

## Women at Work: Preventing Gun Violence

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**Bulletin No. 21, January 2010**

## A pathway to women's empowerment: the first Training Institute on women and SALW control

*IANSA women from Africa participated in the first ever women only Training Institute on women and small arms control between 2-4 December 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.*

Women from Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, South Africa, Sweden and Uganda participated in a 3 day intensive and participatory training institute on women and SALW control. Sessions included: the gender dimensions of SALW possession and use; international and regional instruments; the UN small arms process; the Arms Trade Treaty; national gun laws; national commissions on small arms; and Security Sector Reform.

Organised by the Swedish Fellowship for Reconciliation (SweFOR) and the IANSA Women's Network (WN), the training was funded by the Folke Bernadotte Academy, a Swedish government agency dedicated to improving the quality and effectiveness of international conflict and crisis management.

It aimed to build capacity and increase women's participation and impact in the global movement against gun violence, and increase the visibility of the small arms issue in the global movement for women's rights. It also increased the capacity of women to become trainers and educators in their own countries and regions, and to share experiences and best practice on work in gender and small arms.

The training was 'women only' to provide a safe learning environment which celebrated achievement, stimulated community building and prepared participants to pass their knowledge to other women.

Each participant will now become a trainer on small arms and gender in her own



Clockwise from back row: Marren Akatsa-Bukachi, EASSI, Uganda; Beatrice N Joe, LUEHW, Liberia; Céline Siro, FECCLAHA, Burundi/Kenya; Judy Waruhiu, Kenya; Laura Pollecutt, South Africa; Rosa Kihara, DICAC, Ethiopia; Grace Tukaheebwa, CECORE, Uganda; Helena Koumi, SweFOR, Sweden; Sarah Masters, IANSA Secretariat; Justine Kwachu, WAA Cameroon, Cameroon; Caroline Mvalo Chisi, CECOWDA, Malawi; and Gunilla Wahlen, Parliamentarian, Sweden.

country. Grace Tukaheebwa from CECORE in Uganda is immediately putting her knowledge to use, teaching a module on gender and small arms to 25 young women in Nairobi (Kenya).

The curriculum and materials draw on IANSA's expertise in the area of SALW, and the focus of the WN on gender perspectives, and SweFOR's expertise supporting local NGO capacity building, and work with local parliamentarians and authorities.

The training materials consist of a Trainer and Participant Guide and are in a modular format so that they can be used

in 'standalone' sessions as well as part of the training series.

Both IANSA and SweFOR are dedicated to the enhancement of women's human rights, and emphasise capacity-building and networking as strategic tools for effective mobilisation and for promoting women's involvement in the field of SALW control.

Together we hope to organise trainings in other languages and regions. For more information or if you are interested in organising a women only training contact [women@iansa.org](mailto:women@iansa.org)

## Network News

**DRC: Workshop on marking and registering small arms**

IANSA women from DR Congo participated along with police, army and other civil society members in a workshop on the marking of weapons held in Kinshasa on 25-27 November 2009.

States' abilities to trace arms flows are at present highly limited. What is required is a global approach that aims at establishing internationally accepted norms, including the reliable and universal system of marking of small arms and light weapons, central national registers to systematically record national and international weapons transfers, and strengthening of capacities and co-operation between enforcement agencies.

Organised by the National Commission on Small Arms, and the Regional Center on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA) the workshop taught participants how to mark and trace and keep records of small arms and light weapons. RECSA is an institutional framework arising from Nairobi Declaration to coordinate the joint effort by National Focal Points in Member States to prevent, combat and eradicate stockpiling and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa.

RECSA Member countries have committed themselves to mark their weapons in accordance with the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention,

Control and Reduction of Small Arms, and the Best Practice Guidelines. Member States are to ensure that all state owned firearms and those held legally by civilians are marked to uniquely identify the firearms. During the workshop RECSA officially handed over two electronic marking machines to the Congolese government.

More details at:  
[www.recsa.org](http://www.recsa.org)

**Gender and UN peacekeeping operations**

On 1-2 December 2009, IANSA members formed part of the expert group that met at the United Nations to discuss gender perspectives within military components of UN peacekeeping operations. The workshop, organised by the Gender Unit of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) debated the mandate on women, peace and security in the work of UN military peacekeeping personnel.



IANSA member, Red de Seguridad y Defensa de America Latina (RESDAL) based in Argentina was invited to present the results of the project 'Women in the Latin American and Caribbean Armed Forces: a Gender Perspective to Peace Operations.' The presentation made an impact on the participants and was the focus of subsequent discussion and debate.

The research was originally published in Spanish in 2009 with the title 'La mujer en las instituciones armadas y policiales: resolucion 1325 y operaciones de paz en America Latina.' An English translation will be available soon. For more information see: [www.resdal.org.ar](http://www.resdal.org.ar)

Women at Work: Preventing Gun Violence. Quarterly Bulletin of the IANSA Women's Network, in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

Compiled by Sarah Masters and Mejjinder Kaur  
Printed by The Russell Press, UK.

**1325 monitoring checklist**

On 3 December 2009 Nounou Booto Meeti from the IANSA Secretariat participated in the launch event of the Global Monitoring Checklist (GMC), a pilot research project by Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS) UK.



From left to right: Kate McCullough (Northern Ireland Women's European Platform); Margaret Owen (Widows for Peace through Democracy); Fiona Hodgson (GAPS Chair); Nounou Booto (IANSA)

The GMC was designed to contribute towards international understanding on women, peace and security efforts. It highlights relevant activities at the local and national level by women, civil society, national governments and the international community. It monitors the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women peace and security in Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nepal, Northern Ireland and Sri Lanka.

Nounou presented a paper on 'Monitoring the implementation of UN SCR 1325 in the Democratic Republic of Congo' where she explained that there is no effective implementation of the Resolution at local and national levels. She gave examples of how Congolese women have been under represented in all national peace negotiations even though the Constitution provides for equal representation between women and men in all areas. She specifically talked about Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programmes and the lack of inclusion and involvement of women and girls.

## Knowledge becomes action: IANSA women and the ATT

Immediately after the women only Training Institute, seven participants participated in a meeting 'Working towards 2012 United Nations Conference on an Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)' hosted by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC), IANSA, and Oxfam International in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 5-7 December.



Judy Waruhiu

Judy Waruhiu gave a presentation on 'Women, peace and security: The role of an ATT' and she, and other IANSA women, shared best practices in lobbying and campaigning. Together they outlined action plans from now until 2012 when the UN negotiating conference for the ATT is scheduled.

Participants also discussed the substantive elements that should be included in the ATT including: states obligations under the UN Charter, international human rights law, and international humanitarian law, the prevention of gender based violence, particularly sexual violence that can constitute a crime against humanity and a war crime, and

the need to ensure that the arms trade does not undermine socio-economic development or involve corruption.

This meeting also prepared civil society input to the Southern, Great Lakes and Horn of Africa Governmental meeting on the ATT on 10-11 December organised by the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and attended by government officials.

As a representative of civil society, Judy Waruhiu spoke at the opening session and noted how civil society continues to be at the forefront in highlighting violations of international human rights law, and has actively contributed to the formulation of regional agreements and instruments such as the Bamako Declaration, ECOWAS Convention, and Nairobi and SADC (South African Development Community) Declarations.

She explained that no system exists to observe and control the traffic of guns or activities of arms brokers, and how the lack of international laws governing the arms trade is a central factor to the easy flow to, and availability of small arms in, Africa. Judy concluded that African countries should demand an ATT that makes arms suppliers take responsibility for arms transfers, and ensure that international human rights law will not be violated with these weapons.

## OSCE: Women and small arms control

In October 2009, IANSA women Vanessa Farr and Sarah Masters were invited by the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to talk to member states at the Forum for Security Cooperation (FSC) in Vienna, Austria.

Both women spoke at the formal session of the OSCE FSC Security Dialogue and also at a roundtable about the importance of gender in disarmament, in particular SALW control and the links between arms control and UNSCR 1325.

In her presentation Sarah made specific recommendations to the OSCE for its future work and strategies on small arms control. These included:

1. Ensure that future agreements on small arms incorporate gendered language and affirm the full and equal participation of women in the small arms process, while recognising that men

need special programmes to help them reject armed violence.

2. States should take practical steps to ensure that women are fully involved in decision-making and other activities to inform security policies at national, regional and international levels, including changes to national gun laws, disarmament processes and development activities.

3. There is an urgent need to fully address the community dimension within the OSCE Document on SALW to underscore and support the importance of local initiatives, many of which are led by women. States should promote local voices and solutions by building on the disarmament and peacebuilding activities of grassroots civil society groups, particularly women's groups.

4. National measures to prevent armed intimate partner and family violence

should be integrated into national and regional measures to effectively implement the Document.

To see the presentations go to:  
[www.osce.org/documents/fsc/2009/10/41111\\_en.pdf](http://www.osce.org/documents/fsc/2009/10/41111_en.pdf) and  
[www.osce.org/documents/fsc/2009/10/41112\\_en.pdf](http://www.osce.org/documents/fsc/2009/10/41112_en.pdf)



Jamila Seftaoui, OSCE Senior Adviser on Gender Issues

*"The involvement of women in security matters is essential for the OSCE to effectively act on insecurity."*  
 Jamila Seftaoui, OSCE Senior Adviser on Gender Issues



## Special Focus: 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence

# 16 Days of Activism Against Gun Violence

The 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence took place between 25 November and 10 December 2009. IANSA women held activities in over 29 countries.

The 2009 campaign was a great success. IANSA women participated in numerous events from debates and roundtables to marches and radio interviews, involving men, women and children from communities and countries all around the world.

There have been many expressions of hope and enthusiasm for creating awareness around the issue of armed violence against women as a crucial first step towards ending such violence.

IANSA women spoke out and urged their governments to act on commitments towards women. They have also been successful in furthering the aims of the Disarm Domestic Violence campaign, and together sent a strong message to the whole world: armed violence against women must stop!

## AFRICA

**Cameroon:** Youth and Students Forum for Peace

**Côte d'Ivoire:** Mouvement Panafricain de la Jeunesse Feminine pour la Paix

**DRC:** Media Women for Justice in Congo; SOS Women in Danger; Centre for Justice Studies and Resolution 1325; Centre de Recherches et d'Actions sur la Paix et la Sécurité and the Women's Action Network

**Liberia:** Liberians United to Expose Hidden Weapons



Liberia: Liberians United to Expose Hidden Weapons

**Malawi:** Centre for Conflict Management and Women Development Affairs

**Nigeria:** Women Information Network

**Senegal:** Mouvement contre les Armes Légères en Afrique de l'Ouest

**Sierra Leone:** Action Aid International; Sierra Leone Action Network on Small Arms

**South Africa:** Ceasefire Campaign; Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre

**Uganda:** Joint Christian Council; Centre for Conflict Resolution

## AMERICAS

**Canada:** Project Ploughshares, University of Guelph, women's associations from Guelph, Canadian Coalition for Gun Control and Nobel Women's Initiative

**Chile:** ISIS International; SERPAJ

**Colombia:** Colectivo Mujeres Pazificas; Madres por la Vida; CEPALC; LIMPAL

**El Salvador:** CEMUJER

**Haiti:** Organisation de Femmes Pour le Développement de Thomonde

**Mexico:** Grupo de Mujeres de San Cristóbal de las Casas; ITESO University

**Venezuela:** Amnesty International



Colombia: CEPALC

## ASIA

**India:** Control Arms Foundation of India; Manipur Women Gun Survivors Network; Research Academy for Rural Enrichment

**Nepal:** Institute of Human Rights Communication

**Pakistan:** AWAZ Centre for Development Services; Ecumenical Commission for Human Development



Pakistan: Awaz CDS

## EUROPE

**Macedonia:** Journalists for the Rights of Women and Children and Environmental Protection

**Portugal:** Centro de Estudos Sociais

**Norway:** Defend International

**Sweden:** Defend International

**UK:** Associate Parliamentary Group on Women, Peace and Security; CARE International; International Rescue Committee; International Alert

## MIDDLE EAST

**Iraq:** Al-Nahrain University; Association of Affected Women; National Association for Human Rights

**Lebanon:** Palestinian Association for Human Rights; Defend International

**Palestine:** Defend International

**Kurdistan:** Defend International

**Yemen:** Defend International



Lebanon: Defend International

For further information, see: <http://www.cwgl.rutgers.edu/16days/>

# Canada: 20th anniversary of the Montreal Massacre

During the 16 days of activism, the 6 December 2009 marked the 20th anniversary of the Montreal Massacre in which 14 women students at the École Polytechnique were systematically killed and 13 other students wounded by a lone gunman.

Twenty years ago, Nathalie Provost yelled "We are not feminists" as Marc Lépine sprayed her and her classmates with bullets.

Today, the engineer and mother of four says: "I realised many years later that in my life and actions, of course I was a feminist. I was a woman studying engineering and I held my head up."

Columbine. Dawson College. Virginia Tech. There've been so many school massacres since 6 December 1989, we've grown disturbingly used to them. The Montreal Massacre was different. Lépine had a specific target: women. He blamed them for his own failures. His

suicide note listed other women he'd set in his sights: a politician, a union leader, Quebec's first female firefighter and police captain, among others.

He had settled for easier targets – the young women at Université de Montréal's engineering school, who had the audacity to study for careers that still today are the domain of men.

In 20 minutes, he shot or stabbed 27 people, mostly women, before shooting himself. Fourteen of his victims died. All of them were women.

He used a semi-automatic military weapon, which he owned legally despite a history of antisocial behaviour.

After committing suicide, he was identified only after police conducted a store-by-store search in the Montreal area to see who had recently sold the rifle, because guns were not registered except at the point of sale.



Memorial to the victims of the Montreal massacre

Following the massacre, Canada's gun laws were strengthened in 1991 and 1995, driven by the efforts of the Coalition for Gun Control, which continues to campaign for effective enforcement of these laws.

The changes to Canada's gun laws include a ban on semiautomatic military weapons, central registration of every gun, and continuous screening of gun owners to allow the removal of guns from unstable users.

And the gun control law that the Coalition for Gun Control worked six years to see introduced is now being dismantled.

In November 2009 the Canadian Parliament voted to shut down the gun registry. (The bill still has to pass third reading.) So while Lépine might not have gotten a licence today, he could have picked up an unregistered gun from a friend. Without the registry, it would likely never be tracked back to the original owner.

Most women who are murdered are killed by their husbands, lovers or exes. Many are killed in rages – there is a fight; the man finds his hunting gun.

Since the registry was created, the number of women killed with shotguns has fallen every year. This too is a feminist issue.

To read more see: [www.guncontrol.ca](http://www.guncontrol.ca)

Taken from 'Lessons of the Montreal Massacre' by Catherine Porter, *The Toronto Star*, 5 December 2009.



Genevieve Bergeron  
November 20th 1989  
December 6th 1989



Anne-Marie Edward  
October 11th 1989  
December 6th 1989



Annie Turcotte  
March 1st 1989  
December 6th 1989



Nathalie Coates  
September 12th 1989  
December 6th 1989



Sonia Pelletier  
August 19th 1989  
December 6th 1989



Barbara Maria Kierzek  
October 19th 1989  
December 6th 1989



Maryse Leclerc  
January 1st 1989  
December 6th 1989



Annie Colgan  
July 26th 1989  
December 6th 1989



Anne-Marie Lemay  
June 26th 1989  
December 6th 1989



Barbara Daigneault  
March 1st 1989  
December 6th 1989



Maryse Legault  
April 9th 1989  
December 6th 1989



Anand Hanirmick  
February 28th 1989  
December 6th 1989



Michelle Richard  
May 9th 1989  
December 6th 1989



Annie St-Amant  
March 1st 1989  
December 6th 1989

## Network News

## SCR 1325 and 1820: Indicators

IANSA women from Argentina, DR Congo, Ghana, Nepal, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Spain, and Uganda participated in an international conference on UN SCR 1325. 'Putting Policy into Practice: Monitoring Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820' was organised by the Norwegian NGO FOKUS, UN-INSTRAW, and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and held in Norway from 11-13 November 2009.



As we know, the ultimate goal of SCR 1325 is to achieve gender equality and to build sustainable peace and security.

Resolution 1325 supports our work on small arms control through the call for: women's increased involvement in decision-making; support to local women's small arms initiatives; ending violations of women's human rights including gender-based violence; and women's full inclusion in DDR programmes.

Participants suggested key resources, challenges and capacities that would improve the on the ground ability to implement the resolutions. Key among these identified needs were:

- 1) Improved networking collaboration and information sharing mechanisms;
- 2) Greater emphasis on capacity-building for national-level reporting instructions; and
- 3) Integration of gender as a cross-cutting and multi-sectoral issue.

A full conference report will be available on the INSTRAW website:  
[www.un-instraw.org](http://www.un-instraw.org)

## South Africa: Disarm Domestic Violence - Submission to Parliament

In October 2009, IANSA women from Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre (TLAC) and the Ceasefire Campaign submitted a joint submission on the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA) relating to firearms.

The DVA is widely regarded as one of the more progressive examples of such legislation internationally. In the hope that it can strengthen government and civil society responses to domestic violence in South Africa, the South African Parliament invited submissions on the implementation of DVA 116 of 1998.

The Firearms Control Act 2000 specifies that a gun licence will be refused to anyone with a record of domestic violence and the 1998 DVA includes provisions to seize firearms from offenders after a protection order is granted.

Though the laws complement each other more needs to be done. Both Acts need to be correctly and effectively implemented to ensure that firearms are immediately removed from abusive intimate partners.

Some of the recommendations that were

presented to Parliament include:

- Clearer guidelines must be devised for police as to when to affect an arrest when confronted with a domestic violence incident;
- Section 3 of the DVA is amended to direct the police officer to arrest ('must arrest') instead of offering s/he the option to arrest ('may arrest');
- Police must question witnesses at the scene of a domestic violence incident, and search for a firearm and remove it, regardless of the state of the alleged abuser or alleged threats with a firearm, and;
- The interim application order must be strengthened by introducing more questions relating to the presence of firearms; transferring responsibility for requesting the removal of the gun from the complainant to the police; and improved wording to make it clear that the firearm must be removed immediately rather than the date specified on the final protection order.

## Announcements

### Commission on the Status of Women



This year's Commission on the Status of Women (1-12 March 2010) will review the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action and the outcome of the 23rd special session of the General Assembly. More information at: [www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw)

IANSA women will be linking small arms control with the Beijing Platform of Action and the Beijing Declaration through the following cross-cutting themes: violence against women; women and armed conflict; women in power and decision making; and human rights of women.

Immediately before the CSW, the NGO Global Forum for Women: Beijing +15 (27-28 February 2010) will undertake a 15-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Plan for Action. More information at: [www.ngocsw.org/en/events/2010-forum](http://www.ngocsw.org/en/events/2010-forum)

Will you be attending the CSW or the NGO Global Forum for Women? If so, would you like to meet other IANSA women and perhaps participate in a side event? If you hope to be there and would like to be involved in Women's Network activities please do let us know your dates and contact details.



## Events

### Seminar on UN SCR 1325: The role of women in peace building

2 February 2010: Madrid, Spain  
Organised by CEIPAZ – Fundación Cultura de Paz and the Swiss Embassy in Spain with the support of the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation this seminar will focus on the main achievements and challenges facing the implementation of UN SCR 1325. It will analyse both Spanish and Swiss experiences in the implementation of National Action Plans along with examples of good practice. An outcome document will make concrete recommendations for a UN SCR 1325 ministerial conference in October 2010.  
[www.ceipaz.org](http://www.ceipaz.org)

### Campaigning towards an Arms Trade Treaty in 2012

10-11 February 2010: Vienna, Austria  
This workshop is an opportunity to learn more about the ATT and the discussions at the UN, to share experiences with other civil society organisations from different regions of the world, and to develop strategies for advocacy and campaigning on an ATT up to and at the UN negotiating conference in 2012.  
Email [attvienna@iansa.org](mailto:attvienna@iansa.org) for more information

### Red Hand Day against child soldiers

12 February 2010: International  
The goal of Red Hand Day is to raise global awareness of the plight of child soldiers through public protests, demonstrations and other activities. The Red Hand symbol has been used all over the world by the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers and many civil society organisations to say no to the recruitment and use of child soldiers.  
[www.redhandday.org](http://www.redhandday.org)

### NGO Global Forum for Women: Beijing +15

27-28 February 2010: New York, USA  
This Forum immediately precedes the 54th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, which will also undertake a 15-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Plan for Action. The Forum program will include two full conference days commencing with an opening ceremony, and continuing with plenary sessions, panel discussions, and workshops.  
[www.ngocsw.org/en/events/2010-forum](http://www.ngocsw.org/en/events/2010-forum)

### Fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women

1-12 March 2010: UN Headquarters, New York, USA  
Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action and the outcome of the 23rd special session of the General Assembly. IANSA women will be linking to cross cutting themes that relate to small arms: violence against women; women and armed conflict; women in power and decision-making; and the human rights of women (amongst others).  
[www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/)

### International Women's Day 'Equal rights, equal opportunities: Progress for all'

8 March 2010: International  
Each year hundreds of International Women's Day events occur all around the world. The events range from small random informal gatherings to large-scale highly organised events. It is a major day of global celebration for the economic, political and social achievements of women past, present and future. The theme for 2010 is 'Equal rights, equal opportunities: Progress for all'.  
[www.internationalwomensday.com](http://www.internationalwomensday.com)

## Resources

### Gender and Early Warning Systems (EWS) - An Introduction

OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) 2009  
Provides guidance to practitioners in support of the integration of gender into early warning systems. It covers an introduction to gender and EWS; EWS gender indicators and analysis; and actors involved in EWS, with a focus on follow up and response to data collection.  
[www.osce.org/publications/odihhr/2009/1/41377\\_1387\\_en.pdf](http://www.osce.org/publications/odihhr/2009/1/41377_1387_en.pdf)

### Internal Displacement in Armed Conflict – Facing Up to the Challenges

ICRC - International Committee of the Red Cross  
This report examines key issues of protection and assistance affecting displaced people, from prevention of displacement in the first place through the phases that follow when it cannot be averted. Internally displaced persons, especially women and girls are at a greater risk of sexual violence. This report includes multiple gender dimensions.  
[www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/html/all/p1014/\\$File/ICRC\\_002\\_4014.PDF](http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/html/all/p1014/$File/ICRC_002_4014.PDF)

### Reporting Gender Based Violence - A Handbook for Journalists

Inter Press Service (IPS) Africa  
The handbook looks at various issues related to gender-based violence including religious and harmful traditional practices, domestic violence, sexual violence, femicide, sex work and trafficking, sexual harassment, armed conflicts, HIV and AIDS, child abuse, the role of men, the criminal justice system, as well as the costs of gender-based violence. The handbook is available in English and French.  
[www.ips.org/mdg3/GBV\\_Africa\\_LOWRES.pdf](http://www.ips.org/mdg3/GBV_Africa_LOWRES.pdf)

### 'Small Arms and Light Weapons: IPI Blue Paper no. 5, Task Forces on Strengthening Multilateral Security Capacity

International Peace Institute (IPI), 2009  
This study analyses why actions must be taken and what these actions should be in order to reduce SALW proliferation and usage. It argues that a more strategic response from multilateral organisations and a norm-setting practical approach are necessary.  
[www.ipacademy.org/media/pdf/publications/salw\\_epub.pdf](http://www.ipacademy.org/media/pdf/publications/salw_epub.pdf)

### United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women: 15 Years Later

UN, 2009  
A 15-year report has been published to review the work of the Special Rapporteur since the creation of the post and to position it within a global perspective of the causes and consequences of violence against women.  
[www.stopvaw.org/United\\_Nations\\_Special\\_Rapporteur\\_on\\_Violence\\_Against\\_Women\\_15\\_Years\\_Later.html](http://www.stopvaw.org/United_Nations_Special_Rapporteur_on_Violence_Against_Women_15_Years_Later.html)

### WHO: Briefing on Gender Equality to Prevent Violence

The World Health Organisation, 2009  
A briefing on the importance of promoting gender equality as a means of violence prevention.  
[www.stopvaw.org/WHO\\_Briefing\\_on\\_Gender\\_Equality\\_to\\_Prevent\\_Violence.html](http://www.stopvaw.org/WHO_Briefing_on_Gender_Equality_to_Prevent_Violence.html)



The IANSA Women's Network (WN) is the only international network focused on the connections between gender, women's rights, small arms and armed violence. It was established in 2001 as a women's caucus at IANSA events but has formally existed since 2005. It has grown to link members in countries and communities as diverse as Fiji to Senegal, Argentina to South Africa, Canada to Sudan.

**We are grateful to the Government of Norway for its support.**