and promote gender mainstreaming, within NAPs on WPS develop well-funded mechanisms with gender expertise, and the involvement of civil society women's groups, to be activated in times of crisis or spikes in violence. These bodies should also be consulted for wider planning, implementation and review of policy on matters concerning conflict prevention, armed violence reduction, gun control, arms control, disarmament, efforts to tackle violent extremism, and other interventions to prevent violence.
- Recognising that violence is a universal challenge, ensure NAPs on WPS by donor countries considered 'peaceful' are both external and internal in focus. National implementation should take into account domestic efforts to tackle SGBV, reduce and prevent armed violence, control arms, mainstream gender in security and justice institutions and protect the rights of refugees, who are often fleeing violent conflicts or persecution.
- To advance national coordination and the mainstreaming of WPS norms in broader policy frameworks, include a cross-ministry and/or departmental coordination and reporting mechanism in NAPs on WPS. This mechanism should engage ministries for defence, justice, foreign affairs, home affairs, women's affairs, peace and reconstruction, and national or international development, to promote the participation and accountability of all relevant agencies for implementing NAP objectives. Civil society, including but not limited to women's organisations, should be fully involved in all planning, implementation and review processes.

Increase funding nationally for WPS via government-wide gender budgeting and Overseas Development Assistance (ODA)

- Allocate multi-year funding to ministry anchors of NAPs on WPS and ensure access to other implementation support via mandatory gender budgeting across all of government, including local government.
- To mark the high level review, call on OECD countries to increase overseas development assistance targeted towards gender equality objectives in situations of fragility or insecurity from only 6 percent (2012-13), to 10 percent.⁶⁸

Participation

This section is related to the 'participation' pillar of UNSCR 1325, which seeks to advance the inclusion of women in peace and security decision-making, their political participation, and the integration of their perspectives. Despite gains made in the WPS agenda, women remain underrepresented in both peace and security arenas, reflective of their wider representation in political leadership positions:

- Less than 4 percent of signatories to peace agreements and less than 10 per cent of negotiators at peace tables were women between 1992 and 2011.⁶⁹
- Women are currently only 22 percent of all national parliamentarians.⁷⁰
- Only 17 percent of government ministers are women, with the majority managing social sectors, such as education and the family.⁷¹
- In developed countries and sub-Saharan Africa women are 13 and 12 percent of police officers respectively. The Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia have the lowest proportions of women police at 2 and 3 percent.⁷²
- Only one per cent of spending in security sector reform is allocated to gender equality initiatives.⁷³
- Women represent approximately 27 percent of the judges⁷⁴ and just 20.2 percent of the legislators worldwide.⁷⁵
- As of 2013, women comprised less than 4 percent of UN peacekeepers globally.⁷⁶

Recognising the correlation between gender equality and levels of peace,⁷⁷ the participation pillar should be championed in order to build positive gender relations and equality in decision-making forums. This section will highlight opportunities to strengthen women's leadership roles, from government to non-government bodies.

The recommendations combine provisions from the WPS agenda and small arms control and disarmament agendas which endorse the role of women in decision-making.⁷⁸ Armed violence reduction and prevention (AVRP) practices are highlighted as opportunities for increased application of WPS norms at national to local levels to create peaceful communities. Evidence bases on women's empowerment, victimisation and levels of peace and security should be monitored and collectively analysed.

Increase women's substantive participation in decision-making to build peace and security, reduce armed violence and control arms

- Via NAPs on WPS advance quotas for women's participation at all levels of government, including consultative mechanisms to engage civil society in decision-making, implementation and review of policy. Ensure women and women's groups' participation in mechanisms aimed at the reform of security and justice sectors. Via gender-sensitive reforms advance the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in: police, armed forces, border services; ministries of defence and justice; the judiciary; traditional and customary justice systems; parliament and executive committees concerned with security matters; regional and international defence or peacekeeping alliances.⁷⁹ Avoid gendered divisions of labour and responsibilities that relegate women to the lower ranks and the least-valued tasks in recruitment and retention strategies.⁸⁰

- Provide technical training opportunities to facilitate women's substantive involvement in programmes and policies for AVRP, arms control, gun control, and disarmament. Increase women's representation in bodies such as small arms commissions and mine action authorities. Integrate gender perspectives when implementing and reporting on regional and international small arms control and disarmament instruments.⁸¹
- Involve women's groups in weapons collection schemes, efforts to maintain physical security and manage stockpiles, stockpile destruction, record keeping and tracing of small arms, and the development of national export and import control systems. Include women as experts, informants and observers in gun control and related small arms control policy making, including planning and reviewing firearms laws and national action plans on SALW.⁸²



Female United Nations police officers of the United Nations Mission in Timor-Leste © UN

- Advance women's inclusion in structural violence prevention efforts and peacebuilding which aims to transform key socioeconomic, political and institutional factors that if left unaddressed could lead to violent conflict and insecurity.⁸³ Ensure women's engagement in direct conflict prevention efforts including negotiations for cessation of hostilities, ceasefire agreements, peace talks, peace agreement monitoring, mediation and dialogue, and other preventative diplomacy efforts.⁸⁴ At global policy levels increase gender parity and gender perspectives in expert panels for arms embargoes, atrocity investigations and other forums concerned with international peace and security threats.
- Advance gender parity in armed violence reduction and prevention (AVRP) practices (policy and programmes), including women in national and local interventions to:
 - monitor crime and violence via observatories;
 - advance disarmament, demobilisation and rehabilitation of ex-combatants and criminal groups;
 - protect survivor rights, and support their rehabilitation and recovery;
 - ensure community security and safety, including community policing;
 - advance gender-sensitive criminal justice and security sector reforms;
 - make urban space interventions;
 - promote youth programmes including education and vocational training;
 - deliver economic empowerment and livelihood schemes;
 - practice mediation and community-based conflict resolution;
 - implement violence interruption and community outreach; and
 - promote cultures of peace, including via peace education.
- In contexts affected by violent extremism, empower women to respond to ideological shifts or radicalisation in private and public spheres.⁸⁵ Support local women's groups to promote cultures of peace and tolerance at community levels.
- Via WPS localisation strategies support capacity building of grassroots women and civil society groups to play leadership roles to reduce armed violence, carry out community-based disarmament and weapons collection schemes.

Prevention

The 'Prevention' pillar of the WPS agenda aims for a reduction in conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women, particularly SGBV. This section considers a range of prevention efforts which tackle root causes of violent conflict and multiple drivers of violence, including the activities of organised criminal networks. Tackling gender norms which can serve as drivers of insecurity and violence is highlighted, as are nonviolent ways to prevent violent extremism with gender concerns mainstreamed.

This paper demonstrates that the control of small arms is key to crisis prevention, post-war peace-building and reducing the threat of armed violence and SGBV. It calls for strengthened small arms controls in which gender is mainstreamed via the WPS agenda. Given that men are overwhelming more likely to manufacture, market, transport, buy, sell and possess firearms, be that legally or illegally, it is suggested that gender norms linked to weapons supply, demand and misuse should be considered in efforts to prevent armed violence.⁸⁶

Between global agendas for WPS, SALW control, and the international arms trade several points of convergence have emerged.⁸⁷ Relevant instruments include WPS UNSCRs 2106 and 2122, the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) General Recommendation No.30, the Arms Trade Treaty, UNSCR 2117 (SALW), 2012 and 2014 review conference outcomes of the UN Programme of Action (PoA) on SALW. This nexus highlights the link between control over the availability of illicitly traded arms and SGBV, and the importance of women's meaningful participation in decision-making to eradicate the illicit transfer and misuse of small arms.⁸⁸ This section demonstrates how the WPS implementation can support the prevention of the gendered impact of arms transfers and the misuse of small arms.

A significant missing piece of the global agenda linking SGBV and 'illicit' small arms is the connection between legally owned firearms and gender-based violence crimes, particularly in domestic settings. Given the prevalence of IPV experienced by women,⁸⁹ and evidence on the misuse of firearms in situations of femicide and IPV,⁸⁹ disarming perpetrators of domestic violence is critical to preventing violence which involves the threat, display or lethal misuse of a firearm.⁹¹

Gender-sensitive security and justice sector reforms for the prevention of SGBV are central to the WPS agenda. Gender guidance to advance security sector reform (SSR) and justice reforms, which remain to be widely implemented, are highlighted as resources, rather than reiterated in this paper.⁹²

Prevent violent conflict and other permeations of violence, through tackling root causes and their gender dimensions.

- Analyse root causes of violent conflict, how it interacts with or enables other forms of violence – including organised crime and interpersonal violence which can thrive in settings with weakened institutions – and the wide range of interconnected drivers (political, social, economic, security, and environmental).⁹³ Include provisions for women's participation in formal and informal, operational and structural efforts to prevent war and violence via NAPs on WPS, with flexible mechanisms to respond to new and emerging threats.
- Analyse how local security threats have regional and global dimensions, such as transnational drivers and connections to markets for the trade of arms, drugs, human trafficking and illicit financial flows which fuel violence.⁹⁴ Research ways gender influences the roles played by local groups in organised criminal networks, and assess gender-based risks (i.e. risks of human trafficking for women and girls or risks of being targeted to join armed groups for young men) to inform response and prevention efforts with gender mainstreamed.
- To tackle community level insecurity, drawing on the 'armed violence lens', identify drivers, risk factors and the effects of armed violence considering: the *people* affected by armed violence; the *agents* or perpetrators of violence; the *instruments* used for violence; and the wider institutional/cultural environment that enables and/or protects against violence. Conduct gender analysis across all areas.
- Establish early warning and early response systems at national and local levels and adopt gender-specific security measures to prevent the escalation of gender-based violence against women and girls, and other human rights violations.⁹⁵ Include human security indicators and monitor the protection of minority groups.⁹⁶
- Monitor mass media and social media trends to track rhetoric which incites prejudice and violence. Apply a gender lens to media monitoring to analyse and tackle harmful portrayals of women which could deter their participation in public and political life.
- Advance nonviolent efforts to counter violent extremism involving women and tackling gender dimensions. This could involve:
 - o analysing recruitment strategies which target young men and women;
 - o monitoring and providing counsel to vulnerable youth;
 - o training to women – as mothers, sisters or wives – to recognize and respond to the early warning signals of radicalization or violent tendencies;
 - o providing support services and economic alternatives for radicalized persons, particularly young men, seeking to return to normal life;
 - o partnering with religious leaders to publically promote tolerance and cultures of peace and to counter radicalized interpretations of religious teachings;
 - o monitoring ways in which women, sexual minorities and other vulnerable groups are targeted by extreme ideologies to advance the protection of their human rights; and
 - o increasing the number of women in community peace structures, particularly decision-making, for addressing violent extremism.⁹⁷



- Advance laws and outreach programmes which tackle cultural or customary practices in which women and girls are victimised in 'peace making' processes, such as being shared as compensation to settle disputes among families and tribes.⁹⁸

Tackle gender norms which drive or enable violence and promote gender equality

- In NAPs on WPS include provisions for programmes to engage men and boys to promote women's political, social and economic empowerment. Advance efforts to tackle harmful expressions of masculinity through machoism, violence, militarism, and through dominance over women. From the early socialisation of children concerning 'feminine' and 'masculine' norms via education programmes, public sector reforms and mass media campaigns, conduct widespread outreach and 'whole of society' approaches to promoting gender equality.
- Drawing on quantitative and qualitative evidence, analyse continuums of SGBV as experienced by women, girls, men and boys and assess ways gender relations and gender norms enable violence and ways to tackle root causes.
- Engage relevant former perpetrators of violence in research and decision-making to better understand gender norms concerning: SGBV; gun violence; weapons demand and misuse; drivers maintaining the recruitment of young men into armed groups, gang and group affiliation; and identity shifts post injury or jail. Leverage the important role of men as agents for peace and the example of men who embody non-violence in contexts affected by the burden of armed violence or militarisation.⁹⁹

Strengthen small arms controls and prevent GBV though harmonising firearms laws with laws addressing violence against women and domestic violence laws

- Recognising that the proliferation and misuse of guns exacerbates risks of gender-based violence, include provisions in NAPs on WPS for women's groups to be engaged and gender perspectives integrated at every stage of assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of gun laws or small arms controls. To prevent illicit manufacturing or licit arms becoming illicit, advance implementation of instruments including: the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and its Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition¹⁰⁰; the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (2001)¹⁰¹ and the International Tracing Instrument (2005)¹⁰²; UNSCR 2117 Small Arms and Light Weapons (2013)¹⁰³; and the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS).¹⁰⁴
- Strengthen national legislation on firearm ownership in order to exclude persons with a history of domestic or community violence from obtaining licenses. Harmonise gun control and domestic violence legislation in order to guarantee, for instance: the seizure of firearms by the police in domestic violence situations; the judicial revocation of gun use licences in case of domestic violence incidents; and the safe storage and separation of firearms and ammunition in the home.¹⁰⁵
- To prevent the misuse of other legally held firearms, advance restrictions and penalties to police, army, customs, border and other state security personnel as well as the private security industry when weapons are lost, sold, rented out, taken home or misused by off-duty employees.¹⁰⁶
- At regional levels, mainstream gender in small arms control frameworks and ensure women and gender experts are engaged in decision-making and the monitoring of regional instruments. Strengthen coordination between regional organisations advancing small arms control and multilateral bodies or entities with regional WPS implementation plans to promote policy coherence.¹⁰⁷

Prevent the gendered impact international transfers of arms through the ratification and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty

- Include indicators in NAPs on WPS to advance the ratification and implementation of the ATT, as well as the development of national risk assessment criteria to facilitate the prevention of the trade or use of arms to commit gender-based violence or violence against women and children.¹⁰⁸ Link provisions in NAPs on WPS to implement and monitor Article 7 (4) of the ATT requiring that exporting States and Parties take into account the risk of arms being used to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children. Consult civil society groups in the development and review of risk assessment criteria.¹⁰⁹
- In NAPs on WPS, include provisions for gender perspectives in reporting and implementation of the ATT and all international arms control and disarmament instrument. In reporting and implementation efforts advancing gender equality and women's rights (i.e. CEDAW country reports), include information on the gendered impact of conventional weapons, particularly small arms, and the international transfer of arms.¹¹⁰
- Ensure SGBV is included in the definition of acts prohibited by ceasefires, in provisions for ceasefire monitoring, and the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of peace processes. At global policy levels, advance implementation of Article 7 (4) within arms embargoes and implementation monitoring via the UN Security Council.

Protection

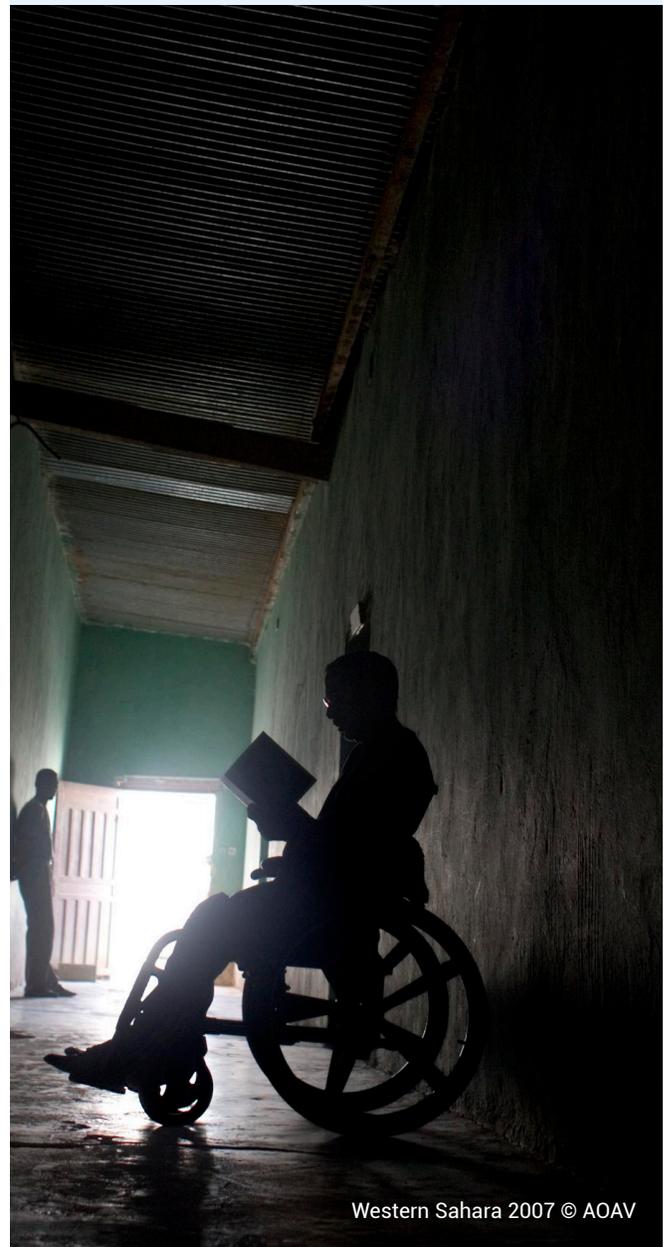
The protection pillar of the WPS agenda focuses on women's human rights, safety, physical and economic security. This section shares recommendations to address the specific needs and protect the rights of victims of sexual violence. The WPS agenda, and wider international instruments, in recent years have focused attention on 'conflict related sexual violence'.¹¹¹ While sexual violence has been termed a 'weapon of war', evidence shows that it not only occurs at alarming levels in situations of violent conflict, but persists in post-war periods, sometimes at very high levels.¹¹² It becomes a norm. Growing evidence demonstrates that men and boys are also direct victims of sexual violence in numerous conflicts.¹¹³

In contexts affected by high crime and violence, and in situations of civil and political unrest, risks of SGBV increases.¹¹⁴ Incidences of sexual violence, including rape, can also be linked to high levels of militarization, natural resources extractive projects and the presence of PMSCs.¹¹⁵ Domestic violence, a global phenomenon, can increase in situations experiencing high levels of homicides, during war or in post-war contexts.¹¹⁶ Recognising that insecurity fosters intersecting continuums of violence, this section suggests efforts to address 'conflict related sexual violence' should form part of a multipronged approach to address SGBV in war and in peacetime.¹¹⁷ WPS NAPs in developed countries should also focus on domestic protection and prevention efforts.

This section also highlights the human rights and social protection needs of survivors of armed violence – who may suffer life-long-physical and psychological effects – and their caregivers. Recommendations are guided by international norms, including the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (2008), which recognise the human rights and freedoms of persons with disability, including social development dimensions. The CRPD also recognises that women and girls with disabilities are often at greater risk of violence, injury or abuse, neglect or exploitation, both within and outside the home.¹¹⁸ This section also notes the importance of recognising the effects of violent conflict on civilians who have suffered injuries, not just combatants, in peace processes and agreements. Victim-centric and non-discriminatory support and services to all survivors, without segmentation by injury or weapon type is critically emphasised.

This section also deals with the recent phenomenon of the rise in private military and security companies (PMSCs) in countries affected by violent conflict and insecurity. The privatisation of force has not yet been matched by comprehensive and coherent regulation of PMSCs' personnel and activities. The failure of national and international law to keep up with the rapid expansion and diversification in the use of PMSCs has significant implications for victims of human rights violations, including those against women and girls, perpetrated by PMSCs.¹¹⁹ Drawing on international norms and guidance, this paper outlines ways to improve accountability and counter impunity of PMSC personnel for human rights violations, including SGBV.¹²⁰ Regulatory gaps remain in part due to a lack of coordination between various multilateral initiatives. PMSC regulation should link with efforts to provide oversight of

peacekeeping operations and to ensure all violations of IHL or IHRL are punishable.¹²¹ Global level dialogue on PMSCs and human rights has taken place in different forums including the UN Working Group on the Use of Mercenaries and the Human Rights Council. This section highlights opportunities to implement standards via host governments and contracting governments or institutions.



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Provide non-discriminatory access to health and justice services and support for all survivors of SGBV

- While attention to ‘conflict related sexual violence’ is critical in peace agreements and in post-conflict justice mechanisms, this paper calls for multipronged approaches which provide non-discriminatory support and services to ensure all survivors of SGBV in a given country can access services and justice support, including women, men, boys and girls, and sexual minorities.¹²² Via WPS NAP provisions, promote victim-centric and holistic support and services which reach all persons affected and affirm commitments to non-discrimination in health and justice policies and services.
- Increase understanding of how SGBV connects to the social, cultural, political and economic gender inequalities in which it occurs. Analyse how social identifiers – ethnicity, class or status (including migrant or refugee status), age, religion, marital status, disability and sexual orientation – create risks of SGBV, to inform prevention and protection efforts.¹²³ Tackle the fundamental root causes of SGBV, such as pre-existing gender relations in war-affected contexts, sociocultural norms which condone violence, and norms which have been learned or reinforced through high exposure to violent conflict or insecurity.
- Provide access to appropriate mental health services to survivors ensuring this is linked and supports national health system development, and helps communities and families overcome the psychological effects of exposure to SGBV.

Promote gender-inclusive policies and services to address the needs and protect the rights of victims and survivors of armed violence

- Following violent conflict, address the specific needs and rights of victims and survivors of war, including those suffering impairment or trauma, in peace agreements and/or peacebuilding strategies,

broadening attention from injured former combatants to civilians in a systematic fashion. Draw on relevant international standards for language on victims and survivors in peace agreements.¹²⁴ Ensure the wider context of people living with disability, or suffering injuries and impairment due to other types of violence, is accounted for in broader policy frameworks to facilitate support to all survivors.¹²⁵

- Ensure victim-centric support to survivors of armed violence without segmenting access to services by injury or weapon types. Through complementary policy frameworks promote age and gender-sensitive non-discriminatory access to health, services including psychological and rehabilitation support, as well as comprehensive information about rights and criminal justice procedures.
- Account for needs of indirect or secondary survivors, including single-headed households and the caregivers of persons living with injury or impairment – often women and families – via social protection programmes.¹²⁶
- Ensure the specific protection of needs of persons with disability are accounted for during crises and the protection of their human rights and socioeconomic inclusion in recovery programmes.¹²⁷ Factor in the increased risks of gender-based violence and poverty experienced by women living with impairment and disability in rehabilitation support and efforts to recover from violent conflict or crises.¹²⁸

Strengthen regulation and accountability of the private security industry to advance the protection of human rights

- Via provisions in NAPs on WPS, and broader policy frameworks, advance gender-sensitive regulation complementary to human rights law to provide public control of PMSCs.¹²⁹ Draw on international standards – existing International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) obligations, the complementary Swiss-ICRC Montreux Document¹³⁰

– for national regulation and ensure accountability for any misconduct and human rights violations, including SGBV.

- Call on States to take legislative and administrative measures which ensure that PMSCs and their personnel are held to account for violations of IHL and IHRL and there is no recourse to immunity agreements,¹³¹ and gender-sensitive remedies are provided to victims.
- Advance the adoption and enforcement of gender responsive codes of conduct for PMSCs in line with international norms.¹³² Ensure codes of conduct reflect zero tolerance policies on sexual harassment, sexual misconduct and sexually offensive behaviour.¹³³ Call on organisations, including the UN, and States contracting and hosting PMSCs to enforce codes of conduct and monitor compliance.
- Via regulatory frameworks apply mandatory standards for vetting PMSC staff to ensure persons who have previously committed human rights violations or gender-based crimes are excluded from service. At both national and international levels, call on States and PMSCs to develop monitoring and reporting mechanisms to address the threat and the occurrence of sexual and physical violence associated with private security personnel.¹³⁴ Advance provisions via WPS implementation plans in all contexts (high-middle-low-income, war-torn and peaceful) requiring PMSCs to undertake gender and human rights training, including IHL and IHRL, prior to deployment and on an ongoing basis thereafter.
- Include specific provisions in gun laws and arms controls to monitor and restrict the volume and type of weapons which can be acquired and used by PMSCs. Ensure restrictions are placed on the possession of firearms outside of operations.¹³⁵

Relief and Recovery

The 'Relief and Recovery' pillar focuses on gender specific needs being met in conflict and post-conflict situations. Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) programmes are regularly part of interventions to consolidate peace and recover from violent conflict, and DDR is explicitly mentioned in UNSCR 1325.¹³⁶ Justice strategies to redress the legacies of human rights abuses is also critical for post-war recovery, reconciliation and peace building, and is focused on in the WPS agenda. There are existing guidance on mainstreaming gender in DDR and transitional justice processes.¹³⁷ While these remain to be widely implemented, given the attention on these areas, this section will focus on wider disarmament and arms control efforts.

The Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA), which contributed to the normative basis of the WPS agenda, includes a section on women and armed conflict.¹³⁸ This section prioritises demilitarisation, calling for reductions in military expenditure and the trade in arms. Twenty years on from the 1995 global agreement, militarism remains a threat to peace. World military expenditure rose year on year from 1988 to 2011, with only minor decreases in recent years. In 2013 global military spending is estimated to have been \$1.75 trillion, representing 2.4 percent of the global gross domestic product, or \$248 for each person alive today, greatly exceeding amounts spent on poverty alleviation, peacebuilding or gender equality.¹³⁹ This section proposes a reallocation of military spending to gender-sensitive peacebuilding programmes.

The militarisation of society prior to and during wartime leads to the spread of weapons, fosters authoritarianism and creates new patterns of violence.¹⁴⁰ Militarisation can also distort fiscal priorities by appropriating resources for high levels of military expenditure.¹⁴¹ Implementation of the WPS agenda in contexts affected by violent conflict, or suffering the effects of militarisation, should seek to reallocate excessive military budgets and to demilitarise society. Beyond 'surface level' demilitarisation, efforts should aim to tackle cultural and social norms associated with weapons use and violence, often learned or reinforced through war and militarisation, and promote cultures of peace.

Connected to these efforts is the removal, destruction or control over weapons in circulation. As noted in the 'prevention' section of this paper, the stringent control of small arms is critical to post-war recovery and preventing armed violence. The recommendations also draw on provisions of UNSCR 1325, which emphasise the need for mine clearance and awareness efforts to take into account the specific needs of women and girls, and the *Convention on Cluster Munitions* (CCM) (2008),¹⁴² which includes language on the importance of UNSCR 1325 in its preamble. Provisions to mainstream gender have also emerged from review processes of the *Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention* (1997) and CCM.¹⁴³ Guidance on mainstreaming gender also aims to support activities for mine action across its areas of: clearance, advocacy, risk education, victim assistance, and stockpile destruction.¹⁴⁴ In the 70 countries contaminated by landmines and the over 40 contaminated by cluster munitions, WPS and associated disarmament practices (policy and programmes) should be linked at national and local levels, and contribute to broader AVRP efforts.¹⁴⁵



Advance civilian disarmament, the removal of weapons, arms control and demilitarisation efforts

- Ensure financial assistance and recovery programming address all weapons removal and armed violence risks and impacts. Collect evidence from civilians (including women), security sector personnel, and ex-combatants on weapons circulation, possession and perceptions of safety.
- Advance community-based weapons collection, such as gun buyback schemes, and institutionalise regulatory frameworks to control small arms that remain in circulation, including aforementioned steps (in 'prevention') to strengthen small arms controls and gun laws.

Advance ratification and implementation of international instruments banning certain harmful weapons, including: the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (1983)¹⁴⁶; Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention (1997)¹⁴⁷; and Convention on Cluster

Munitions (2008).¹⁴⁸ Via NAPs on WPS mainstream gender in all review, implementation and reporting processes.

- In areas contaminated by landmines and cluster munitions, for instance, integrate gender in mine action national strategies and operations – including clearance, advocacy, risk education, victim assistance, and stockpile destruction – in line with international norms and guidance.¹⁴⁹ Ensure the final process of removal and land-release for contaminated regions factors in the number of female-headed households to assess gender-based risks of vulnerability to land-grabbing.¹⁵⁰
- When conducting mine risk education and outreach, ensure women have access to full information on land rights and are included in decision-making on land release and uses.

- Put people at the centre of demilitarisation efforts and decision-making, ensuring democratic and parliamentary powers over the military, including women and mainstreaming gender in oversight mechanisms via WPS NAP provisions. Reduce military spending and advance the destruction of surplus weapons. Tackle norms associated with weapons use and violence, often learned or reinforced through war and militarisation, through outreach programmes and promoting cultures of peace.
- Via provisions in NAPs on WPS advance the reallocation of military budgets to post-war recovery plans, peace building and gender equality programmes.



The Post-2015 Development Agenda

The connection between armed violence, insecurity and development is unequivocal. More than 1.5 billion people live in states affected by fragility, violent conflict, or large-scale, organized criminal violence which will not achieve a single Millennium Development Goal (MDG).¹⁵¹ Violence sets back development gains, and underdevelopment in turn drives violence. Gender inequality is also intrinsically linked to levels of peace, violence and development.¹⁵²

World leaders will meet at the UN in September 2015 to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the international development framework which will replace the current Millennium Development Goals. This 'post-2015 development agenda' is planned to run until 2030 and will require implementation by all Member States, with common but differentiated responsibilities. Consultations and negotiations so far have highlighted issues of peace, governance, justice and women's empowerment as central to development. For example, the My World Survey, voted on by more than 7 million people, highlighted protection against crime and violence and transparent and responsive government as among the top development priorities, as did the Open Working Group outcome document and the UN Secretary General's Synthesis Report on the Post-2015 Agenda.

Debates on the post-2015 development agenda are now turning to ways to monitor and measure the proposed SDGs. The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) will lead the creation of a global indicator framework, and Member States, UN agencies, civil society and academia will shape its design. Governments will also create their own national sets of indicators. Recent negotiations have also highlighted the need for regional indicators to be drawn on to leverage existing region-specific multilateral processes and knowledge.

Discussions have also called for a 'data revolution' in order to improve the quality of statistics and information available to citizens and decision-makers. It will be important to integrate WPS priorities with this agenda, in order to best leverage investments in capacity building and evidence bases.

There are clear links between the WPS agenda and SDGs 5 ("Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls") and 16 ("Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels"). Strengthening these links demands gender-responsive indicators and a consistent approaches to data disaggregation.

While the goals and targets of the SDG framework are yet to be endorsed, highlighted below are possible points of convergence for the two agendas. Cognizant of resistance at the global policy level to changing the language of the Goal 16 targets, the recommendations focus on indicators and symbiotic implementation. Overall, recommendations in this paper align the WPS agenda with the global vision for peaceful and inclusive societies and gender equality presented in the SDG framework.

Connect WPS and development strategies, including via measuring and monitoring systems for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- WPS implementation and national and international development strategies should be aligned wherever possible. The following sections highlight complementary targets and areas for cohesive implementation with WPS agenda, particularly through linking indicators and harmonised approaches to data disaggregation.

Proposed Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Targets

| | |
|---|--|
| Target 16.1 significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. | Target 5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation. |
|---|--|

- Ensure indicators have harmonised, disaggregated data on victims of violence by sex, age, ethnicity/nationality, religion, circumstances (type of violence/motivation), means used, injury, impairment and disability, context or location and relationship between perpetrator and victim. The latter will be an important step for increasing data on IPV. Other disaggregation will also improve evidence on how demographics influence the victimisation of women and other social groups.

| | |
|--|--|
| Target 16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all. | Target 5.1 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. |
| Target 16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. | Target 5.3 eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation. |
| Target 16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. | Target 5.c adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels. |
| Target 16b promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development. | |

- Gender-sensitive security and justice sector reforms are central to implementing the WPS agenda with regards to: reducing violence, including SGBV; increasing reporting of violence and discrimination by women and girls; advancing the removal of discriminatory laws against women, and promoting equal access to human rights. These efforts should be linked to national development strategies. Ensuring sex, age and other categories of data disaggregation for indicators will help to assess the impact of gender sensitive reforms and women's social and economic development.

- Targets promoting inclusive and responsive institutions with participatory decision-making provide significant opportunities to advance gender parity in governance systems and the voices of marginalised social groups. Cross-cutting indicators, between WPS and SDGs, should track women's empowerment, victimisation and access to justice.

- This target seeks to reduce the availability of commodities which fuel war and violence. Implementation of this target should be closely monitored as linked to conflict prevention efforts and reducing the risks of small arms flows, which can exacerbate SGBV. Recommendations in this paper to strengthen firearms laws, tackle gender norms connected to the supply and demand of weapons, and advance implementation of the ATT and small arms instruments support this target, and should be implemented and measured cohesively.

Target 16.4
by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime.



CONCLUSION

The high level review of the WPS agenda presents an opportunity to take stock of practices and policy, and identify strategies to significantly improve implementation. This paper proposes multiple ways to widen the application of WPS norms, link to broader policy agendas (for armed violence reduction, disarmament, gun control, arms control), and thereby tackle various manifestations of violence which drive insecurity. By focusing attention on national and local level implementation, it seeks to inform the global agenda supporting policy and practices on the ground.

Summary of Recommendations

Improve evidence, gender analysis and financial support

- Improve gender-specific analysis via the regular collection of disaggregated data on violence and perceptions of security.
- Mandate an institution to collect and manage data to monitor the WPS agenda, including on women's political, social and economic empowerment.
- Improve gender analysis to account for men, boys and social constructs of masculinity.
- Widely apply WPS norms across various institutions and interventions to reduce armed violence, including in contexts not officially 'at war'.
- Increase funding for the WPS agenda via government-wide gender budgeting and overseas development assistance.

Participation

- Increase women's substantive participation in decision-making to build peace, reduce armed violence and control arms.

Prevention

- Prevent violent conflict and other permeations of violence through tackling root causes and their gender dimensions.
- Tackle gender norms which drive or enable armed violence and promote gender equality.
- Strengthen small arms controls and prevent GBV through harmonising firearms laws with laws addressing violence against women and domestic violence laws.
- Prevent the gendered impact of international transfers of arms through the ratification of and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty.

Protection

- Provide non-discriminatory access to health and justice services and support for all survivors of SGBV.
- Promote gender-inclusive policies and services to address the needs and protect the rights of victims and survivors of armed violence.
- Strengthen regulation and accountability of the private security industry to advance the protection of human rights.

Relief and recovery

- Advance civilian disarmament, the removal of weapons, arms control and demilitarisation efforts.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

- Connect WPS and development strategies, including via measuring and monitoring systems for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY

Armed Violence: Armed violence involves the use or threatened use of weapons to inflict injury, death or psychosocial harm, which undermine development. This includes situations of conflict, violent crime and interpersonal violence.¹⁵³

Cluster munitions: Under the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), cluster munitions are defined and prohibited as a category of weapons. The definition of a cluster munition under Article 2 of the CCM is “a conventional munition that is designed to disperse or release explosive submunitions each weighing less than 20 kilograms, and includes those explosive submunitions.” Therefore the ban on cluster munitions, and all relevant Convention obligations such as stockpile destruction, applies both to the container and all the submunitions it contains.¹⁵⁴

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): Intimate partner violence (IPV) is defined as threatened, attempted, or completed physical or sexual violence or emotional abuse by a current or former intimate partner. IPV can be committed by a spouse, an ex-spouse, a current or former boyfriend or girlfriend, or a dating partner. Intimate partner violence extends across class, culture, ethnicity, and nationality. IPV is most frequently experienced by women.¹⁵⁵

Landmines and unexploded ordnance: The Mine Ban Treaty defines an anti-personnel mine as: “a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure or kill one or more persons.” (Article 2.1) Landmines are generally divided into two main groups – anti-personnel and anti-tank – and have four main component parts: an outer structure made of either plastic, wood, metal, Bakelite, rubber or even glass; a fuse or firing mechanism; a detonator; and high explosives. Anti-personnel landmines can also be square or shaped like a butterfly. Others are cylindrical, with spikes that stick out of the ground. Homemade copies are called improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Unexploded ordnance (often called UXO) refers to weapons, such as

bombs, rockets, missiles, mortars and grenades, that did not explode when they were used, and that still pose a risk of detonation.¹⁵⁶

Gender: Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women, boys and girls. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are learned through the socialization processes. Sex describes the biological differences between men and women, which are universal and determined at birth. Gender refers to both women and men, and the relations between them.¹⁵⁷

Gender analysis: Gender analysis involves the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated information, and the examining of relationships between females and males. Analysis should take into account social constructions of masculinity and femininity, how gender norms are co-produced by women, men, boys and girls, and how gender roles and relations work in each particular cultural, political and legal context. Other important criteria for analysis include ethnicity, class or status (including migrant or refugee status), age, religion, marital status, disability and sexual orientation, and urban/rural setting. Gender analysis explores differences and relations so policies, programmes and projects can identify and meet different needs of women, men, boys and girls, and to prevent interventions which exasperate gender-based injustices and inequalities.¹⁵⁹

Gender budgeting: Gender budgeting is part of the gender mainstreaming strategy. Gender budgeting focuses on a gender-based analysis and an equality-oriented evaluation of the distribution of resources. These resources are mainly money, time as well as paid and/or unpaid work. Gender budgeting seeks to achieve a gender-equal distribution of resources.

Gender based-violence (GBV): Gender based-violence is violence that is directed against a person on the basis of gender or sex. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty. While women,

boys and girls can be all be victims of gender-based violence, women and girls are the main victims. ¹⁶⁰

Gender mainstreaming: Gender mainstreaming is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetrated. ¹⁶¹

Masculinity and Femininity: While "male" and "female" are sex categories, "femininities" and "masculinities" describe gender identities. The term "masculinity" refers to anything which is associated with men and boys in a given culture, while "femininity" refers to that which is culturally associated with women and girls. Masculinities and femininities are inherently historical and cultural, and their making and remaking is a process affecting the balance of interests in society and the direction of social change. ¹⁶²

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals that were established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000, following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. All 189 United Nations member states at the time (there are 193 currently), and at least 23 international organizations, committed to help achieve the following Millennium Development Goals by 2015: 1) To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2) To achieve universal primary education; 3) To promote gender equality and empower women; 4) To reduce child mortality; 5) To improve maternal health; 6) To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; 7) To ensure environmental sustainability; and 8) To develop a global partnership for development.

Peacebuilding: Peacebuilding is a long-term process involving activities which aim to reduce tensions and to end or prevent violence. Peacebuilding takes place before, during and after violent conflict and supports the conditions, attitudes and behaviour which lead to peaceful development. Activities include, inter alia, early warning, mediation, crisis management, development co-operation, human rights initiatives, and security policies when undertaken in a conflict sensitive way. Peacebuilding draws on the concept of human security. ¹⁶³

Sexual violence: The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines sexual violence as any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work. Sexual violence can be directed against both men and women, boys and girls. ¹⁶⁴

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW): Drawing on the definition of the 1997 UN Panel of Governmental Expert, 'small arms' include: revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, assault rifles, sub-machine guns and light machine guns. 'Light weapons include: heavy machine guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems; portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems (MANPADS); and mortars of calibres of less than 100 mm. ¹⁶⁵ 'Firearms' specifically refers to small arms and machine guns. ¹⁶⁶

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The SDGs are the name of the new, universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states will use to frame the international development agenda over the next 15 years. The SDGs follow, and expand on, the millennium development goals (MDGs), which were agreed by governments in 2000, and are due to expire at the end of 2015. SDGs have been negotiated by member states and are expected to be endorsed at the

UN Summit in September on the post-2015 development agenda.

Victims and Survivors: By 'victims' this paper generally refers to casualties of violence and by 'survivors' persons that have suffered direct physical, psychological or economic harm or the impairment of one or more fundamental rights due to a violent act. 'Primary survivors' are people who have been directly victimised, while 'secondary survivors' includes those who have witnessed or suffered indirectly, such as family members.

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG):

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is rooted in gendered social structures. It cuts across age, socio-economic, educational and geographic boundaries, and affects all societies. The United Nations defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. Predominant forms of VAWG include intimate partner violence, sexual violence, female genital mutilation, dowry murder, 'honour killing', femicide (female targeted homicide) and human trafficking. VAWG takes place in specific cultural, social, legal and economic conditions of gender inequality.¹⁶⁷

Violence: The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines violence as the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation.¹⁶⁸

Violent Conflict: Violent conflict includes civil wars, international armed conflict, internationalised internal armed conflicts and extra-state armed conflicts. This paper uses 'violent conflict', and 'war' interchangeably.

Women, Peace and Security (WPS): In 2000, the United Nations Security Council recognised the gendered impact of war, and the exclusion of women in peace and security matters though Security Council Resolution 1325, the first resolution for the thematic agenda known as the Women Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. Six others followed; UNSCRs 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), and 2122 (2013). The *Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW) and the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (BPFA) provided important normative precedents for the WPS agenda.

¹ *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security and Development*, The World Bank, 2011, p.1 Available online: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDRS/Resources/WDR2011_Full_Text.pdf

² This paper draws on the OECD definition of 'armed violence': armed involves the use or threatened use of weapons to inflict injury, death or psychosocial harm, which undermines development. Beyond conflict alone this perspectives includes situations of violent crime and interpersonal violence. Source: *Armed Violence Reduction: Enabling Development*, OECD-DAC, 2009.

³ A. Alvazzi del Frate & L. De Martino, *Every Body Counts: Measuring Violent Deaths*, Small Arms Survey, Research Notes: Armed Violence, Number 49, March 2015, www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/H-Research_Notes/SAS-Research-Note-49.pdf

⁴ According to the *Global Burden of Armed Violence 2015: Every Body Counts* to be released on 11 May. Data source: A. Alvazzi del Frate & L. De Martino, *Every Body Counts: Measuring Violent Deaths*, Small Arms Survey, Research Notes: Armed Violence, Number 49, March 2015, www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/H-Research_Notes/SAS-Research-Note-49.pdf

⁵ *Idib*.

⁶ United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) *Global Study on Homicide 2013, 2014*; H. Wright, *Masculinities, conflict and peacebuilding: Perspectives on men through a gender lens*, Saferworld, 2014, p. 1.

⁷ A. Alvazzi del Frate & L. De Martino, *Non-lethal Firearm Violence*, Research Notes No. 32, Small Arms Survey, 2013.

⁸ C. Buchanan (ed), *Gun Violence, Disability and Recovery, Introduction*, Surviving Gun Violence Project, Sydney, 2014, p.18. For landmine and ERW causalities and injuries see: Victim Assistance, Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor: <http://tinyurl.com/oh5rt8w>. Gun violence is by far the highest cause of death and injury.

⁹ *Idib*.

¹⁰ Of the 875 million small arms in circulation globally nearly 75 percent are in the hands of civilians, including gangs (2-10 million), private military and security companies (PMSCs) (1.7-3.7 million), and non-state armed groups (1.1-1.8 million). Source: A. Karp, *Estimating Law Enforcement Firearms*, Research Notes: Armed Actors, Number 24, Small Arms Survey, 2012.

¹¹ V. Farr, H. Myrntinen & A. Schnabel, *Sexed Pistols: The Gendered Impacts of Small Arms and Light Weapons*, United Nations University Press, December 2009; M. Bastick & K. Valasek, 'Converging agendas: Women, Peace and Security and small arms', *Small Arms Survey Yearbook 2014*, Small Arms Survey, 2014.

¹² World Health Organisation (WHO), *Violence Against Women, Intimate partner and sexual violence against women*, Fact sheet N°239, November 2014. Available online: www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/

¹³ *Idib*.

¹⁴ D. Kay Cohen, 'Sexual violence in armed conflict: Introducing the SVAC dataset, 1989-2009', *Journal of Peace Research*, vol. 51 no. 3, May 2014, p. 418-428.

¹⁵ In Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico, expanded military and police presence, in the context of the drug war and increasing displacement for natural resources exploitation and megaprojects, has been linked to abuses, attacks and violation of women's human rights. Read more: *Survivors to Defenders: Women Confronting Violence in Mexico, Honduras & Guatemala*, 'Chapter four: Causes of Rising Violence Against Women', Nobel Women's Initiative, 2012, p.14-23, Available online: http://nobelwomensinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/Report_AmericasDelgation-2012.pdf?ref=18 Other relevant incidences of sexual violence by PSCs protecting extractive industry projects include the Papua New Guinea's Porgera Gold Mine, see: Human Rights Watch (2011) 'III. Gang Rape and Other Abuses by PJV Security Personnel', *Gold's Costly Dividend: Human Rights Impacts of Papua New Guinea's Porgera Gold Mine*. Available online: www.hrw.org/node/95776 For more on PMSC wider activity and incidences of SGBV read: A. Perret, *Privatisation of the War on Drugs in Mexico and Colombia: Limiting the Application of Humanitarian Law and Endangering Human Rights*, *Interdisciplinary Journal of Human Rights Law* [Vol. 7:1], 2013, Available online: www.americanstudents.us/content/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Perret_Proof_8_7_13.pdf

¹⁶ Dr Chris Dolan, *Into the Mainstream: Addressing Sexual Violence Against Men and Boys in Conflict*, May 2014, Available online: <http://tinyurl.com/nkd8527>

¹⁷ D. Hyslop, *Women, Peace and Equality, Vision of Humanity*, Viewed on 7 March 2015: www.visionofhumanity.org/#page/news/1140

¹⁸ M. Shaw, 'Too Close to Home: Guns and Intimate Partner Violence', Chapter 2: *Small Arms Survey 2013: Everyday dangers*, Small Arms Survey; Cambridge University Press, 2013.

¹⁹ *Global Terrorism Index Report*, Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) Vision of Humanity, 2014, Available online: www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/our-gti-findings

²⁰ Interviews with several contributors, January-February 2015.

²¹ The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) PeaceWoman website houses all national and regional action plans, see: www.peacewomen.org

²² *Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW), UN Women. Available online: www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw.htm

²³ *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*. Available online: www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/pdf/BDPfA%20E.pdf

²⁴ Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women, A/RES/48/104, 20 December 1993.

Available online: www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/pdf/BDPfA%20E.pdf

²⁵ *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court*. Available online: http://www.icc-cpi.int/nr/rdonlyres/ea9aaff7-5752-4f84-be94-0-a655eb30e16/0/rome_statute_english.pdf

²⁶ For a full list of United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security visit Peace Woman: www.peacewomen.org/security_council_monitor/women-peace-and-security-agenda/wps-resolutions

²⁷ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women - General recommendations*. All recommendations are available Online: www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/comments.htm

²⁸ *UN Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace and Security: 2011-2020*. Available online: www.un.org/womenwatch/ianwge/taskforces/wps/Strategic_Framework_2011-2020.pdf

²⁹ General Assembly Resolution 67/144, Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women 20 December 2012. Available online: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/67/144&Lang=E

³⁰ General Assembly Resolution A/RES/68/181, *Promotion of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: protecting women human rights defenders*, 30 January 2014. Available online: www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/181

³¹ General Resolution 20/12 adopted by Human Rights Council, *Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: remedies for women who have been subjected to violence*, 16 July 2012. Available online: www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/RES/20/12

³² Key IHL treaties include the 1907 Hague Regulations, four Geneva Conventions, and their Additional Protocols. For more information: www.ijrcenter.org/international-humanitarian-law/#KEY_INTERNATIONAL_HUMANITARIAN_LAW_INSTRUMENTS

³³ There are ten core international human rights instruments, which includes CEDAW (1970) and the Convention as outlined in the WPS list. To view all instruments visit: www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CoreInstruments.aspx

³⁴ *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (2008). Available online: www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=150

³⁵ World Health Organisations (WHO) Global Campaign for Violence Prevention, Violence Prevention Alliance. Available online: www.who.int/violenceprevention/en/

³⁶ *Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition*. Available online: www.unodc.org/unodc/treaties/CTOC/

³⁷ *United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects*. Available online: www.poa-iss.org/poa/poahtml.aspx

³⁸ *International Tracing Instrument*. Available online: www.poa-iss.org/InternationalTracing/InternationalTracing.aspx

³⁹ *United Nations Security Council Resolution 2117 Small arms and light weapons*. Available online: <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2117>

⁴⁰ United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms (UN CASA). Available online: www.smallarmsstandards.org An ISACS on gender is in draft form its publication is forthcoming.

⁴¹ United Nations Office in Geneva, *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons*. Available online: <http://tinyurl.com/42wfo3>

⁴² *The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*. Available online: www.apminebanconvention.org/overview-and-convention-text/

⁴³ *Convention on Cluster Munitions*. Available online: www.clusterconvention.org/the-convention/convention-text/

⁴⁴ *Arms Trade Treaty*. Available online: www.un.org/disarmament/ATT/

⁴⁵ UN Security Council Sanctions Committee. Resolutions are available online: www.un.org/sc/committees/

⁴⁶ General Assembly A/C.1/69/L.47 Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control (2014). Available online: <http://reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/1com/1com14/resolutions/L47.pdf>

⁴⁷ *Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development*. Available online: www.genevadeclaration.org/the-geneva-declaration/what-is-the-declaration.html

⁴⁸ *Oslo Commitments on Armed Violence*. Available online: <http://tinyurl.com/movaonw>

⁴⁹ General Assembly Resolution A/RES/63/23, Promoting Development through the Reduction and Prevention of Armed Violence, 17 November, 2008. Available online: www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/UNGA-Resolution-AVD-2008-final-english.pdf

⁵⁰ 'Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention (AVR) and the Armed Violence Lens', *Armed Violence Reduction: Enabling Development*, OCED, March 2009. Available online: <http://tinyurl.com/o5mzsub>

⁵¹ The Montreux Document on Private Military and Security Companies. Available online: www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/publication/p0996.htm

⁵² *International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers*. Available online: www.icoc-ppsp.org/

⁵³ UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Available online:

http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/GuidingPrinciplesBusinessHR_EN.pdf

⁵⁴ Guidelines on the Use by the United Nations of Armed Security Services from Private Security Companies. Available online: www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Mercenaries/WG/StudyPMSC/GuidelinesOnUseOfArmedSecurityServices.pdf

⁵⁵ S. Schulz & C. Yeung, *Private Military and Security Companies and Gender* (Tool 10), Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR), The United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW), Available online: <http://www.dcaf.ch/Publications/Private-Military-and-Security-Companies-and-Gender-Tool-10>

⁵⁶ For more information on the Expert Group and to view the reporting tool visit: www.allianceonarmedviolence.org/our-work/working-groups/AVreports

⁵⁷ OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality, *Financing UN Security Council Resolution 1325: Aid in support of gender equality and women's rights in fragile contexts*, March 2011 Available online: <http://tinyurl.com/qzxtjwq>

⁵⁸ Including type and calibre of a gun for firearm related deaths and injuries.

⁵⁹ Relevant guidance by the World Health Organisation (WHO): *Ethical and safety recommendations for researching, documenting and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies, Researching violence against women: A practical guide for researchers and activists*. Available online: www.who.int/gender/documents/violence/en/

⁶⁰ The recommendation aligns with CEDAW General Recommendation No. 9 on statistical data.

⁶¹ See the World Bank's Open Data GenderStats which includes information on gender at the country level—a compilation of data on key gender topics from national statistics agencies, United Nations databases, and World Bank-conducted or funded surveys. Available online: <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/thematic-data> Countries presently collect and report data on very few of the recommended indicators.

⁶² See below recommendations related to the post-2015 development agenda for further details.

⁶³ The NGO Working Group on WPS highlights in its policy brief, *Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the UN Security Council: 2013-14*; 'Although there is a strong normative framework on WPS, the [Security] Council has not truly internalized the WPS Agenda', p.1. Available online: http://womenpeacesecurity.org/media/pdf-2013-14_MappingWPS_PolicyBrief.pdf Systematising the collection of evidence will support monitoring implementation by Member States as well as the UN.

⁶⁴ H. Wright, *Masculinities, conflict and peacebuilding: Perspectives on men through a gender lens*, Saferworld, 2014. p. 5, Available online: www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/view-resource/862-masculinities-conflict-and-peacebuilding-perspectives-on-men-through-a-gender-lens

⁶⁵ For more on gender-relational approaches to gender analysis view: H. Myrntinen, J. Naujoks, & J. El-Bushra, *Re-thinking gender in peacebuilding*, International Alert, 2014, Available online: www.international-alert.org/sites/default/files/Gender_RethinkingGenderPeacebuilding_EN_2014.pdf

⁶⁶ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), *Global Study on Homicide 2013*, 2014, p.77.

⁶⁷ For instance, Mexico's 'drug war', in which at least 60,000 people died between 2006 and 2012 as a result of the violence between criminal enterprises against the Mexican army and a constellation of vigilante groups — as well as against each other. The drug war is not classified as an 'armed conflict' as per International Humanitarian Law (IHL). However, this level of violence, as measured by the number of fatalities, is higher than that experienced in Central American countries during violence conflict, such as El Salvador and Honduras during the 1980s. For more on gender and PMSCs read: A. Vrdoljak, 'Women, PMSCs and International Law', in *Gender and Private Force in Global Politics*, M. Eichler (ed), Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2015; and A. Perret, 'Privatisation of the War on Drugs in Mexico and Colombia: Limiting the Application of Humanitarian Law and Endangering Human Rights', in *Interdisciplinary Journal of Human Rights Law* [Vol. 7:1]. Available online: www.american-students.us/content/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Perret_Proof_8_7_13.pdf

⁶⁸ OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality, *Financing UN Security Council Resolution 1325: Aid in support of gender equality and women's rights in fragile contexts*, March 2011 Available online: <http://tinyurl.com/qzxtjwq>

⁶⁹ UN Women, Facts and Figures: Peace and Security, UN Women, Viewed 20 February 2015, www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/peace-and-security/facts-and-figures

⁷⁰ *ibid.*

⁷¹ *ibid.*

⁷² UN Women, *Gender-Sensitive Police Reform in Post-Conflict Societies* (Second Edition), 2012. Available online:

www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/media/publications/en/04bgendersensitivepolicereform.pdf;

⁷³ UN Women, Facts and Figures: Peace and Security, Available online: www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/peace-and-security/facts-and-figures

⁷⁴ UN Women, *In Pursuit of Justice: Progress of the World's Women 2011-2012*, UN Women, 2011.

⁷⁵ Inter-Parliamentary Union, 'Women in National Parliaments,' *Inter-Parliamentary Union*, September 30 2012, Viewed 10 February 2014, www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm

⁷⁶ S. Dharmapuri, *Core Issues Stall Women's Participation in UN Peacekeeping*, IPI Global Observatory, 2013.

Available online: <http://theglobalobservatory.org/2013/03/core-issues-stall-womens-participation-in-un-peacekeeping>

⁷⁷ 'countries with the highest levels of peace also tend to have the highest levels of gender equality, and conversely, those with poor equality tend to be among the most conflict and violence ridden.' Source: D. Hyslop, Women, Peace and Equality, Vision of Humanity, Viewed on 7 March 2015: www.visionofhumanity.org/#page/news/1140

⁷⁸ Relevant instruments include: UNSCR 2122 (WPS), CEDAW GR No.30, UNSCR 2117 (SALW), 2012 and 2014 review conference outcomes of the UN Programme of Action (PoA), and the GA Resolution on Women, Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Arms Control (2014).

⁷⁹ M. Bastick, & D. de Torres, *Gender and SSR Toolkit*, 'Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Resolutions in Security Sector Reform', Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR), The United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW), p.10-13. Available online: www.dcaf.ch/Publications/Gender-Security-Sector-Reform-Toolkit

⁸⁰ UN Women, *Gender-Sensitive Police Reform in Post-Conflict Societies* (Second Edition), 2012. Available online: www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/media/publications/en/04bgendersensitivepolicereform.pdf

⁸¹ This recommendations for women's participation aligns with the UNGA Resolution A/C.1/69/L.47 on Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. Available online: <http://reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/1com/1com14/resolutions/L47.pdf>

Relevant instruments for gender mainstreaming should include: Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (1983); Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention (1997); United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (2001) and the International Tracing Instrument (2005); Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and its Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition; Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development (2006); Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (2006); Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008); UNSCR 2117 Small Arms and Light Weapons (2013); Arms Trade Treaty (2013).

⁸² C. Dehesa & S. Masters, *Joined-Up Thinking: International Measures for Women's Security and SALW Control* (2010), IANSA Women's Network, 2010, Available online: www.iansa-women.org/node/549; United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), *Mainstreaming gender for the effective implementation of the UN PoA*, 2010, Available online: <http://tinyurl.com/pr2ecbb>

⁸³ GSDRC, Chapter 3, *Preventing and managing violent conflict*, Available online: <http://tinyurl.com/nxh33fp>

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ According to the Global Index on Terrorism, Over 80% of all terrorism occurs in only five countries which should be a priority for such practices via WPS implementation plans: Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nigeria and Syria. Source: www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/our-gti-findings Countries advancing efforts to tackle violent extremism, such as those with high levels of individuals aligning themselves ideologically with global terrorist networks, should also involve women in policy making and interventions.

⁸⁶ C. Cockburn, *Antimilitarism: Political and Gender Dynamics of Peace Movements*, Palgrave Macmillan, London, 2012, p.216.

⁸⁷ M. Bastick & K. Valasek, 'Converging agendas: Women, Peace and Security and small arms', Chapter 2, *Small Arms Survey Yearbook 2014*, 2014.

⁸⁸ Relevant instruments include: UNSCR 2122 (WPS), CEDAW GR No.30, UNSCR 2117 (SALW), 2012 and 2014 review conference outcomes of the UN Programme of Action (PoA).

⁸⁹ World Health Organisation (WHO), *Violence Against Women, Intimate partner and sexual violence against women*, Fact sheet N°239, November 2014. Available online: www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/

⁹⁰ *ibid*; D Hemenway, 'Risks and Benefits of a Gun in the Home', *American Journal of Lifestyle Medicine*, 2011, Available online: <http://tinyurl.com/bntfauh>

⁹¹ Disarm domestic violence, IANSA, available online: www.iansa.org/campaign/disarm-domestic-violence

⁹² M. Bastick, & D. de Torres, 'Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Resolutions in Security Sector Reform', *Gender and SSR Toolkit*, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR), The United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW), 2008; S. Quast, 'Justice Reform and Gender', *Gender and SSR Toolkit*, Tool 4, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR), The United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW), 2008; UN Women, *Gender-Sensitive Police Reform in Post-Conflict Societies* (Second Edition), 2008, Available online: www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/media/publications/en/04bgendersensitivepolicereform.pdf;

⁹³ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), *Global Study on Homicide 2013, 2014*, p.77-78. Available online: www.unodc.org/gsh

⁹⁴ E. van Veen & B. Atwood, *Go Long: Six Actions to Structurally Address Organized Violence*, International Peace Institute, 2012, p. 1-5.

⁹⁵ Adapted from CEDAW GR 30, 33 (c), p. 8.

⁹⁶ For resources on early warning systems see: GSDRC, Chapter 3, *Preventing and managing violent conflict*, Available online: <http://tinyurl.com/nxh33fp>

- ⁹⁷ For instance, the reported use of sexual violence and sexual slavery by ISIS (see: *The Islamic State of Sexual Violence*, Foreign Policy, 16 September, 2014. Available online: <http://foreignpolicy.com/2014/09/16/the-islamic-state-of-sexual-violence/>) and the attack on women's rights by Boko Haram in Nigeria (see: J.Zenn, & E.Pearson, Women, Gender and the Evolving Tactics of Boko Haram, *Journal of Terrorism Research*, Vol. Issue 1. Available online: <http://ojs.st-andrews.ac.uk/index.php/jtr/article/view/828/707>)
- ⁹⁸ For instance, the practice of baad in Afghanistan, see: *Human Rights Watch, Afghanistan: Stop Women Being Given as Compensation*, March 8, 2011. Available online: www.hrw.org/news/2011/03/08/afghanistan-stop-women-being-given-compensation
- ⁹⁹ H. Wright, *Masculinities, conflict and peacebuilding: Perspectives on men through a gender lens*, Saferworld, 2014, p. 33, Available online: www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/view-resource/862-masculinities-conflict-and-peacebuilding-perspectives-on-men-through-a-gender-lens
- ¹⁰⁰ *Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition*. Available online: www.unodc.org/unodc/treaties/CTOC/
- ¹⁰¹ *United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects*. Available online: www.poa-iss.org/poa/poahtml.aspx
- ¹⁰² *International Tracing Instrument*. Available online: www.poa-iss.org/InternationalTracing/InternationalTracing.aspx
- ¹⁰³ *United Nations Security Council Resolution 2117 Small arms and light weapons*. Available online: <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2117>
- ¹⁰⁴ United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms (UN CASA). Available online: www.smallarmsstandards.org An ISACS on gender is in draft form its publication is forthcoming.
- ¹⁰⁵ S. Masters, Gender and Small Arms. Using 1325 in Relation to Small Arms Issues, 1325 PeaceWomen E-News bulletin, 88, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 25 April 2007; and M. Bastick & K. Valasek, 'Converging agendas: Women, Peace and Security and small arms', Chapter 2, *Small Arms Survey Yearbook 2014*, 2014, p. 51.
- ¹⁰⁶ C. Dehesa & S. Masters, *Joined-Up Thinking: International Measures for Women's Security and SALW Control*, IANSA Women's Network, 2010, Available online: www.iansa-women.org/node/549
- ¹⁰⁷ See regional action plans on www.peacewomen.org/member-states
- ¹⁰⁸ Adapted from CEDAW GR 30, 33 (e). p. 9.
- ¹⁰⁹ WILPF has outlined some key questions that should be incorporated in national risk assessment processes, in order to prevent armed GBV and violence against women, see: Promoting gender equality in the implementation of the UN Arms Trade Treaty, Women's International League for Peace & Freedom (WILPF). Available online: www.wilpfinternational.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/ATT-Implementation.pdf-Wik
- ¹¹⁰ *Promoting gender equality in the implementation of the UN Arms Trade Treaty, Women's International League for Peace & Freedom (WILPF)*. Available online: www.wilpfinternational.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/ATT-Implementation.pdf-Wik
- ¹¹¹ Four Security Council resolutions under the Women, Peace and Security agenda (SCR 1820, 1888, 1960, 2106) specifically deal with sexual violence in conflict. In 2007, the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict was established and in 2008, and in 2009 SCR 1888 established the role of the Secretary General's Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC)
- ¹¹² D. Kay Cohen, 'Sexual violence in armed conflict: Introducing the SVAC dataset, 1989–2009', *Journal of Peace Research*, vol. 51 no. 3, May 2014, p. 418-428.
- ¹¹³ Dr Chris Dolan, *Into the Mainstream: Addressing Sexual Violence Against Men and Boys in Conflict*, May 2014, Available online: <http://tinyurl.com/nkd8527>
- ¹¹⁴ For instance: post-election sexual violence in the context of contested elections in Kenya in 2007, see: J. Nyanyuki, *Kenya women want justice over post-election sexual violence*, *The Guardian*, 25 March 2014. Available online: www.theguardian.com/global-development/poverty-matters/2014/mar/25/kenyan-women-fight-justice-sexual-violence;
- In Central America, violence against women has also reached endemic levels in El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico and Guatemala, including high incidences of rape, other forms of sexual assault, kidnappings, disappearances and some of the highest femicide rates globally. Sources: K. Gurney (2014) 'El Salvador: Report Details How El Salvador Gangs Use Rape As Weapon', *Insight Crime*, 10 November. Available online: <http://tinyurl.com/l8vvtka>; and *Survivors to Defenders: Women Confronting Violence in Mexico, Honduras & Guatemala*, Nobel Women's Initiative, 2012. Available online: http://nobelwomensinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/Report_AmericasDelgation-2012.pdf?ref=18;
- ¹¹⁵ In Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico, expanded military and police presence, in the context of the drug war and increasing displacement for natural resources exploitation and megaprojects, has been linked to abuses, attacks and violation of women's human rights. Read more: *Survivors to Defenders: Women Confronting Violence in Mexico, Honduras & Guatemala*, 'Chapter four: Causes of Rising Violence Against Women', Nobel Women's Initiative, 2012, p.14-23, Available online: http://nobelwomensinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/Report_AmericasDelgation-2012.pdf?ref=18 Other relevant incidences of sexual violence by PSCs protecting extractive industry projects include the Papua New Guinea's Porgera Gold Mine, see: Human Rights Watch (2011) 'III. Gang Rape and Other Abuses by PJV Security Personnel', *Gold's Costly Dividend: Human Rights Impacts of Papua New Guinea's Porgera Gold Mine*. Available online: www.hrw.org/node/95776 For more on PMSC wider activity and incidences of SGBV read: A. Perret, *Privatisation of the War on Drugs in Mexico and Colombia: Limiting the Application of Humanitarian Law and Endangering Human Rights*, *Interdisciplinary Journal of Human Rights Law* [Vol. 7:1], 2013,

Available online: www.americanstudents.us/content/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Perret_Proof_8_7_13.pdf

¹¹⁶ On average, 30% of women who have been in a relationship report that they have experienced some form of physical or sexual violence by their partner; Globally, as many as 38% of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner: World Health Organisation (WHO), *Violence Against Women, Intimate partner and sexual violence against women*, Fact sheet N°239, November 2014. Available online: www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/ D. Dziewanski, E. LeBrun, & M. Racovita, *In War and Peace: Violence Against Women and Girls*, Chapter 1: Small Arms Survey Year Book 2014, 2014; M. Bastick & K. Valasek, 'Converging agendas: Women, Peace and Security and small arms', *Small Arms Survey Yearbook 2014*, Small Arms Survey, 2014.

¹¹⁷ Services and support may include, but not be limited to: reproductive and sexual health services, treatment for transmitted infections including HIV, medical and psychosocial support and mental health services, and access to justice.

¹¹⁸ Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2008), Article 6, Available online: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/ConventionRightsPersonsWithDisabilities.aspx#6

¹¹⁹ A. Vrdoljak, 'Women, PMSCs and International Law', in *Gender and Private Force in Global Politics*, M. Eichleter (ed), Oxford: Oxford University Press USA; J.L. Gomez del Prado, *The Privatization of War: Mercenaries, Private Military and Security Companies (PMSC)*, 1 July 2014, Available online: www.globalresearch.ca/the-privatization-of-war-mercenaries-private-military-and-security-companies-pmsc/21826

¹²⁰ Relevant instruments and guidelines include existing International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) obligations, the complementary Swiss-ICRC Montreux Document, the related International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers (ICoC), and the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers' Articles of Association (ICoCA Articles), the draft UN Convention on Private Military and Security Companies, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UN Guiding Principles), Guidelines on the Use by the United Nations of Armed Security Services from Private Security Companies (2012) (Guidelines on Use by UN of PMSCs), and UN-INSTRAW Tool Kit on Gender and PMSCs.

¹²¹ For ways to improve access to justice and address the culture of impunity surrounding peacekeeping operations and PMSCs see Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, *Paths to Justice*. Available online www.wilpfinternational.org

¹²² Services and support may include, but not be limited to: reproductive and sexual health services, treatment for transmitted infections including HIV, medical and psychosocial support and mental health services, and access to justice.

¹²³ E. Ayiera, 'Sexual violence in conflict: A problematic international discourse', *Feminist Africa 14: Rethinking Gender and Violence, Issue 14*: December 2010, p.7-21. Available online: http://agi.ac.za/sites/agi.ac.za/files/fa14_entire_journal.pdf

¹²⁴ Relevant international standards include the 1985 *UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*; 1998 *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court*; 2005 *UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law*; and the 2006 *UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*. Source: C. Buchanan (ed), 'Spotlight: Assistance to Survivors and Clauses in Peace Agreements', *Gun Violence, Disability and Recovery*, Surviving Gun Violence Project, Sydney, 2014, p.59-61.

¹²⁵ Conflict related deaths or injuries do not necessarily capture the most victims in specific contexts. In Colombia, for instance, while the 2011 Victims Law was an historic step to recognising the needs and rights of victims of conflict related violence, the law specifically excluded people who have suffered damage as a result of 'ordinary crimes', which excluded many victims of gun violence. Deaths associated with armed conflict represented only 11 to 13 percent of gun deaths between 2003 and 2008. Source: C. Buchanan (ed), 'Spotlight: Colombia's Victims' Law', *Gun Violence, Disability and Recovery*, Surviving Gun Violence Project, Sydney, 2014, p.54-56.

¹²⁶ Buchanan, 2014, p.129.

¹²⁷ This aligns with the CRPD Article 11 which requires that states parties: 'take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict.'

¹²⁸ Handicap International, *International Women's Day: Women with disabilities face double discrimination*, 8 March 2013. Available online: www.handicap-international.org.uk/resources/latest_news/about_us/20130308_internationalwomensday

¹²⁹ As per CEDAW GR 30, p.3-4.

¹³⁰ The Montreux Document on Private Military and Security Companies. Available online: www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/publication/p0996.htm

¹³¹ For instance, PMSC's in 'Plan Colombia' see: A. Perret (2013) *Privatisation of the War on Drugs in Mexico and Colombia: Limiting the Application of Humanitarian Law and Endangering Human Rights*, *Interdisciplinary Journal of Human Rights Law* [Vol. 7:1], p. 55-56. Available online: www.americanstudents.us/content/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Perret_Proof_8_7_13.pdf

¹³² Codes of conduct should be consistent with the Montreux Document and related International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers.

¹³³ S. Schulz and C. Yeung (2008) *Gender and SSR Toolkit, 'Tool 10: Private Military and Security Companies and Gender'*, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR), The United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW), p.8-11.

Available online: www.dcaf.ch/Publications/Gender-Security-Sector-Reform-Toolkit

¹³⁴ S. Schulz and C. Yeung (2008) *Gender and SSR Toolkit*, 'Tool 10: Private Military and Security Companies and Gender', Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR), The United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW), p.23. Available online: www.dcaf.ch/Publications/Gender-Security-Sector-Reform-Toolkit

¹³⁵ According to the Small Arms Survey, PMSCs hold between 1.7 and 3.7 million firearms worldwide, an estimate based on extrapolations from reported inventories. If undeclared and illegally held weapons were to be included, the global stockpile would be higher. Source: N. Florquin (2011) *A Booming Business: Private Security and Small Arms*, Small Arms Survey, p. 101.

¹³⁶ For a full list of United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security visit Peace Woman: www.peacewomen.org/security_council_monitor/women-peace-and-security-agenda/wps-resolutions

¹³⁷ Guidance for DDR: The Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS), Key Topic: Gender, Available online: www.unddr.org/key-topics/gender/introduction_5.aspx Guidance for transitional justice: N. Valji, *A Window of Opportunity: Making Transitional Justice Work for Women*, UN Women, 2012. Available online: <http://tinyurl.com/o7h43cj>

¹³⁸ *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*. Available online: www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/pdf/BDPfA%20E.pdf

¹³⁹ Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, *SIPRI Yearbook: 3. Military Expenditure*, 2014. Available online: www.sipri.org/yearbook/2014/04

¹⁴⁰ H. Clark (2001) Committee for Conflict Transformation Support (CCTS), *Demilitarising minds, demilitarising societies*, Newsletter 11 Winter 2001.

¹⁴¹ *Idib*.

¹⁴² United Nations Office in Geneva, *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons*. Available online: <http://tinyurl.com/42wfo3>

¹⁴³ *The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*. Available online: www.apminebanconvention.org/overview-and-convention-text/

¹⁴⁴ For Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes (2010) and the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013–2018, which explicitly makes reference to gender mainstreaming in mine action, visit: www.mineaction.org/issues/genderandmineaction

¹⁴⁵ Maps of landmines and cluster munitions, Handicap International,

Available online: www.handicap-international.org.uk/what_we_do/landmines_cluster_munitions/maps_landmines_cluster_munitions.htm

¹⁴⁶ United Nations Office in Geneva, *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons*. Available online: <http://tinyurl.com/42wfo3>

¹⁴⁷ *The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*. Available online: www.apminebanconvention.org/overview-and-convention-text/

¹⁴⁸ *Convention on Cluster Munitions*. Available online: www.clusterconvention.org/the-convention/convention-text/

¹⁴⁹ Gender & Mine Action Programme (GMAP), Analysis of Gender in APMB and CCM Action. Available online: www.gmap.ch/fileadmin/Gender_in_Action_Plans.pdf; and Gender Guidelines For Mine Action Programmes, Inter-Agency Coordination Group for Mine Action (IACG-MA). Available online: www.mineaction.org/sites/default/files/publications/MA-Guidelines-WEB.pdf

¹⁵⁰ *Gender and Priority-Setting in Mine Action* (2012), Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), Policy Brief 5, December 2012, p.5. Available online: www.gichd.org/fileadmin/GICHD-resources/info-documents/PrioritySet-Brief5-Dec2012.pdf

¹⁵¹ *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security and Development*, The World Bank, 2011, p.1 Available online: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDRS/Resources/WDR2011_Full_Text.pdf

¹⁵² D. Hyslop, *Women, Peace and Equality, Vision of Humanity*, Viewed on 7 March 2015: www.visionofhumanity.org/#page/news/1140

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¹⁵⁵ World Health Organisation (WHO), *Violence Against Women, Intimate partner and sexual violence against women*, Fact sheet N°239, November 2014. Available online: www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/

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¹⁵⁹ *UNITE to End Violence Against Women*, Available online: www.un.org/en/women/endviolence/situation.shtml

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