

# Compendium

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**UNRCPD Project on Gun Violence and Illicit Small-Arms Trafficking  
from a Gender Perspective:  
Activities, Outcomes, Recommendations**



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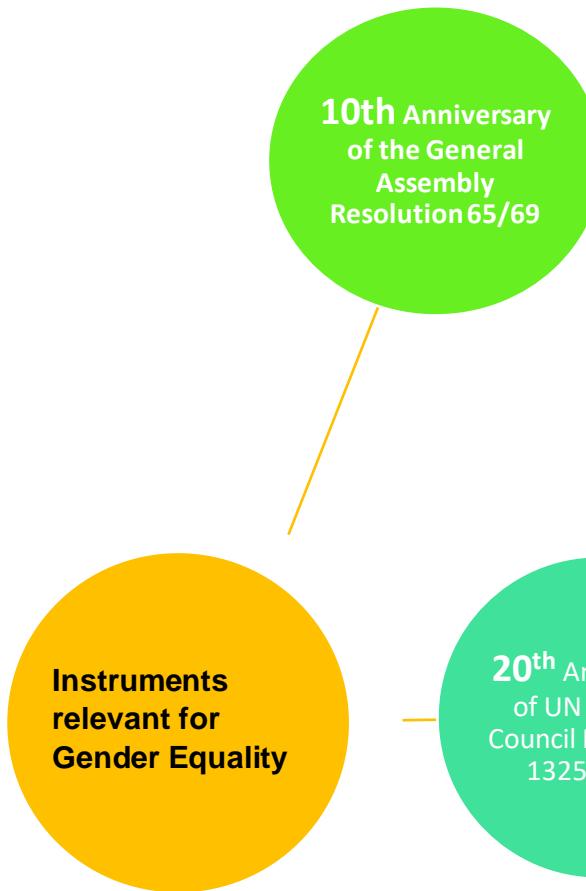
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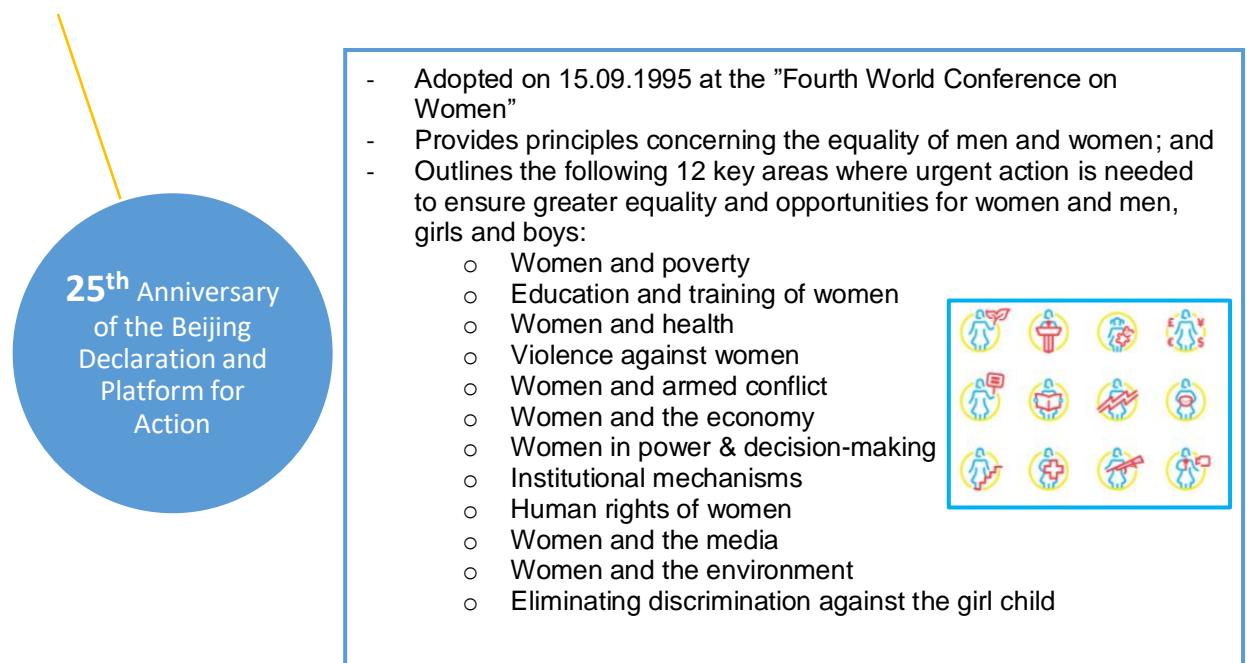
## **List of Abbreviations**

ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
AWAW	Association of War Affected Women
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
CAVR	Centre for Arms Violence Reduction
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GFZ	Gun Free Zone
IANSA	International Action Network on Small Arms
IFT	INSAN Foundation Trust
MP	Member of Parliament
MOSAIC	Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PFSALW	Parliamentary Forum on SALW
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SAS	Small Arms Survey
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSR	Security Sector Reform
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UN PoA	United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects
UNRCPD	United Nations Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament
WPS	Women Peace and Security
WPD	Women for Peace and Democracy

## Celebrating Milestone Anniversaries



- Adopted on 08.12.2010
- Recognizes the participation of both men and women as essential for the attainment of sustainable peace;
- Encourages Member States to promote the equitable representation of women in all decision-making processes;
- Recognizes the valuable contributions of women to practical disarmament measures; and
- Invites all States to support and strengthen the effective participation of women in organizations in the field of disarmament.



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## 1. Introduction

Illicit trafficking of SALW affects numerous States in the Asia-Pacific region, many of which continue to experience relatively high levels of gun violence. Following the call by multiple UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions since 2000, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCP) has sought to further arms-control objectives by strengthening women's participation in preventing and combating illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (SALW). With the aim of promoting gender-responsive efforts to combat the uncontrolled spread of and enhance national control over SALW and to prevent gun-violence, UNRCPD implemented a region-wide project on '*Gun Violence and Illicit Small Arms Trafficking from a Gender Perspective*'. This project was designed for women leaders of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) focused on gender issues/women's empowerment, and for Members of Parliament (MPs) engaging in arms-control issues. The project had the following five activities:

- 1) Sub-regional workshop for **Southeast Asia**;
- 2) Sub-regional workshop for **South Asia**;
- 3) Sub-regional workshop for the **Pacific**;
- 4) Regional seminar for **Asia and the Pacific**; and
- 5) Compiling outcomes of the events in the **Compendium**

The primary goal was to enhance the understanding on the impacts that illicit SALW trafficking and gun violence has on women, girls, men and boys for NGOs and MPs in the region. Project activities aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16<sup>1</sup> on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, (Target 16.4<sup>2</sup>) and Goal 5<sup>3</sup> on gender equality (Targets 5.2 and 5.5<sup>4</sup>). The project aimed to enrich on-going discussions and decision-making on SALW control from a gender perspective, through raising participants' awareness on the instruments which support SALW control, with a focus on the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects (PoA) and the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). It further sought to empower NGOs to carry out advocacy, awareness-raising, and education initiatives on SALW-control by applying their own gender perspective to these issues. The workshops intended to provide NGOs in Asia and the Pacific focused on gender and women's empowerment with the opportunity to network, share ideas and strategies, and develop cooperation with MPs. In order to achieve these goals, experts from the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), UN Women, International Action Network on Small Arms (IANS), Parliamentary Forum on SALW (PFSALW) and the Centre for Arms Violence Reduction (CAVR) were invited and engaged in discussions on arms control and gender related issues.

### **The linkage between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)<sup>56</sup> and SALW**

The 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development creates a nexus between maintaining peace and security and achieving development goals. During the three sub-regional workshops, participants and experts discussed the interlinkages between illicit SALW and key SDGs. Goal 5 on gender equality (targets 5.2 and 5.5) and Goal 16 on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies (targets 16.1 and 16.4) were most relevant to this project. In this context, the participants also received an introduction to the Agenda for Disarmament "Securing Our Common Future"<sup>7</sup>, launched by the UN Secretary-General in May 2018. The Agenda outlines a set of practical measures across an entire range of disarmament and arms control issues, with conventional arms being the focus of Pillar II "Disarmament that Saves Lives" and Pillar IV "Strengthening partnership for disarmament". The Agenda advocates for, *inter alia*, gender-responsive disarmament and arms-control policies.

<sup>1</sup> [The Sustainable Development Goal 16](#)

<sup>2</sup> [SDG 16: targets](#)

<sup>3</sup> [Sustainable Development Goal 5](#)

<sup>4</sup> [SDG 5: targets](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Sustainable Development Goals](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Sustainable Development Goal Indicators](#)

<sup>7</sup> [Securing our common future – An Agenda on Disarmament](#)

## Project Summary

### Workshops on Gun Violence & Illicit Small-Arms Trafficking from a Gender Perspective



<b>3-6 July 2018</b>
<b>Southeast Asia</b>
<b>Bangkok, Thailand</b>
<u>States covered</u>
Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Timor-Leste
<u>Participants</u>
11 NGOs
5 MPs
Government officials, International trainers, expert speakers UN officials

<b>18-21 September 2018</b>
<b>South Asia</b>
<b>Kathmandu, Nepal</b>
<u>States covered</u>
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
<u>Participants</u>
11 NGOs
8 MPs
Government officials, International trainers, expert speakers UN officials

<b>12-15 November 2019</b>
<b>The Pacific</b>
<b>Suva, Fiji</b>
<u>States covered</u>
Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Island and Vanuatu
<u>Participants</u>
15 NGOs
4 MPs
Government officials International trainers, expert speakers UN officials

The project activities have enhanced the capacities of NGOs in several ways, including more meaningful participation in discussions on SALW control; developing ideas to initiate advocacy and awareness-raising efforts to combat illicit SALW trade; and enhancing national SALW control, through training and practical exercises. Activities included open discussions, specific thematic sessions and experts' presentations, enhancing their understanding of the gendered impacts of gun violence, and familiarization with existing arms-control mechanisms. Discussions pertaining to the international arms control regime were focused primarily on national implementation of the PoA, as well as the ratification/accession and implementation of the ATT. The project has contributed to increased capacity among women's organizations to inform and influence their governments, in order to improve national, regional and international policies and practices on armed violence reduction and small arms control.

This Compendium draws upon the knowledge shared by the experts and input provided by the participants. Primarily this document is designed to provide the participants with a collection of data, and summary of the action points and recommendations gathered. The Compendium includes a summary of ideas for joint initiatives between MPs and NGOs, which can be used to inspire further discussions and engagements and to provide practical guidance to NGOs and MPs on how to address illicit small arms trafficking and armed violence.

The workshops were structured into different thematic Sessions, which are reflected in the titles of the next chapter "Lessons learned". This compendium presents every thematic topic in two pages: Highlights from all four events and Key Insights summarizing regional commonalities, challenges and recommendations.

## 2. Lessons learned

### 2.1 Gender and Armed Violence

#### 2.1.1 HIGHLIGHTS

Important notes to remember:

Currently strong gender constructions and dimensions of gun ownership, use and misuse are existing worldwide and within the Asia-Pacific Region.

Weapons are power-less without ammunition, which makes it crucial to consider ammunition in disarmament engagements.

Direct consequences:  
The presence of SALW facilitates and perpetuates violence against women. Such violence takes many forms including: murder, intimidation, rape, torture and forms of GBV like: sexual abuse, sexual harassment, threats and humiliation, forced prostitution, and trafficking of women and girls.

Many women suffer not only physically but also psychologically from being threatened or intimidated with guns, as tools of domestic violence.

Comments from participants on their experiences with armed violence in relation to gender:

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA

**Indonesia:** “In the conflict and post-conflict area, it was easy to get guns for civilians. They are also provided by terrorists (ISIS or other groups). Women will have to carry multiple burdens after the death of their spouse due to conflict. They have to become caretaker and breadwinner of the family.”

**Myanmar:** “We have a “manpower tradition” and a patriarchal society. According to our history and cultural norms, the man is the leader of the family. They hold tools like knives, swords, spears, and guns. No women are in the military or militant groups.”

**Thailand:** “Fighting and conflicts is still ongoing in the South of Thailand, where a lot of weapons are used. When men use guns and become killers, they will be arrested and jailed. The woman will be alone and has to pay lawyers and will often be stigmatized as a widow or even a killer’s wife.”

**Timor-Leste:** “In 2006, guns were distributed to civilians by government members. Weapons are remnants of the conflict. One of the impacts is long-term stress. Another impact is that people might die, due to lacking gun control by police, men or women.”

#### SOUTH ASIA:

**Afghanistan:** “Because so many people have access to guns, women do suffer from the forced marriage, sexual harassment due to the gun ownership. Groups that have guns often threaten people. Sometimes guns are even used to force the civilian to vote for a certain person or political party.”

**Pakistan:** “We have a lot of illegal factories that manufacture illegal arms. It has been all over Pakistan because of the corruption. This allowed for small arms to be trafficked and transported throughout the whole country.”

#### THE PACIFIC:

**Papua New Guinea:** “Guns are used, guns are present in our communities! The impact that violence and rape have on our children are massive.”

**Solomon Islands:** “In terms of GBV: 64% of all women and girls have experienced GBV, if we have another study in 2020, I am sure it will go above that, because rates are increasing at the moment and we do not know how to stop it.”

Major gendered causes and impacts of gun violence identified by the participants during this session:

#### **Gendered causes for gun ownership:**

- Strongly embedded patriarchal systems and social norms.
- Traditional gender norms and perceptions of gender constructions.
- Intention to protect themselves or the family.

#### **Gendered impacts of gun violence:**

- Increased sexual, psychological and domestic violence.
- Men are the majority of victims killed by firearms (84%).
- Increased burden and vulnerability for women when left alone due to death or imprisonment of the husband.

## **2.1.2 KEY INSIGHTS**

This session highlighted clear commonalities between the different sub-regions. Gun ownership is linked to the existence of patriarchal systems, which exist in a supportive and interdependent relationship to historically embedded gender norms and constructs such as the man being the protector of and the provider for the family, while women are commonly perceived as mothers and housewives. Gender constructs have led to specific perceptions of masculinity and femininity. Perceptions of masculinity raise the expectation for men to be the protectors and warriors, while women are perceived to be weak, vulnerable and depending on the protection provided by men<sup>8</sup>.

Often these gender constructs and patriarchal systems are accompanied by social norms which allow men easier access to weapons, due to common practices observed in the Asia-Pacific region. For instance, social norms result in favouring men during the recruitment for positions in the military and police sector or a lack of interest, among women, to pursue positions in traditionally male-dominated sectors. All three sub-regional workshops indicated strong social and cultural norms, and conservative gender constructs has led to the gendered nature of gun ownership.



The workshops also revealed that gun ownership is often understood to be for “protection” purposes. However, the participants noted that while gun owners think guns provide them with more safety, expert research and statistical data prove the opposite is true<sup>9</sup>. Furthermore, the participants identified gender-based motives in regard to protection as a cause for gun ownership for men and women. They remarked that men often see weapons as status symbols and use it to exercise power and revenge, while women commonly use different types of SALW for self-defence and the defence of their children.



Discussions identified specific aspects of the gendered impacts of gun violence which apply in all three sub-regions. Participants recognized that increases of gender-based, sexual, psychological and domestic violence can be considered direct gendered impacts from the presence of illicit small arms. This includes, violent acts such as forced marriage, honour killings and other various types of abuse. All three sub-regions highlighted that significant power imbalances emerge alongside the existence of gun violence. This imbalance of power typically shifts women (and other people who don't possess guns) into weaker positions, where they are vulnerable to violence. Additionally, gun ownership promotes and reinforces patriarchal systems and conventional understandings of gender norms further reinforcing the impacts of SALW in a never-ending cycle.

Participants and experts discussed the gendered impact of SALW in conflict settings. It was noted there is an increase in female-headed households as 84% of all victims killed in firearm-related incidents are men<sup>10</sup>. Women are often left with the burden of taking on additional roles in terms of income generating activities and a senior role in the family, impacting other areas of gender imbalances which may also exacerbate gender tensions and place women in a more vulnerable position. In addition, if the man of the household dies, women may struggle with additional responsibilities such as paying for the funeral and they may also have to cope with the stigmatization of being a widow.

<sup>8</sup> IANSA: [Men, masculinity and guns: can we break the link?](#)

<sup>9</sup> IANSA: [Women, Gun Violence and the Home](#)

<sup>10</sup> SAS: [Global Violent Death 2017 – Time to Decide](#)

## 2.2 International SALW Agreements and Instruments

### 2.2.1 HIGHLIGHTS

Important Notes to remember:

Legal SALW trade:

Is trade in accordance with national and international laws and must be authorized by the respective authorities of both: the importing and the exporting state.

Illegal SALW trade:

Is a transfer which violates international and/or national laws of the sending and/or receiving country.

Legal trade can be easily diverted into the illicit markets. Almost all illegal arms began as legal arms

Illicit transfers contribute to crime, conflict and violence. Existing international SALW control instruments can help overcome challenges faced by states.

KEY DOCUMENTS

- the ATT
- the UN PoA
- UNSCR 1325
- UNSCR 2117
- UNSCR 2220
- UNSCR 2122
- UNSCR 2242
- UNGA res. 71/56
- UNGA res. 65/69
- UNGA res. 69/61



During this session, challenges in the prevention of the illicit weapon trade were identified by all participants and potential activities to be carried out by NGOs in order to establish greater SALW control and to support the implementation of international SALW agreements and instruments have been discussed among participants and experts.

Challenges:	Potential Activities by NGOs:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identification of an entry point/person with influence and power</li><li>• Lack of knowledge and (perceived) culture of impunity among politicians</li><li>• Lack of political will</li><li>• Lack of information and awareness</li><li>• Lack of gender responsive budgets and funds</li><li>• A deeply embedded mentality regarding concepts of masculinity and gun ownership</li><li>• Physical threats from power holders</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Find / liaise with champions within the government</li><li>• Advocate to incorporate the topic into school curricula</li><li>• Mobilize media to disseminate information about illicit trade</li><li>• Raise awareness and educate in order to mobilize a civil opinion</li><li>• Work together with the policy level of governments and coordinate with MPs, NGOs and likeminded people &amp; endorse joint advocacy</li><li>• Form alliances with other NGOs</li><li>• Produce gender-sensitive evidence through research to be used in education and advocacy</li><li>• Advocacy to integrate the PoA / WPS in the National Development Plan / National Action Plan</li><li>• Include WPS Agenda in the Security Sector Reform (SSR)</li><li>• Provide well-researched information to legislators, as well as awareness training and recommendations for MPs and the government</li></ul>

## **2.2.2 KEY INSIGHTS**

This session discussed the gender aspects of the UN PoA and the ATT. Meaningful participation and representation of women in PoA-related policy-making has been strongly encouraged and emphasized at the Biennial Meetings of States, the 2018 Third Review Conference on the implementation of the Programme of Action<sup>11</sup> and their respective outcome documents<sup>12</sup>. Despite these positive developments, women are often discussed from the perspective of their vulnerability, as opposed to their importance as vital actors and agents of change for peace and disarmament.

Both in and outside of armed conflict, studies have proven there is a high correlation between femicide (killing of females) and use of firearms rates<sup>13</sup>. Research and surveys conducted have shown that, generally speaking, women more often tend to have a negative opinion about SALW than men. Women are also more prone to opt for stricter regulations.<sup>14</sup> This is why it is critical to address prevailing gender systems as part of SALW control policies and why women must actively participate in all types of activities to counter gun-violence and efforts for SALW control.

Information about the international SALW control instruments information provided during the sub-regional workshops proved to be significantly relevant to participants as less than half of them were familiar with the UN PoA, the ATT or the Firearms Protocol prior to the workshops.

NGOs representatives were strongly interested in learning about practical measures they may engage with, in order to contribute to national efforts on preventing illicit

small arms flows and armed violence. This session opened space for ideas and approaches on how to build consensus on between civil society and government on matters, such as awareness raising, the conduction of research and working with the government providing information. These ideas directly address some of the existing challenges identified such as the lack of information and political will. An example given was on the production of research with age- and sex-desegregated data as crucially important and constitutes an opportunity to generate a greater understanding of the gendered nature of SALW proliferation and impact, as well as on the importance of gender sensitive budget allocations to ensure women's full and meaningful participation in preventing illicit trade of SALW.

### **Experts identified activities to be carried out by NGOs**

- Provide awareness, training and recommendations for MPs and the government;
- Lobby for the adoption of national laws, regulations and procedures;
- Help increase public awareness on the UN PoA and national laws;
- Perform a monitoring role;
- Engage in creating or strengthening National Commissions on SALW control through advocacy and participation;
- Help identify groups engaged in the illegal manufacture, trade and possession of illicit small arms;
- Advocate for manufacturers to apply reliable marking on weapons;
- Encourage government to destroy confiscated and seized weapons;
- Encourage voluntary surrender of illegal weapons by civilians;
- Observe DDR programs in conflict and post-conflict situations;
- Encourage States to promote safe stockpile management complying with international standards; and
- Conduct research aimed at facilitating greater awareness and better understanding of the nature and scope of the problems associated with the illicit trade in small arms.

<sup>11</sup> UN: [Outcome of the Sixth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects](#)

<sup>12</sup> UN: [Report of the third United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects](#)

<sup>13</sup> SAS: [Femicide: A Global Problem](#)

<sup>14</sup> UNDP/SEESAC: [Gender and SALW. Gender aspects of SALW and how to address them in practice](#)

## 2.3 Mainstreaming Gender in Small Arms Control

### 2.3.1 HIGHLIGHTS

#### Important Notes to remember:

Over the past 40 years Only 32% of participants in all Disarmament-related meetings globally were women.

On average only 20% of participants in smaller disarmament and arms control forums e.g. Governmental Experts are women.

Between 1990 and 2017 only 8% of all peace negotiators worldwide were women.

The Representation of women in the General Assembly Third Committee - dealing with human rights, humanitarian affairs and social matters - is on average 20% higher than in the First Committee - dealing with disarmament and international security matters.

During the workshops, participants were asked to complete two sentences. The compilation of postulated suggestions is provided in the boxes below.

#### *"To reduce gun violence and the illicit arms flows, women can \_\_\_\_\_"*

- ❖ ... [need] to be involved in decision-making processes.
- ❖ ... initiate petitions to the President and the Government demanding more actions on gun control e.g. ratification of the ATT.
- ❖ ... create a focal point for Women, Peace and Security (WPS FP).
- ❖ ... work with men strategically to bring them onside to advocate for WPS, and to identify strategies for prioritized action for gun control activities.
- ❖ ... be part of the development process and act as peacebuilders.
- ❖ ... work to integrate SALW in WPS National Action Plans (NAPs) and monitor their implementation
- ❖ ... represent other women and girls in the discussion on gun control.
- ❖ ... inspire alternative solutions to gun violence from a survivor perspective.
- ❖ ... empower yourselves and others by gathering and sharing knowledge.
- ❖ ... cooperate with relevant authorities to report on SALW civilian possession.
- ❖ ... encourage members of their family/community/clan to engage with the competent authorities to render guns for destruction.
- ❖ ... convince family/community/clan to register their weapons.
- ❖ ... play a leadership role in strategic areas within your own communities.
- ❖ ... stops shops in your communities from selling toy-guns and ask others not to give their children or grandchildren toy-guns.

#### *"To close the gap between policy and practice \_\_\_\_\_"*

- ❖ ... education and awareness are the most important elements.
- ❖ ... women should be included in all decision-making committees at all levels.
- ❖ ... we need to ensure women's effective and meaningful participation.
- ❖ ... there should be frequent discussions / dialogue between all stakeholders.
- ❖ ... it is important to cooperate between government and civil society.
- ❖ ... there needs to be an effective follow-up system to monitor the fulfillment of existing commitments made by states.
- ❖ ... a coordinated approach to monitoring the implementation of policies/laws on SALW by countries and by region would be helpful.
- ❖ ... intervention is needed to pay attention to local power relations.
- ❖ ... negotiations between leaders are needed to create laws for monitoring gun trades.
- ❖ ... is it important for civil society to be a part of gun control oversight functions.
- ❖ ... we need NAPs which include recommendations based on local realities.
- ❖ ... citizens can hold the government accountable to existing laws or petition their parliaments to make the laws stronger.

## **2.3.2 KEY INSIGHTS**

To ensure the full and effective implementation of the PoA, ATT, and other measures for SALW control, it is imperative to bridge the gender gap which still characterizes small arms related decision-making processes. Notably, there are gaps between policy and practice with regards to the implementation and effectiveness of international instruments and agreements.<sup>18</sup> Also it is evident men are still overwhelmingly in charge of decision- and policy making on arms control, implementation of respective agreements and constitute the majority of personnel in security and defence forces.

A change of paradigm in how to address arms control issues can be encouraged when both society and national authorities advocate for an increased participation of women in this field. Participants noted a significant step to achieve this goal would be to create a shared understanding among all stakeholders on the important role gender plays in SALW control. According to the experts and participants building consensus among stakeholders would provide the grounds for the implementation of gender-sensitive approaches to arms control and would lead to the progressive meaningful participation of women.

Innovative ideas on what women can do to reduce gun violence and illicit

arms flows were presented by the participants and discussed. Main ideas include: the monitoring of National Action Plans (NAPs) on SALW; the integration of SALW control in WPS NAPs; and the designation of a national focal point for WPS, who could inter alia assist ensuring gender mainstreaming in the development of NAPs.

This workshop session led to the identification of a variety of activities, which can be adopted in order to strengthen women's participation in arms control processes. The discussed ideas were grouped into the following areas:

- i) advocating for gender-responsive small arms control policies;
- ii) awareness-raising; and education;
- iii) addressing underlying drivers;
- iv) challenging gender norms and masculinity;
- v) integration of gender in post-conflict processes;
- vi) collection of data;
- vii) ensuring the implementation of existing commitments; and
- viii) increasing networks and communication.

These engagements can be carried out independently by NGOs and could be further integrated into the joint initiatives of MPs and NGOs.

### **Experts identified activities which help to include**

#### **Gender Dimension in Arms Control Processes:**

- Women should be involved as sources of information, as well as observers of different situations in their countries.
- DDR programs need to recognize women who were part of the conflict, e.g. ex-combatants or survivors.
- Focusing on and advocating for gender mainstreaming.
- Document and share women's experiences, particularly good practices and success stories.
- Collect and use sex-and age-disaggregated data to support small arms control interventions.
- Lobby government to appoint women in decision-making roles in National Commissions on Small Arms Control and other arms control mechanisms.
- Conduct peace, gender and disarmament education and other programs which promote tolerance and non-violence.

<sup>18</sup> SEESAC: [SALW Resources](#)

## 2.4 Campaigns and Strategies

### 2.4.1 HIGHLIGHTS

Important Notes to remember:

#### Advocacy:

Refers to the organization of information into argument form, so it can be used to persuade an audience towards some attitude or predisposition. It further seeks to bring change in the given context.

#### Advocacy covers:

- Research
- Campaigning, awareness-raising and mobilizing other stakeholders
- Lobbying decision and/or policy making.

#### Lobbying:

The conduct of activities aimed at influencing public officials especially the legislature.

#### Campaign:

An organized course of action or a series of strategic activities planned and implemented to effect change.

Workshops identified common difficulties NGOs may face when implementing activities to combat illicit SALW and the gendered impacts of armed violence. The chart below summarizes possible solutions proposed by the participants to overcome commonly faced barriers.



#### Common difficulties/barriers & how to overcome them:

##### **Lack of Women's participation in decision making roles**

- ➔ Involve males in key roles to built strong networks and alliances
- ➔ Empower younger generations to become female leaders
- ➔ Build professional capacities among women to take on positions

##### **Access to information**

- ➔ Generate information independently by conducting research
- ➔ Request assistance from MPs to access sensitive information
- ➔ Make careful use of available data and resources

##### **Data collection**

- ➔ Find alliances to support your team
- ➔ Ask local community members and key figures for support
- ➔ Create a realistic time frame for data collection

##### **Reporting/Advocate for Reporting**

- ➔ Find champions in the government to give your recommendation a voice
- ➔ Create petitions demanding the government to report on e.g. ATT or PoA
- ➔ Initiate peaceful demonstrations to ensure your state reports to the ATT or PoA as required

##### **Reaching a wide audience with advocacy campaigns**

- ➔ Make use of social media and other local means of communication
- ➔ Request local leaders and/or important figures to support your campaigns
- ➔ Define your audience and select appropriate means to get their attention

##### **Lack of interest**

- ➔ Highlight the importance of your topic
- ➔ Find interesting and creative ways to bring attention to your topic
- ➔ Help people understand how this topic affects their personal lives

## **2.4.2 KEY INSIGHTS**



While planning campaigns and strategies for lobbying and advocacy different factors are to be considered in order to ensure the effectiveness of the endeavour, for example, activities will depend on the context and on the environments in which they will be employed. For instance, an online campaign may lead to great success in areas with large access to internet while in areas with limited internet coverage, a radio campaign could be a better choice. Participants identified a variety of tools that can be used for media campaigns, such as social media, radio, TV, newspaper, billboards and flyers.

billboards and flyers. The elaboration of implemented project ideas and activities under the chapter “Potential Joint NGO-MP Initiatives” and “Implemented NGO activities” provide practical examples to be used for guidance and inspiration.

Session discussions resulted in the identification of important steps to follow while developing and planning advocacy or lobbying efforts. These steps provide sequential practical guidance in order to ensure the effectiveness of emphasized activities.

NGOs can be involved in a variety of activities to support the overall goal to combat illicit SALW trafficking and to reduce the gendered impacts of armed violence. For instance, an NGO can play a pivotal role in lobbying for the adoption of national laws, regulations and

procedures to strengthen national prevention measures for the illicit trade of SALW and ensure the fulfilment of respective international commitments. Another objective could be lobbying governments in order to initiate campaigns on destruction of confiscated or seized weapons and ammunition to ensure they cannot return into illicit trafficking networks. NGOs could advocate for reliable marking practices for weapons that are assigned to national military or security forces. Furthermore, efforts of NGOs to collect or generate relevant data could be used to inform MPs of current realities and to help build awareness raising campaigns on the UN PoA, the ATT, for national laws and on other relevant topics. NGOs could gather data not only to support their projects, but also to inform communities and to ensure there is an informed interaction between the National Commission on SALW and societies in general.

### **Experts advised 4 Important Steps for Lobbying**

1. Formulate a clear position on the issue → *Goal*
2. Gather evidence/be ready with facts → *Research*
3. Develop a network of advocates → *Collect voices*
4. Adopt a lobby plan or strategy → *Time management*

### **Experts advised 10 Important Steps for Advocacy**

1. Identify the problem
2. Gather, research and analyze the necessary information
3. Develop advocacy goals and objectives (both short and long term)
4. Identify advocacy targets (primary targets – those who have decision-making authority, secondary targets – those who can influence decision-makers, tertiary targets – those who can support your advocacy efforts)
5. Develop a advocacy message
6. Plan for methods and means – Identify the best medium to convey the messaging and to reach the target audience
7. Alliance building with supporters of your cause
8. Developing a work plan
9. Implementation
10. Monitoring and Evaluation

## 2.5 Potential Joint NGO-MP Initiatives

### 2.5.1 HIGHLIGHTS

Important Notes  
to remember:

The collection and provision of data by NGOs is highly required and of vital importance. Data can be used to inform MPs and NGOs. The collection of gender disaggregated data is crucially important.

Joint initiatives should be very concrete and focused. It is important to define realistic time frames and goals.

Joint efforts between MPs and NGOs have an increased potential to generate effective and successful measures to combat illicit trafficking of SALW and the gendered impacts of armed violence.

Joint initiatives have the power to channel resources to significantly reduce human suffering and human loss due to illicit SALW.

#### Input from joint NGO-MP Break-out Groups:

During this session, NGO representatives and MPs were divided in groups to develop ideas for joint initiatives, which they shared and discussed with all other sub-regional stakeholders:



#### **Highlights!**

All three sub-regions expressed their intention to implement campaigns to raise awareness on the security risks posed by the illicit circulation of SALW and to promote SALW control utilizing social media, radio, tv, newspaper, billboards events and other tools.

Southeast Asia	South Asia	The Pacific
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Build capacity (e.g. within already existing networks)</li><li>• Establish Gun Free Zones</li><li>• Advocate for the integration of a gender perspective in laws and regulations</li><li>• Create space for dialogue</li><li>• Review existing legislations</li><li>• Form a working committee on SALW of NGOs, MPs and other stakeholder</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conduct nation-wide surveys to develop statistics on gun violence and illicit weapons with gender disaggregated data</li><li>• Create space for joint dialogues, consultation, Focus Group Discussions on national and provincial levels</li><li>• Form a high-level committee on SALW and a separate monitoring group</li><li>• Establish a National Commission</li><li>• Develop more insights on how youth and local groups can be included</li><li>• Create regional and interregional alliances to combat SALW</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conduct joint consultations between NGOs and MPs</li><li>• One on one discussions with MPs and NGO leaders</li><li>• Establish Gun Free Zones</li><li>• Pooling resources for SALW control activities</li><li>• Allocation of a National Budget through the support of MPs</li><li>• Direct support of MPs in form of presence in awareness raising activities</li><li>• Research existing commitments and provide suggestions for amendments in legislation to better fulfill commitments</li></ul>

## **2.5.2 KEY INSIGHTS**

Every year more than 500,000 people worldwide die of armed violence conducted with SALW, of which around one quarter die in conflict settings and three-quarter die in non-conflict settings, while many more are injured every year.<sup>19</sup> Approaches to regulate arms need to be brought in line with the magnitude of the phenomena. Joint initiatives between MPs and NGOs will lead to a more comprehensive approach to reduce human suffering and human loss.

Each workshop dedicated one session to developing ideas for joint initiatives between MPs and NGOs which offered the opportunity to combine newly gained insights with their professional expertise. It was unanimously emphasized that joint initiatives between MPs and NGOs are crucial. Participants stressed the identification of problems and solutions, the design of specific activities in local communities and leadership in the implementation of these activities should emanate from local communities themselves. Implementing and planning should be a flexible combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches.<sup>20</sup> The participants also discussed the specific roles and responsibilities of MPs and NGOs while designing and implementing small arms control activities. The main role for the parliamentarians lies in three key functions, namely: legislative, over-sight, and awareness-raising. Furthermore, MPs can advocate for resource mobilization and allocation. The main role for NGOs lies in: i) providing national, regional and international expertise, ii) providing critical and constructive opinion, and iii) conducting research and field-based analysis.

In addition, MPs and NGOs have a complementary role in drafting bills, promoting dialogue initiatives, and in shadowing reports and budgets.<sup>21</sup> Due to their complementary role, joint initiatives constitute an effective way toward the realization of the common objective to combat and prevent the illicit SALW trade and promote SALW control. Joint initiatives diminish communication gaps between national governments and society and increase the likelihood of successful implementation of activities.

### **Recommended joint NGO-MP Initiatives:**

- Develop awareness campaigns to provide knowledge
- Create relevant data by conducting research
- Provide space for dialogue and discussion
- Hold governments accountable for existing commitments
- Build capacity and resources
- Form a Working Committee or a National Commission
- Create Gun Free Zones (GFZs)
- Advocate for gender mainstreaming on all levels

<sup>19</sup> IPPNW: [Global Trade in Small Arms: "Health effects and interventions"](#)

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/MOSAIC-04.10-2016EV1.0.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> Parliamentary Forum on SALW

## 2.6 Implemented NGO Initiatives

### 2.6.1 HIGHLIGHTS

#### Important Notes to remember:

Initiatives can be undertaken in various forms, depending on the given environment and situation. Approaches should be contextualized, and the most effective tools should be chosen.

Building a network of different actors / stakeholders can be highly effective. Different actors can complement each other in their roles and engage in joint activities.

It is an important responsibility of NGOs to conduct research and to raise awareness and create capacities amongst civilians. This allows for well-informed discussions between the NGOs and the Government.

Since the completion of the sub-regional workshops participating NGOs have carried out the following activities based on their increased capacity:

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#### Letters:

*to MPs have been sent, highlighting the impacts of gun violence*

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#### Project:

*guided by the WPS Agenda “Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities” has been implemented*

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#### Network Building and Collaboration:

*between key actors who work in related areas*

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#### Advocacy:

*efforts e.g. focusing on Gender Mainstreaming in SSR; and for the achievement of the SDGs through nonviolence have been carried out*

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#### Awareness Raising:

*e.g. Peace and Disarmament Education initiatives.*

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#### Creative Activities:

*27 Interactive street theatres and folk song shows have been conducted incl. follow-up survey*

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#### Workshops:

*e.g. on the topic “Peace, Disarmament and Gender Equality” have been implemented*

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#### Poem Competition:

*with the theme “Rise up for Humanity: Control the guns” has been undertaken*

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#### Organization of Meetings:

*for local women leaders to increase communication, exchange and to provide knowledge have been conducted*

## **2.6.2 KEY INSIGHTS**

Non-governmental Organizations which participated in the three sub-regional workshops on “Gun Violence and Illicit Small Arms Trafficking from a Gender Perspective” implemented a variety of activities, the complete list can be found in Annex 3. These activities were developed making use of examples given during the workshop or ongoing activities were enhanced by their increased capacity and inspiration gained from the workshops. For instance, some NGOs were involved in writing letters to MPs to highlight the impacts of gun violence and the importance of the adoption and implementation of international SALW control agreements and instruments as part of their advocacy efforts. The organization “Women for Peace and Democracy from Nepal” organized a poem competition on the theme “Rise up for Humanity: Control the guns” in collaboration with IANSA. The competition contributed to the creation of awareness on illicit use of SALW and its impact on people, society and the nation.



A variety of workshops have been conducted. The INSAN Foundation Trust (IFT) from Pakistan conducted workshops focused on the role of university students in raising awareness and providing knowledge on SALW control, as well as on peace and democracy topics. The Prajnya Trust, an NGO from India, conducted a workshop on “Peace, Disarmament and Gender Equality”<sup>22</sup>, focused on small arms and gender, as well as broader security issues. This event was attended not only by women organizations but also men who were particularly trained on specific security topics.

Additionally, some NGOs organized meetings for women leaders with the objective to promote dialogue on the topic of gun control from a gender perspective. For instance, Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation, an NGO from Pakistan, organized meetings with women leaders that resulted in the development of action plans to sensitize communities on gun violence and illicit small arms trafficking from a gender perspective.



The Association of War Affected Women from Sri Lanka implemented an island wide advocacy campaign on “Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through Non-Violence” where they used different types of outreach tools, like books for school children, short documentaries and printed caps and T-Shirts, resulting in increased awareness about non-violence within the communities. IFT is also implementing a project in cooperation with UNDP called “Young Women Leadership for Peace & Security” which trains 50 young women through a six-month mentorship program to contribute to increased capacities among women to take on qualified roles in the security sector. Within this programme, the young women will implement security related initiatives they developed themselves in and for their respective districts. Complementing its other activities, the organization also conducted research on “Militant Political Parties and Negotiating Political Space,” the results were disseminated in a national forum. In cooperation with UN Women, the Bangladesh Nari Protagi Sangha organization conducted a project on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda entitled “Empowered Women, Peaceful Community” which resulted in the formation of a platform of 21 women organizations from 21 different districts in Bangladesh, who are contributing to the development of the NAP on WPS by the government of Bangladesh.

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<sup>22</sup> [Prajnya Trust: Peace, Disarmament and Gender Equality](#)

### 3. Conclusions

Despite the variety of participant experiences with armed conflicts and gun violence in each country, each of the three sub-regional workshops revealed several commonalities. All sub-regional representatives reflected there were very similar gender norms and practices leading to imbalances of power and a differing impact of armed violence on women and men. It was acknowledged that men account for most victims injured by firearms while they also comprise the majority of perpetrators of firearm-related incidents. On the other hand, it was acknowledged women own only a minor share of firearms but are disproportionately victimized by their misuse. The unique and asymmetrical ways women are affected by SALW violence is an issue that requires greater visibility and cannot be adequately addressed in SALW control policy without the collection of gender- and sex-disaggregated data and the inclusion of women in the decision-making process.

Discussions helped participants gain a clearer understanding of the importance of gender mainstreaming in combating illicit small arms, as well as the gendered impacts of armed violence. The participants appreciated their newly gained knowledge and shared understanding of principles, norms and commitments stemming from the international agreements to control SALW, prevent gun violence and empower women to actively participate in decision-making processes. Building consensus among all stakeholders is the first step to pave the way for gender-sensitive approaches to ensure gender mainstreaming in the security sector and to contribute to greater SALW control.

The sub-regional workshops and the concluding seminar provided the opportunity for MPs and NGOs to engage in developing ideas for individual and joint endeavours in the future. These ideas comprised a variety of different approaches to addressing the problem of illicit SALW from a gender perspective, including advocacy for gender-responsive small arms control policies, addressing primary factors and challenges, as well as the integration of the gender perspective in post-conflict processes. It was determined all approaches to address the problem of illicit SALW must be based on: a) the collection and analysis of gender-related information; b) sharing the results with national governments, civil society groups and parliaments, and c) joint efforts to determine practical measures.

The participants of the project's events emphasized the necessity of improving communication and building networks on national and potentially sub-regional or regional levels. Considering the transnational character of illegal flows of arms in different sub-regions, coordinated regional efforts that would involve parliaments, governments and NGOs would complement national measures.

It was agreed by all participants, collective efforts between the legislative branch of government, represented by MPs, and civil society, represented by NGOs, are mutually complementary and reinforcing. These efforts are critical to mitigate and eradicate the negative impact of illicit trafficking and misuse of small arms. Cooperation between civil society and legislators would lead to producing initiatives aimed at addressing related challenges with adequate legislative support and mechanism for their implementation and parliamentary oversight.



## 4. Action Points and Recommendations

The ideas for joint NGO-MP initiatives were analysed during the projects concluding seminar to identify the most relevant ideas and most promising opportunities for all three sub-regions. Participants from all three sub-regions discussed the Actions Points and Recommendations and identified possible challenges of implementation as well as solutions and to overcome potential challenges.

<u>Action Point:</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
ENSURE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS AND ACTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Identify existing commitments for SALW control by your government (e.g. signed &amp; ratified international treaties, etc.)</li><li>○ Write letters to MPs reminding them of commitments</li><li>○ Raise public awareness on existing commitments</li><li>○ Hold your government accountable</li><li>○ Develop monitoring and evaluation systems / groups</li><li>○ Demand National Actions Plans on WPS &amp; SALW</li><li>○ Join National Coordination Agencies</li></ul>
<u>Potential challenges:</u>	<u>Opportunities to overcome challenges:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Political stability</li><li>- Insufficient law enforcement / Lack of regulatory infrastructure / Lack of willingness to implement existing international SALW instruments</li></ul>	<p>Collaborate with variety of stakeholders to create alliances to hold governments accountable</p> <p>Encourage the government from NGOs and through the opposition / Create petitions for the implementation of existing commitments / Establish “watch-groups” to monitor progress / Create public awareness about the lack of implementation</p>

<b>Action Point:</b>	<b>Recommendations:</b>
 <p><b>RAISE AWARENESS &amp; ADVOCATE</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Create awareness in the society about the gendered impacts and dimensions of SALW through effective and continuous engagement of community members, NGOs and political parties at the local and parliamentary levels.</li> <li>○ Organize education and information sharing on SALW at the grassroots level to achieve societal and political change.</li> <li>○ Develop mechanisms to raise awareness and educate on a national and local level</li> <li>○ Develop public awareness initiatives with a message and logo</li> <li>○ Develop concrete messaging with logo</li> <li>○ (e.g. <i>via social media, poster or radio campaigns</i>)</li> </ul>
<b>Potential challenges:</b>	<b>Opportunities to overcome challenges:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Lack of political will</li> <li>❖ Lack of access to information</li> <li>❖ The availability of data / documents / information in local languages</li> <li>❖ Lack of expertise (within the organization)</li> <li>❖ Reaching a wide audience</li> <li>❖ Geographical circumstances (lack of infrastructure in rural areas)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Request MPs to present topics and data in parliamentary government meetings</li> <li>Arrange round-table discussions; regular meetings / workshops; utilize information available online</li> <li>Create translations to make knowledge accessible for a larger audience</li> <li>Participate in free online courses; request workshops and trainings; Training of Trainers (ToT); use multiplier effect</li> <li>Use social media; conduct creative activities and events; use existing communication and campaign tools; use free online advocacy tools; create safe spaces to talk; build coalitions and networks</li> <li>Use radio channels and other local means of communication</li> </ul>

<u>Action Point:</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
GATHER DATA & GENERATE KNOWLEDGE / RESOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Conduct country-specific surveys <i>(to develop statistics on gun violence and illicit weapons)</i></li> <li>○ Analyze existing data</li> <li>○ Collect data from stakeholder discussions</li> <li>○ Review and analyze existing legislation to identify potential gaps and close them</li> <li>○ Develop a local and/or regional data bank for SALW</li> <li>○ Map the location of legal and illegal SALW</li> <li>○ Create capacity and resources by educating yourself and others (e.g. online information, online trainings, workshops you can participate in, contact experts, conduct research etc.)</li> </ul>
<u>Potential challenges:</u>	<u>Opportunities to overcome challenges:</u>
❖ Access to information	Request help from the parliament to retrieve information; make use of national legislation which supports a citizens' right to information; create petitions for data
❖ Trust building issue with research respondents	Engage researchers who are close to the target group; request assistance from community leaders and other local trust figures; build relationships
❖ To collect gender and age disaggregated data on a countrywide scale	Advocate for the government to collect country relevant data
❖ Lack of human resources	Generate free (online) volunteers; join efforts between multiple NGOs; create fundraising campaigns to hire staff for research

<u>Action Point:</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
 <b>ENHANCE COMMUNICATION &amp; NETWORKING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Create space for dialogue between MPs and NGOs</li> <li>○ Create a forum for all stakeholders to discuss the impact of guns and SALW violence on families, especially women.</li> <li>○ Form roundtable discussions (e.g. with MPs and international Experts)</li> <li>○ Involve civil society in discussions (e.g. in open events/forums or through social media)</li> <li>○ Form platforms for people to work on gun control (e.g. create a working committee, NGO alliances, network of supporters and regular meetings with stakeholders)</li> </ul>
<b>Potential challenges:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Limited network of people with knowledge on related topics</li> <li>❖ Reaching out to the grassroot level</li> <li>❖ Communicating with and raising issues to the attention of the Government</li> <li>❖ Lack of infrastructure</li> </ul>	<b>Opportunities to overcome challenges:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educate interested people, conduct regular meetings with educational opportunities</li> <li>Conduct regular local level community meetings / create a grassroot level network and find local ways of communication (letters/emails/major etc.) to keep members informed</li> <li>Request support and advise from MPs</li> <li>Discover possibilities of online networks and regular online meetings</li> </ul>

## Annexes

### **Annex 1: Key documents and Information**

#### **1.1 UN Programme of Action on SALW and its International Tracing Instrument**

The UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA), to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons, is a globally agreed framework, adopted by all UN Member States in 2001, under which governments agreed to improve national small arms laws, import/export controls, and stockpile management and to engage in cooperation and assistance.<sup>23</sup> In 2005, they also adopted the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)<sup>24</sup>, which requires States to ensure weapons are properly marked and records are kept. Moreover, it provides a framework for cooperation in weapons tracing fulfilling one of the commitments governments made in the Programme of Action. Improving weapons tracing is now part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UN PoA on SALW envisages the convening of Biennial Meetings of States “to consider the national, regional and global implementation of the Programme of Action.”<sup>25</sup>

Since the PoA was adopted in 2001, the UN has worked to support the implementation of the PoA at national, regional, and international levels. It has hosted three Review Conferences<sup>26</sup>, six Biennial Meetings of States (the 7<sup>th</sup> Biennial Meeting of States is planned for 2020<sup>27</sup>) and two meetings of Government Experts.

It is important to note that in the PoA preamble, States express grave concern over the devastating consequences of the illicit trade in small arms for, inter alia, women. In the outcome document of the Third Review Conference of States on the PoA (A/CONF.192/2018/RC/3) held in June 2018, States agreed to promote the full participation and representation of women in mechanisms relating to the implementation of the PoA; take account of the differing impacts of the illicit trade in SALW on women, men, girls and boys in policy and programme designs; ensure coordination between national authorities responsible for the implementation of the PoA and the WPS agenda; and encourage the collection of data disaggregated by gender.<sup>28</sup>

Reporting to the PoA is an integral part of its implementation. National reports to the PoA are essential practical tools aimed to assess progress in achieving the Programme’s goals. The information gathered from the reports reinforces the need for coordinated action among the various government agencies tackling these problems. Guidance for Member States in order to prepare national reports can be found on the [UN PoA website, National Reporting](#).<sup>29</sup>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/salw/programme-of-action/>

<sup>24</sup> [http://www.poa-iss.org/RevCon2/Documents/Documents/ITI\\_English.pdf](http://www.poa-iss.org/RevCon2/Documents/Documents/ITI_English.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.un.org/disarmament/bms6/>

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/revcon3/>

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.un.org/disarmament/events/seventh-biennial-meeting-of-states-on-the-programme-of-action/>

<sup>28</sup> [https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/CONF.192/2018/RC/3&referer=/english/&Lang=E](https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/CONF.192/2018/RC/3&referer=/english/&Lang=E)

<sup>29</sup> <https://poa.un-arm.org/login/>

## 1.2 Arms Trade Treaty

The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) was adopted in 2013 by the General Assembly. Before its adoption, there was no global set of rules governing the trade in conventional weapons. Since the ATT was adopted and entered into force in 2014, the UN has hosted four conferences of State Parties. Through the ATT, States have agreed on robust international standards to help guide governments in deciding whether to authorize arms transfers. It provides cooperation and assistance to help countries develop adequate regulatory systems, and safe weapons stockpiles. The ATT covers all conventional weapons: from small arms to battle tanks, combat aircraft and warships. It includes ammunition and their parts & components.<sup>30</sup> With the establishment of common standards, the ATT seeks to reduce the illicit arms trade and human suffering caused by illegal and irresponsible arms transfers. It further seeks to improve regional security and stability as well as to promote accountability and transparency by state parties concerning transfers of conventional arms.

The Arms Trade Treaty matters to a broad cross-section of countries. The successful conclusion of the negotiating process on 2 April 2013 was just the first step. The humanitarian and security potential of this Treaty will only be realized when countries at all points in the supply-chain, both major arms producing States and developing countries alike, join and implement the Treaty. The Treaty's impact will be measured by how it is implemented on the ground. The political will of States to ensure the Treaty's robust implementation will need to be maintained.<sup>31</sup>

The ATT includes a legally binding provision related to gender-based violence (GBV) (article 7(4)). The risk of GBV thus forms an essential criterion in the export assessment that must precede the authorization of any export by States Parties of conventional weapons, ammunition and munitions, and parts and components within the scope of the ATT.<sup>32</sup>

A step-by-step guidance for government officials how to accede to the ATT, can be found [here](#).<sup>33</sup>

The Arms Trade Treaty Reporting Template is a practical template to be used by State Parties when preparing their annual report in accordance with the Treaty's Article 13(3), and can be found [here](#).<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> <https://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/arms-trade-treaty/>

<sup>31</sup> <https://legal.un.org/avl/ha/att/att.html>

<sup>32</sup> <https://unoda-web.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/English7.pdf>

<sup>33</sup> [https://unoda-web.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/assets/ATT/docs/ATT\\_info\\_kit.pdf](https://unoda-web.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/assets/ATT/docs/ATT_info_kit.pdf)

<sup>34</sup> [https://thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/Annual\\_Reportng\\_Template\\_English/Annual\\_Reportng\\_Template\\_English.pdf?templateId=117869](https://thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/Annual_Reportng_Template_English/Annual_Reportng_Template_English.pdf?templateId=117869)

## **1.3 Securing our Common Future – An Agenda for Disarmament**

### **What the Disarmament Agenda is about**

The Disarmament Agenda is divided into four pillars:

- 1) Disarmament to save humanity;
- 2) Disarmament that saves lives;
- 3) Disarmament for future generations;
- 4) Strengthening partnerships for disarmament<sup>35</sup>

### **Brief introduction of the 4 pillars:**<sup>36</sup>

#### I.     “Disarmament to save humanity”

All States must work together to achieve concrete and irreversible steps to prepare for a world free of nuclear weapons. With respect to other weapons of mass destruction, the Security Council must act to ensure the respect for norms against chemical weapons. We must continue to strengthen our institutions to prevent any use of biological weapons. We must also prevent the emergence of new and destabilizing strategic weapons, including in outer space, for the sake of international stability.

#### II.    “Disarmament that saves lives”

International approaches to regulate arms need to be brought in line with the magnitude of these problems and integrated into broader work for prevention and sustainable development. This includes action at the country level to end the illicit trade in small arms and their ammunition. It also includes building a deeper institutional understanding on the impact of arms on conflict management, ensuring the security and physical protection of excessive and poorly maintained stockpiles and fostering regional dialogue to reduce military spending to build confidence.

#### III.   “Disarmament for future generations”

We need to remain vigilant regarding new and emerging weapon technologies. New measures are necessary to ensure that humans always maintain control over the use of force. We must foster a culture of accountability and adherence to norms, rules and principles for responsible behaviour in cyberspace. Raising awareness and convening dialogue on the implications of emerging weapon technologies, encouraging responsible innovation. We must take steps to encourage responsible innovation by industry, engineers and scientists.

#### IV.    “Strengthening partnerships for disarmament”

Greater efforts are needed to achieve equal, full and effective participation of women in all decision-making processes related to disarmament. More education and training opportunities should be established, in order to empower young people to be a force for change and disarmament. Finally, there must be better engagement and integration of experts, industry and civil society representatives into United Nations efforts for disarmament.

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<sup>35</sup> <https://www.un.org/disarmament/sg-agenda/en/>

<sup>36</sup> <https://unoda-web.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Disarmament-Agenda-Fact-Sheet-Jan2020.pdf>

## **1.4 Security Council Resolutions**

### **Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Security Council Resolutions**

There is wide recognition that the equal, full and effective participation of both men and women is vital to the maintenance of international peace and security. Since the adoption of Security Council resolution (SCR) 1325 (2000) and the women, peace and security (WPS) agenda, the world has witnessed an outpouring of efforts to engage women as agents of change in disarmament and arms control processes. This positive trend has been advanced by involving women directly affected by armed violence as well as initiating women-led policy initiatives.

In response to persistent pressure from civil society, the United Nations (UN) Security Council has adopted nine resolutions on “Women, Peace and Security”. These resolutions are: 1325 (2000); 1820 (2009); 1888 (2009); 1889 (2010); 1960 (2011); 2106 (2013); 2122 (2013); 2242 (2015), and 2467 (2019). These nine resolutions make up the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. They guide work to promote gender equality and strengthen women’s participation, protection and rights across the conflict cycle, from conflict prevention through post-conflict reconstruction.

UNSCR 1325 is much more than a number or a resolution it is a historic watershed political framework that shows how women, and a gender perspective, are relevant to negotiating peace agreements, planning refugee camps and peacekeeping operations as well as reconstructing war-torn societies for sustainable peace.

<b>Resolution</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Info</b>
S/RES/1325	2000	<p>Often identified as the cornerstone of the Women, Peace and Security agenda at the United Nations.</p> <p>First time the Security Council addressed the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women;</p> <p>Recognizes the under-valued and under-utilized contributions women make to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding;</p> <p>Stresses the importance of women's equal and full participation as active agents in peace and security</p> <p>Endorses the role of women in international peace and security, especially in decision-making and peace processes</p>
S/RES/1327	2000	This resolution emphasized the importance of the Secretary-General in conflict prevention and reaffirmed the role of women in conflict prevention and resolution and peacebuilding. The Council also agreed to strengthen the system of consultations with TCCs through the holding of private meetings with them and stated a possibility to consider using the Military Staff Committee as one of the means of enhancing UN peacekeeping capacity.
S/RES/1366	2001	This resolution addressed the issue of DDR in UN peacekeeping and peacebuilding mandates and stated that preventing armed conflict was a major part of the Council's work.

S/RES/1408	2002	The Council encouraged civil society initiatives in the region, including those of the Mano River Union Women's Peace Network, to continue their contribution towards regional peace.
S/RES/1820	2008	<p>Recognizes sexual violence as a weapon and tactic of war; and recognizes that widespread and systematic sexual violence is a threat to international security</p> <p>Notes that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide;</p> <p>Calls for training of troops on preventing and responding to sexual violence;</p> <p>Calls for more deployment of women in peace operations.</p> <p>Addressed sexual violence as a tactic of conflict, prohibited amnesty for sexual violence and called on the UN to develop peacekeeping tactics and mediation methods to address sexual violence</p>
S/RES/1888	2009	<p>Reiterates that sexual violence exacerbates armed conflict and impedes international peace and security;</p> <p>Calls for leadership to address conflict-related sexual violence;</p> <p>Calls for deployment of Team of Experts where cases of sexual violence occur.</p> <p>*Resolutions 1888 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013): assigned leadership, built judicial response and reporting mechanisms, provided accountability architecture, linked sexual violence in conflict agenda and inclusive mediation commitments.</p>
S/RES/1889	2009	<p>Focuses on post-conflict peacebuilding and on women's participation in all stages of peace processes;</p> <p>Calls for the development of indicators to measure the implementation of UNSCR1325 (2000).</p>
S/RES/1960	2010	<p>Reiterates the call for an end to sexual violence in armed conflict;</p> <p>Sets up “naming and shaming” listing mechanism, sending a direct political message that there are consequences for sexual violence including: listing in Secretary-General's annual reports, referrals to UN Sanctions Committees and to the ICC, international condemnation, and reparations.</p> <p>*Resolutions 1888 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013): assigned leadership, built judicial response and reporting mechanisms, provided accountability architecture, linked sexual violence in conflict agenda and inclusive mediation commitments.</p>
S/RES/2106	2013	<p>Explicitly affirms an “integrated approach” to sustainable peace;</p> <p>Sets out concrete methods for combating women's participation deficit;</p>

		<p>Recognizes the need to address root causes of armed conflict and security risks faced by women;</p> <p>Calls for the provision of multisectoral services to women affected by conflict;</p> <p>Links disarmament and gender equality by mentioning ATT twice.</p> <p>Focuses on operationalizing current obligations rather than on creating new structures/initiatives;</p> <p>Includes language on women's participation in combating sexual violence;</p> <p>Supports recourse to avenues of justice.</p> <p>*Resolutions 1888 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013): assigned leadership, built judicial response and reporting mechanisms, provided accountability architecture, linked sexual violence in conflict agenda and inclusive mediation commitments.</p>
S/RES/2122	2013	<p>First comprehensive resolution since 1325, emphasized improved quality and regularity of WPS reporting to the Council by the SG and SRSGs</p> <p>Explicitly affirms an “integrated approach” to sustainable peace;</p> <p>Sets out concrete methods for combating women's participation deficit;</p> <p>Recognizes the need to address root causes of armed conflict and security risks faced by women;</p> <p>Calls for the provision of multisectoral services to women affected by conflict;</p> <p>Links disarmament and gender equality by mentioning ATT twice.</p>
S/RES/2220	2015	<p>Stresses the importance of women's full and effective participation in all efforts related to countering the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, in line with resolution 1325 (2000).</p>
S/RES/2242	2015	<p>Explicitly affirms an “integrated approach” to sustainable peace;</p> <p>Encourages the empowerment of women to participate in the design and implementation of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons.</p> <p>Encourages assessment of strategies and resources in regards to the implementation of the WPS Agenda;</p> <p>Highlights the importance of collaboration with civil society;</p> <p>Calls for increased funding for gender-responsive training, analysis and programs;</p> <p>Urges gender as a cross-cutting issue within the CVE/CT Agendas;</p> <p>Recognizes the importance of integrating WPS across all country situations.</p>

		Incorporated some recommendations of the Global Study on 1325 implementation and linked women's involvement in efforts to prevent and resolve conflict to the sustainability and effectiveness of those efforts.
S/RES/2272	2016	Addressed sexual exploitation and abuse in peacekeeping operations.
S/RES/2331	2016	First-ever resolution on human trafficking, which condemned the phenomenon and stressed how human trafficking can exacerbate conflict and foster insecurity.
S/RES/2467	2019	<p>UNSCR 2467 (2019) recognizes that sexual violence in conflict occurs on a continuum of violence against women and girls;</p> <p>Recognizes national ownership and responsibility in addressing root causes of sexual violence, and names structural gender inequality and discrimination as a root cause;</p> <p>Recognizes the need for a survivor-centered approach; it further encourages Member States to ensure that prevention and response are non-discriminatory and specific, and respect the rights and prioritize the needs of survivors, including vulnerable or targeted groups;</p> <p>Affirms that services should include provisions for women with children born as a result of sexual violence in conflict as well as men and boys, and urges Member States to strengthen policies that offer appropriate responses and challenge cultural assumptions about male invulnerability;</p> <p>Urges Member States to strengthen access to justice for victims including via reparations and strengthened criminal law, including removing procedural impediments to justice.</p>

List of sources:

<https://www.peacewomen.org/why-WPS/solutions/resolutions>

[https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un\\_documents\\_type/security-council-resolutions/?ctype=Women%2C%20Peace%20and%20Security&cbytype=women-peace-and-security](https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un_documents_type/security-council-resolutions/?ctype=Women%2C%20Peace%20and%20Security&cbytype=women-peace-and-security)  
<https://s3.amazonaws.com/unoda-web/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Gender-Fact-Sheet-July2019.pdf>

## 1.5 General Assembly Resolutions

### WPS General Assembly Resolutions and Documents

<b>Resolution</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Info</b>
A/RES/48/104	1994	<p>The General Assembly Declaration on the elimination of violence against women.</p> <p>The UN Declaration (RES/48/104) on the Elimination of Violence against Women puts the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) into concrete terms and defines violence against women as any act of GBV that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to the women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.</p>
A/49/587	1994	The report on the improvement of the status of women in the secretariat.
A/CONF.177/20/Rev.1	1995	The report of the fourth world conference on women.
A/55/341	2000	The report on the implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century."
A/60/19	2006	The report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group at the 2006 substantive session and included reference to the need for DPKO to derive comprehensive peace building strategies and operational planning on SSR and engage in a process of joint policy-making on SSR best practices.
A/61/122/Add.1	2006	<p>The Secretary-General's in-depth study on all forms of violence against women.</p> <p>The study provides a statistical overview on all forms of violence against women; The causes of violence against women; The medium and long-term consequences of violence against women; The health, social and economic costs of violence against women; and Best practice examples for combating and eliminating violence against women. The study will also propose action-oriented recommendations, including on effective remedies and prevention and rehabilitation measures.</p>
A/61/318	2006	The report on the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system.

A/RES/62/134	2007	A General Assembly resolution on the elimination of rape and other forms of sexual violence in all their manifestations, including in conflict and related situations.
A/63/364	2008	On the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system.
A/RES/63/311	2009	On system-wide UN coherence containing a decision to establish a new gender entity combining four existing UN entities into one—UN Women.
A/RES/64/289	2010	<p>The General Assembly resolution that established UN Women.</p> <p>According to UN General Assembly resolution 64/289, which established UN Women, the organization is governed by a multi-tiered intergovernmental governance structure as follows:</p> <p>“(a) ... the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women shall constitute the multi-tiered intergovernmental governance structure for the normative support functions and shall provide normative policy guidance to the Entity;</p> <p>“(b) ... the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Board of the Entity shall constitute the multi-tiered intergovernmental governance structure for the operational activities and shall provide operational policy guidance to the Entity.”</p>
A/70/729	2016	<p>The report of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse</p> <p>Provides data on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse in the United Nations system for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015 and information on measures being taken to strengthen the Organization’s response to sexual exploitation and abuse in the areas of prevention, enforcement and remedial action.</p>

List of sources: [https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un\\_documents\\_type/general-assembly-documents/?ctype=Women%2C%20Peace%20and%20Security&cbtype=women-peace-and-security](https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un_documents_type/general-assembly-documents/?ctype=Women%2C%20Peace%20and%20Security&cbtype=women-peace-and-security)  
<https://www.genderingermanydevelopment.net/violence-against-women-and-girls.html>

## 1.6 Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium<sup>37</sup>

MOSAIC is a set of voluntary, practical guidance notes that each combine the best small-arms expertise in succinct, operational advice. MOSAIC is the result of a decade of coordinated work within the UN system. MOSAIC modules are used in well over half of Member States, assisting authorities around the world to improve their small-arms control measures.

### **What is MOSAIC? <sup>38</sup>**

MOSAIC translates into practice the objectives of key global agreements aiming to prevent the illicit trade, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, including:

- the Programme of Action on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons
- the International Tracing Instrument
- the Firearms Protocol supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- the Arms Trade Treaty.

MOSAIC modules are based on good practices, codes of conduct and standard operating procedures that have been developed at (sub-)regional levels. They are based on the very best technical advice from experts around the world. The MOSAIC compendium includes modules ranging from how to establish a national small-arms commission or set up a national SALW action plan, to modules on stockpile management, gender, or weapons marking. MOSAIC also supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 16 to promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies and its indicator 16.4 that includes a significant reduction in illicit arms flows. MOSAIC is a completely voluntary toolkit.

**MOSAIC "...contributes directly to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals."**

António Guterres  
United Nations Secretary-General

### **Who developed MOSAIC?**

Governments often call upon the UN system to provide advice and support on issues related to small arms and light weapons control — including on legislative, programmatic and operational matters. UN agencies decided the best way to ensure that the United Nations as a whole could consistently deliver high-quality advice and support in response to such requests was to develop international guidance on small arms and light weapons control similar to the standards the UN developed in the areas of mine action (International Mine Action Standards – IMAS); disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (Integrated DDR Standards – IDDRS); and ammunition (International Ammunition Technical Guidelines – IATG).

The MOSAIC Compendium is the result of a decade of coordinated work within the UN system, involving 24 partner entities with expertise ranging from development and weapons management to gender and public health. An external expert reference group of over 300 specialists, from NGOs to industry, completed the sturdy process of establishing each module.

### **Who can use MOSAIC?**

MOSAIC can be used by any government or organization. Properly basing small-arms control endeavours on MOSAIC modules, reduces the risk of weapons falling into the hands of criminals, armed groups, terrorists and others who would misuse them.

<sup>37</sup> <https://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/mosaic/>

<sup>38</sup> <https://s3.amazonaws.com/unoda-web/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/MOSAIC-Factsheet.pdf>

## **1.7 Knowledge and data resources for advocacy and awareness raising**

### **UN PoA:**

[www.un.org/disarmament/salw/programme-of-action](https://www.un.org/disarmament/salw/programme-of-action)

PoA Country profiles: <https://smallarms.un-arm.org/>

PoA process info: <https://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/salw/programme-of-action/>

Country reports: <https://smallarms.un-arm.org/national-reports>

### **ATT:**

<https://thearmstradetreaty.org/>

[https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/arms\\_trade\\_treaty](https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/arms_trade_treaty)

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/arms-trade-treaty/>

### **WPS:**

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-peace-security>

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/promoting-women-peace-and-security>

<https://www.peacewomen.org/SCR-1325>

<https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/>

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2006/1/cedaw-and-security-council-resolution-1325-a-quick-guide>

### **Others:**

World Bank: Little Book on Gender

[https://databank.worldbank.org/widgets/reportwidget.html?Report\\_Name=The-Little-Data-Book-on-Gender-Online-Tables&Id=f3945d0c](https://databank.worldbank.org/widgets/reportwidget.html?Report_Name=The-Little-Data-Book-on-Gender-Online-Tables&Id=f3945d0c)

Gender Equality in Asia and South Pacific

[https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2019/11/ap\\_ge-beijing25\\_infographics\\_a4-2sided-fa-s.pdf?la=en&vs=3455](https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2019/11/ap_ge-beijing25_infographics_a4-2sided-fa-s.pdf?la=en&vs=3455)

### **SDG INDICATORS**

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>

World Bank Gender Data Portal

<http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/indicators>

UNODC Global Study on Homicide

[https://dataunodc.un.org/GSH\\_app](https://dataunodc.un.org/GSH_app)

Global Status on Violence Prevention Report

[https://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/status\\_report/2014/report/report/en/](https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/status_report/2014/report/report/en/)

[https://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/status\\_report/2014/country\\_profiles/en/](https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/status_report/2014/country_profiles/en/)

UN Women Global database on VAW

<https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/asia/timor-leste>

### **Websites of Key Actors:**

<https://www.un.org/disarmament>

<http://unrcpd.org/>

<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/>

<https://parliamentaryforum.org/>

<https://www.iansa.org/>

<https://www.gunpolicy.org/>

<https://www.armedviolencedreduction.org/>

## Annex 2: Potential Joint Initiative Ideas - detailed<sup>39</sup>

Ideas from:

### SOUTHEAST ASIA



#### Cambodia & Thailand

- Build capacity within our own Gender and Development Network;
- Conduct a survey of crime cases caused by gun violence and SALW;
- Create space for dialogue between NGOs and MPs; and
- Hold a consultative workshop with related ministries and MPs.



#### Indonesia & Timor Leste

- Create Gun free zones, both in conflict and peaceful areas;
- Ensure the ATT is signed and ratified;
- Campaigns for SALW control: 16 days ending violence against women; Orange Day; networking on at the ASEAN level;
- Policy advocacy for integration of gender perspectives in laws & regulations; and
- Social media campaigns.

#### Myanmar



- Form working committee of NGOs, MPs and other stakeholders;
- Hold monthly ad-hoc meeting (on SALW and GBV);
- Conduct advocacy, lobbying, t-shirt campaign ;
- Meet with legislators and Parliament ;
- Collects grassroots information & share in monthly meetings to analyze the situation; and
- Roundtable discussion with MPs and international resource person.

#### Philippines



- Create a forum for all stakeholders to discuss the impact of guns and SALW violence on families, and especially women and girls;
- Review existing legislation in light of the ATT and other SALW control instruments to analyze legislations in support of those instruments and gaps; and
- To follow-up on the status report on the implementation of the NAP on WPS where one indicator is on SALW.

<sup>39</sup> Participants have been grouped during the workshop and developed those ideas for potential joint NGO-MP initiatives, which they shared and discussed with the other stakeholders and Experts

### Afghanistan



- Conduct a nation-wide survey to find statistics of gun violence and illicit weapons, and launch a survey report (during global week of Action Against Gun Violence);
- Regional coordination and networking; and
- Hold consultation meetings and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with relevant government entities, MPs, NGOs, community leaders, youth & elders.

### Bangladesh



- Establish a national Platform/Commission for coordination purposes;
- Include political forces, student wings and trade unions in advocacy campaigns;
- Develop a campaign to educate and raise awareness on local & national levels; and
- Include Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA).

### India



- Identify MPs who are more publically approachable;
- Discover the possibility of establishing a National Commission on SALW; and
- Develop more insights on how to include youth and local groups into the issue and how to work collaboratively.

### Nepal



- Promote joint dialogues on ATT at a national and provincial level;
- Develop and submit a PoA report from a gender perspective;
- Mapping of the location of SALW (legal & illegal);
- Develop and establish a database system; and
- Form a high-level committee and a separate monitoring group to report to them.

### Pakistan



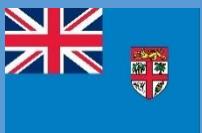
- Reduce the demand of SALW;
- Bring this issue into the SAARC agenda; and
- Approach women caucus within the Parliament and Senate.

### Sri Lanka



- Establish National Commission against the proliferation of illicit Small Arms;
- Conduct awareness protests and campaigns against SALW;
- Create regional and inter-regional alliances in combatting SALW;
- Use existing international instruments to promote the control of SALW; and
- Build capacity and resources for advocacy.

### Fiji



- Conduct research and provide information to Parliamentarians;
- Establish joint consultations between MPs and NGOs;
- Raise awareness on the (gendered) effects of small arms;
- Demand the allocation of a national budget for gun control;
- Request MPs to join the awareness initiatives, to draw more public attention; and
- Create a network of stakeholders.

### Papua New Guinea



- Contact Parliamentarians and have individual conversations and invite them to meetings, celebrations and other events;
- Build collaborations with key institutions;
- Develop a baseline survey on SALW;
- Raise nation wide awareness campaigns (using the radio, billboards, tv, etc.); and
- Start creating GFZs on a local level (in villages, schools, markets etc.).

### Samoa



- Advocate for more female Parliamentarians;
- Conduct a awareness campaign and request the support of Parliamentarians;
- Conduct research and gather information on existing commitments on the part of the government; and
- Provide a space to bring relevant stakeholders together (e.g. police, border control, NGOs, MPs, etc.) and discuss relevant changes to legislation in order to fulfill exisitng commitments.

### Solomon Island



- Contact related Ministries and request a meeting;
- Prepare a position paper and arrange a meeting with the police commissioner to discuss this;
- Raise awareness on gun control and the importance of saving lives through the commitment to international gun control instruments; and
- Raise the question publically if Solomon Islands should entirely be an GFZ.

### Vanuatu



- Raise public awareness on SALW through joint efforts of MPs and NGOs (include other relevant stakeholders, like police and public relations offers);
- Conduct a workshop to raise awareness, educate participants and build capacity;
- Develop an awareness campaign using radio and TV and by visiting villages and small communities together with the police and talking to the people personally;
- Demand the establishment of officially declared GFZs; and
- Contact the relevant government entities on the progress of the ATT and PoA.

### Annex 3: List of Implemented activities after WPS workshops:

Name of NGO	Implemented Activities
<b>Afghan Women's Network</b> Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising</li> <li>• Advocacy efforts</li> </ul>
<b>Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha (BNPS)</b> Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project “<i>Countering Religious Extremism in Bangladesh</i>” (funded by UNDEF): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ 27 interactive street theatre and folk song shows (including instant survey) which reflected that people the content of the lyrics &amp; dialogues of theatre positively)</li> <li>◦ 18 Workshops on <i>Preventing Violent Extremism</i> organized with the members of Community Forum at Dhaka, Netrakona and Chattogram districts in June to July 2019. In total 360 community members participated in the workshops.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Project: "<i>Empowered Women, Peaceful Community</i>" on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda (funded by UN Women): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ 31 consultations along with BNPS-formed platform of 21 women organizations from 21 districts of Bangladesh for contributing the NAP on WPS by Bangladesh government.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Attended the Peace and Disarmament Education Baseline Assessment Discussions conducted by UNRCPD</li> </ul>
<b>Steps Towards Development (Steps)</b> Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified the lack of awareness with their student group</li> </ul>
<b>The Prajnya Trust</b> India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop on <a href="#"><u>“Peace, Disarmament and Gender Equality”</u></a> 5<sup>th</sup> December 2018</li> <li>• 16 days campaign against Gender Violence</li> <li>• Peace and Disarmament Education Initiatives</li> </ul>
<b>Asian Muslim Action Network Indonesia</b> Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started to work for engendering a Security Sector Reform (SSR) in Indonesia with focus on Gender Mainstreaming (addressing multiple security sector institutions e.g. armed forces, police and national parliaments)</li> <li>• Built a cooperation with the National Commission on Violence against women (KOMNAS Perempuan)</li> <li>• Initiated collaborations between NGOs and the Government to work on gender mainstreaming in preventing/countering violent extremism (P/CVE) in Indonesia through a Working Group on Women and P/CVAE (WGWC), where 24 organizations and institutions, from NGO to government work on 3 pillars (1) Women peace and security; (2) Protection and Prevention; and (3) Participation.</li> </ul>
<b>Alliance for Gender Inclusion in the Peace Process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raised awareness on UNSCR 1325 / WPS</li> </ul>

Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly event on Violence Against Women on 25 November</li> <li>• Advocated for MPs to amend the 2008 Myanmar Constitution</li> </ul>
<b>Women for Peace and Democracy Nepal</b> Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poem competition with the theme “Rise up for Humanity: control the guns” on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2019 (in collaboration with IANSA)</li> <li>• (<a href="#">click here to see the online gallery</a>)</li> </ul>
<b>Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation (AF)</b> Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocated to stop gun violence against women and illicit arms trafficking in Pakistan (especially during the 2018 elections)</li> <li>• Wrote letters to MPs, highlighting the impacts of gun violence, especially regarding the use of guns in the name of culture, as well as violence against women</li> <li>• Organized 4 women leader meetings at AF in regional and district offices</li> <li>• The women leader groups created action plans to sensitization communities on gun violence and illicit small arms trafficking from a gender perspective</li> </ul>
<b>INSAN Foundation Trust (IFT)</b> Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshops with university students (male and female) from four districts of Punjab, on peace and democracy → 125 students were trained in 2 months in five 5-day residential workshops incl. a session on SALW Control</li> <li>• IFT is implementing with UNDP a project “Young Women Leadership for Peace &amp; Security”, which engaged 50 women from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Sindh on Peace &amp; Security currently involved in a 6-month mentorship program. These women designed their own initiatives, also related to SALW control, that will be implemented in their respective districts during the next six months.</li> <li>• A research on “Militant Political Parties and Negotiating Political Space” was conducted and disseminated it in a national forum on 11<sup>th</sup> March.</li> </ul>
<b>PILIPINA</b> Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participated in a team which developed a Policy Paper on Gender Impact on Preventing Violent Extremism</li> <li>• Have been involved on issues related to Women, Peace and Security and in the peace process particularly in the autonomous region of Muslim Mindanao</li> <li>• Generally focused on their involvement in the WPS agenda and the peace process</li> <li>• Capacity building and increasing women’s leadership in Bangsamoro by teaching them to monitor the implementation of the peace agreement between the Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation front (one area of normalization is the turn-over of high-powered firearms, in graduated manner, that are in the possession of the MILF as they transition into peaceful civilians in their communities. This aims to lessen the number of illegal firearms in the</li> </ul>

	<p>communities and bring more stability and security to the people. In its place, the former rebels will be involved in economic, productive activities and their communities will be given development projects)</p>
<b>Gaston Z. Ortigas Peace Institute (GenPeace)</b> Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GenPeace conducted a training workshop on August 23, 2019 on SALW and discussion on the ATT, as part of the <i>Education on Democracy and Human Rights Programme</i> attended by 15 youth leaders from Philippine Normal University, Far Eastern University and Bicol University</li> <li>In line with the first event, GenPeace organized a workshop on <i>Disarmament Campaigns and Strategies</i> on October 19, 2019, engaging the youth on understanding the principles and strategies of advocacy on peace and disarmament education at the local level</li> <li>Workshops were led by three members of GenPeace who are engaged in the Philippine Action Network and Philippine Campaign on Cluster Munitions</li> </ul>
<b>Association of War Affected Women</b> Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addressed women politicians at local levels making them aware of the importance of having communities free from gun violence and mainly looking at gender aspect of the impact</li> <li>Engaged with local communities to speak about normalization of villages and communities transforming from militarization to normalcy</li> <li>Held an Island wide advocacy campaign on “Achieving Sustainable Development Goals Through Non-Violence” with books for school children, animations short documentaries as well caps and T shirts</li> </ul>
<b>FOKUPERS</b> Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carried out projects related to support of GBV victims</li> <li>Increased community awareness of gender equality an GBV issues</li> <li>Created an advocacy network</li> </ul>

## Annex 4: List participants

Afghanistan	<b>Hon. Ms. Fawzia Koofi</b> Member of the Lower House National Assembly of Afghanistan  <b>Afghan Women's Network (AWN)</b>
Bhutan	<b>Bhutan Network for Empowering Women (BNEW)</b>
Bangladesh	<b>Hon. Ms. Hosne Ara Begum</b> Member of Parliament Parliament of Bangladesh  <b>Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha (BNPS)</b>  <b>Steps Towards Development (Steps)</b>
Cambodia	<b>Mr. Penh Meng Houth</b> Chief International Relations Department Secretariat General, National Assembly  <b>Women Peace Makers (WPM)</b>  <b>Gender and Development for Cambodia</b>
Fiji	<b>Hon. Ms. Lenora Qereqeretabua</b> Member of Parliament  <b>Hon. Ms. Salote Radrodro</b> Member of Parliament  <b>Mr. Joji Dumukuro</b> Manager – Disarmament Affairs Ministry of Defense & National Security  <b>Fiji Women's Crisis Centre</b>  <b>National Council of Women Fiji</b>
India	<b>Hon. Mrs. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah</b> Member of the House of the People Parliament of India

	<b>The Prajnya Trust</b>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>Asian Muslim Action Network Indonesia</b> <b>Indonesian Women's Coalition</b>
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Hon. Mr. Je Yaw Wu</b> Representative Amyotha Hluttaw (House of Nationalities)  <b>Gender Equality Network</b>  <b>Alliance for Gender Inclusion in the Peace Process (AGIPP)</b>
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>Mr. Bharat Raj Paudyal</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs  <b>Mr. Kiran Shakya</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs <b>Hon. Ms. Dila Sangraula</b> Member of Parliament  <b>Hon Mr. Nawa Raj Silwal</b> Member of Parliament  <b>Hon. Ms. Yashoda Gurung Subedi</b> Member of Parliament  <b>Hon. Ms. Rekha Sharma</b> Member of Parliament  <b>Mr. Pratik Karki</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs  <b>Ms. Ashu Basnet</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs  <b>Mr. Bhuvan Bhatta</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs  <b>Ms. Chandika Pokharel</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs

	<p><b>Ms. Srijana Adhikari</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p><b>Ms. Kabita Niroula</b> Ministry of Defense</p> <p><b>Women for Peace and Democracy Nepal</b></p> <p><b>Institute of Human Rights Communication Nepal</b></p> <p><b>1325 Action Group Nepal</b></p>
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>Disarmament and Security Centre</b>
<b>Pakistan</b>	<p><b>Hon. Mr. Syed Naveed Qamar</b> Member of Parliament</p> <p><b>Ms. Binita Chaulagain</b> Embassy of Pakistan</p> <p><b>Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation (AF)</b></p> <p><b>Insan Foundation Trust (IFT)</b></p>
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<p><b>Leitana Nehan Women's Development Agency</b></p> <p><b>National Council of Women</b></p> <p><b>Voice for Change</b></p>
<b>Samoa</b>	<p><b>Hon. Mrs. Faaulusau Rosa Duffy Stowers</b> Member of Parliament</p> <p><b>Samoa Victim Support Group</b></p>
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	<p><b>Solomon Islands National Council of Women</b></p> <p><b>Vois Blong Mere Solomon</b></p>
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<p><b>Hon. Dr. Thusitha Wijemanna</b> Member of Parliament</p> <p><b>Association of War Affected Women</b></p>

The Philippines	<p><b>Hon. Mr. Romeo M. Acop</b> Member of Parliament</p> <p><b>Hon. Mr. Leopoldo N. Bataoil</b> Member of Parliament</p> <p><b>Hon. Ms. Pia S. Cayetano</b> Member of Parliament</p> <p><b>PILIPINA</b></p> <p><b>Gaston Z. Ortigas Peace Institute</b></p>
Thailand	<p><b>Hon. Gen. Nipat Thonglek</b> Member of Parliament National Legislative Assembly</p> <p><b>Gender and Development Research Institute</b></p>
Timor-Leste	<p><b>FOKUPERS</b></p> <p><b>Alola Foundation</b></p>
Vanuatu	<p><b>Hon. Mr. Silas Melve</b> Member of Parliament</p> <p><b>Vanuatu National Council of Women</b></p> <p><b>Vanuatu Young Women for Change</b></p>
Regional Organizations	<p><b>Conciliation Resources</b></p> <p><b>femLINKpacific</b></p> <p><b>Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat</b></p> <p><b>Transcend Oceania</b></p>
International Organizations	<p><b>Centre for Armed Violence Reduction (CAVR)</b></p> <p><b>International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA)</b></p> <p><b>Parliamentary Forum on SALW (PFSALW)</b></p>