

UNDP/BCPR

Gender Mainstreaming in Crisis Prevention and Recovery

Selected Resources on
Women, Gender, and Crisis
Prevention and Recovery

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I. UN AND MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Funds, Programs, and Bodies of the United Nations

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

Web reference: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw>

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) was established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council by Council resolution to prepare recommendations and reports to the Council on promoting women's rights. The forty-eighth CSW session noted that women's full participation in peace agreements is a vehicle for promoting gender equality and the full participation of women in post-conflict situations.

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

Web reference: <http://www.unifem.org/>

UNIFEM provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programs and strategies that promote women's human rights, political participation and economic security. Within the UN system, it promotes gender equality and links women's issues and concerns to national, regional and global agendas by fostering collaboration and providing technical expertise on gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment strategies. UNIFEM's mission includes ending violence against women, and achieving gender equality in democratic governance during conflicts.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Web reference: <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/telex/vtx/home>

UNHCR is mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. The Commission has developed a series of programs to ensure women have equal access to protection and basic goods and services as they attempt to rebuild their lives. In January 2004, UNHCR launched the "Practical Guide to the Systematic Use of Standards and Indicators", which recommends that country operation collect sex-disaggregated data on key sector activities.

United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)

Web reference: <http://www.un-instraw.org/en/>

INSTRAW promotes and undertakes research and training programs (including Security Sector Reform) to contribute to the advancement of women and gender equality worldwide by stimulating and assisting the efforts of intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Web reference: <http://www.unfpa.org/emergencies/>

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) works jointly with developing countries to formulate strategies and action plans that integrate population concerns into their development efforts. UNFPA works with governments, other UN agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to meet the emergency reproductive health needs of refugees, the internally displaced, and others affected by crisis. Since 1994, UNFPA has supported emergency projects in more than 50 countries and territories.

United Nations Housing Rights Program (UNHRP)

Web reference: <http://www.unhcr.org/programmes/housingrights/>

The UNHRP's objective is to assist states and other stakeholders in the Habitat Agenda to ensure the right to adequate housing as provided for in international instruments. The program emphasizes the housing, land, property, and inheritance rights of women—a vital issues for women in post-conflict reconstruction.

World Bank

Web reference: <http://web.worldbank.org>

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The World Bank is a source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. The World Bank's Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit's Gender Issues in Conflict outlines its mandate to address gender issues in countries vulnerable to, or emerging from conflict.

World Food Program (WFP)

Web reference: <http://www.wfp.org>

As the food aid arm of the UN, WFP provides emergency food aid and logistical support along with providing support for economic and social development. The WFP has mainstreamed gender concerns in their policies related to peace and security including: From Crisis to Recovery; Disaster Migration; Zero-tolerance for Sexual Exploitation and other Abuses of Power against Beneficiaries; Response to HIV/AIDS; and Food Aid and Livelihoods in Emergencies.

World Health Organization (WHO)

Web reference: <http://web.worldbank.org>

The World Health Organization is the United Nations specialized agency for health.

The Department of Gender and Women's Health is charged with helping WHO's various programs and departments undertake the challenge of integrating gender considerations into their work

2. Regional Bodies

African Women Committee on Peace and Development (AWCPD)

Web reference: http://www.uneca.org/acgd/awcpd_presentation.htm

The AWCPD is an advisory body to the African Union on issues related to gender, peace, security, stability, and development in Africa. The body seeks to enhance women's contribution in the Africa Union's work in conflict, prevention, management, and resolution.

Conflict and Early Warning Response Mechanism

Web reference: <http://www.cewarn.org/>

The Conflict and Early Warning Response Mechanism ([CEWARN](#)) in the Intergovernmental Agency on Development monitors gender-based early warning indicators as part of its overall conflict prevention activities in East Africa.

ECOWAS

Web reference: <http://www.sec.ecowas.int/>

ECOWAS has a Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution Mechanism supported by the EU. The mechanism is comprised of a Regional Observation and Monitoring Centre located within the ECOWAS Secretariat. Four satellite observation centers were established in The Gambia, Burkina Faso, Benin and Liberia. ECOWAS signed an [MOU](#) with OCHA in February 2004; concrete initiatives planned in the MOU included an early warning training. USAID is supporting ECOWAS through WANEP to build its early warning and preventive response capacity.

World Bank's Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP)

Web reference: <http://www.mdrp.org/>

The World Bank administers the MDRP partnership comprised of donors, UN agencies and National DDR Commission. The MDRP is focused on the seven countries in the Greater Great Lakes region, namely DRC, Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Rwanda, Uganda and Republic of Congo. The MDRP has entered into partnership with UNIFEM to improve gender responsiveness within its programming and commissioned a Gender Desk Review of all program documentation.

3. UN Offices and Departments

Department for Disarmament Affairs (DDA)

Web reference: <http://disarmament.un.org/>

The Department promotes the goal of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and the strengthening of the disarmament regimes in respect to other weapons of mass destruction, chemical and biological weapons. It also promotes disarmament efforts in the area of conventional weapons, especially land mines and small arms, which are the weapons of choice in contemporary conflicts. In April 2003, the DDA developed a Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan. At country level, DDA incorporates gender perspectives into designing and implementing weapons collection programs, capacity building, and forming national commissions.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Web reference: <http://www.ohchr.org/english/>

OHCHR is the UN body assigned with the task of protecting and promoting human rights for all people. It promotes the ratification and implementation of human rights in all the programs of the UN and members states. It provides education, advisory services and technical assistance to field activities and operations in relation to the promotion of human rights.

Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI) in the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW)

Web reference: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/>

The Special Adviser advises the Secretary-General on integrating gender issues into the policy of the United Nations, drawing attention to issues of particular concern to women. It substantively services a functional Commission of ECOSOC, the Commission on the Status of Women, and a treaty body, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The DAW, the division of DESA, advocates for improving the status of women.

United Nations Department of Political Affairs (DPA)

Web reference: <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpa/>

The Department of Political Affairs provides advice and support on all political matters to the Secretary-General in the exercise of his global responsibilities under the United Nations Charter relating to the maintenance of peace and security. The Department carries out activities related to the prevention, control and resolution of conflicts, peace-building, electoral assistance, substantive support and secretariat services.

United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

Web reference: <http://www.mineaction.org>

UNMAS is a division of Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the center point for mine action in the UN system. UNMAS ensures an effective coordinated UN response to landmines and explosive remnants of war. In peacekeeping and emergency settings, UNMAS establishes and manages mine action coordination centers in mine-affected countries, plans and manages operations, mobilizes resources and sets mine-action priorities in the countries and territories it serves.

United Nations Office of Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Web reference: <http://ochaonline.un.org/>

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors. OCHA developed tools for planning and training in the field of gender analysis and gender mainstreaming during unstable environments or emergencies.

4. Inter-Agency Bodies

Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE)

Web reference: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ianwge/>

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The Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) is a network of Gender Focal Points in United Nations offices, specialized agencies, funds and programs. It meets annually and has a number of inter-session task forces on specific gender related topics.

Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, Peace and Security (IATF-WPS)

Web reference: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/>

The IATF-WPS was established by IANWGE to coordinate action within the UN system on women, peace and security. The IOM and the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security have observer status. The chair takes the lead on drafting Secretary-General Reports to the Security Council on Women, Peace and Security.

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

Web reference: <http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/>

The agency is comprised of UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, OHCHR, and InterAction with the common goal to enhance disaster response. InterAction is a consortium of 160 U.S.-based international development and humanitarian nongovernmental agencies. In developing guidelines on HIV/AIDS in emergency settings, the IASC lists women as a particularly vulnerable population and includes suggestions for various indicators which could help identify the impact of HIV/AIDS among women. The IASC's Task Force on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance works to ensure gender issues are integrated into humanitarian activities. The IASC Taskforce developed guidelines that are used to orchestrate multi-sectoral interventions to prevent and respond to sexual violence during the early phase of an emergency.

Inter-Agency Working Group on DDR (IAWG-DDR)

Web reference: <http://www.un.org>

The agency is comprised of fourteen agencies, programs and funds with DDR-related mandates. To date, the work of the IAWG-DDR has been mainly to develop the IDDRS as well as steer DDR policy development for the UN missions in Haiti and Sudan. UNIFEM, UNICEF and UNDP are founding members of the IAWG-DDR; UNAIDS and UNFPA subsequently joined and took the lead on developing the IDDRS on HIV/AIDS.

United Nations Development Group

Web reference: <http://www.undp.org.in/>

The UN Development Group provides a forum for collaboration, simplification and harmonization of development related programming within the UN system. Among the actions included is post-conflict reconstruction and recovery programming. The UNDG is actively mainstreaming gender into recent needs assessments conducted in Iraq, Liberia, and Sudan.

II. INTERNATIONAL DECLARATIONS, RESOLUTIONS, AND PROTOCOLS

OHCHR Declaration on the Protection of Women in Emergency and Armed Conflict (December 1974)

Web reference: <http://www.unhchr.ch>

General Assembly Resolution proclaimed 3318(XXIX) on December 14, 1974

The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action: Article 38 (July 1993)

Web reference: <http://www.unhchr.ch>

This declaration was adopted on the last day of the June 1993 World Conference on Human Rights.

Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (March 1994)

Web reference: <http://www.ohchr.org/english/issues/women/rapporteur/>

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights in resolution 1994/45, adopted on March 4, 1994, decided to appoint a Special Rapporteur on violence against women, including its causes and consequences. The Commission on Human Rights extended the mandate in 2003 in resolution 2003/45. The Special Rapporteur can send urgent messages to concerned governments when they receive reliable information on situations which pose an imminent threat to the personal integrity or life of a woman.

International Cairo Conference on Population and Development Program of Action (September 1994)

Web reference: <http://www.unfpa.org/icpd/summary.htm>

One of the primary goals of the Program of Action is to make family planning universally available by 2015 as part of a broadened approach to reproductive health and rights. It also includes goals in regard to education, especially for girls, as well as goals to further reduce levels of infant, child and maternal mortality. It addresses issues relating to population, the environment and consumption patterns; the family; internal and international migration; prevention and control of HIV/AIDS; technology, research and development; and partnership with the non-governmental sector. The Program of Action provides estimates of the levels of national resources and international assistance required and calls on governments to make those resources available.

Beijing Platform for Action (September 1995)

Web reference: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/armed.htm>

Paragraph 134 of the **Beijing Platform for Action** (1995) argues that the full and equal participation of women in, *inter alia*, conflict prevention is essential for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.

Special Session of the General Assembly, Beijing Platform for Action: 5+ (June 2000)

Web reference: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/followup/beijing+5.htm>

This session titled “Women 2000 Gender Equality and Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century” reviewed the progress toward implementing the 12 critical areas of concern outlined in the Beijing Platform for Action five years later. The General Assembly highlighted the contributions of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda and its work to address violence against women during armed conflict.

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (October 2000)

Web reference: <http://www.womenwarpeace.org/toolbox/1325.pdf>

The Security Council unanimously adopted resolution [1325](#) on Women, Peace and Security on 31 October 2000. Resolution 1325 is often referred to as a watershed and a landmark political framework because conceptualizes women and gender perspectives as central to peace-building efforts and marks the first time that the disparate impact of conflict on women and girls was taken up as a matter of international peace and security in the Security Council. Resolution 1325 builds on preceding legal and political instruments such as CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, the Namibia Plan of Action and previous Security Council resolutions on Children and Armed Conflict and the Protection of Civilians. However, the language and tone of 1325 has been criticized as being vague and lacking in accountability measures and clear operational guidance.

UN Security Council Resolution 1366 (August 2001)

Web reference: <http://www.womenwarpeace.org>

The Security Council responded with resolution 1366 which reiterated its recognition of the role of women in conflict prevention and its request to the Secretary-General “to give greater attention to gender perspectives in the implementation of peacekeeping and peace-building mandates as well as in conflict prevention efforts.”

General Assembly Resolution 57/337 (July 2003)

Web reference: <http://www.womenwarpeace.org/issues/prevention/docs/garesprevention.pdf>

This Resolution stresses the important role that women can play with their knowledge, training and expertise in conflict prevention and calls on the international community to strengthen that role.

African Protocol on Women’s Rights (October 2005)

Web reference: http://www.equalitynow.org/english/campaigns/african-protocol/african-protocol_en.html

The African Union (former OAU) is currently in the process of drafting the optional protocol to African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights. A redrafted article 4 initiated by UNIFEM (Anglophone and Eastern Africa offices) provides for women’s rights and covers their protection around issues of violence against women.

2005 World Summit Outcomes A/RES/60/1 (October 2005)

Web reference: <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/UN/UNPAN021752.pdf>

The General Assembly adopted these outcomes from the 2005 World Summit. Outcomes are broken down by section including values and principles, development, global partnership for development, financing for development, domestic resource mobilization, investment, debt, trade, HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and health issues, among others.

III. SELECTED RESOURCES ON WOMEN, GENDER AND CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY

1. General Resources

1.1 Organizations and Networks

NGO Working Group on Women, Peace, and Security (NGOWG)

Web reference: <http://www.peacewomen.org/un/ngo/>

(NGOWG) on Women, Peace and Security formed in May 2000 in order to develop a United Nations Security Council resolution on women, international peace and security. With the unanimous adoption of Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security on 31 October 2000, the NGO Working Group shifted its focus to the support and monitoring of implementation of Resolution 1325. As of March 2005, the NGOWG members were: Amnesty International; Femmes Africa Solidarité; Gender and Security International Network; Hague Appeal for Peace; International Alert; International Women's Tribune Centre; Women's Action for New Directions; Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children; Women's Division of the General Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church; Women's Environment and Development Organization; and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children

Web reference: <http://www.womenscommission.org/>

The Women's Commission is an expert resource and advocacy organization that monitors the care and protection of refugee women and children. It serves as a watchdog and an expert resource, offering solutions and providing technical assistance.

Women for Inclusive Security (formerly known as Women Waging Peace)

Web reference: <http://www.womenwagingpeace.net/>

Women Waging Peace serves as a networking body for women addressing conflicts around the world. The initiative recognizes the role and contribution of women in preventing violent conflict, stopping war, reconstructing ravaged societies and sustaining peace in fragile areas around the world. Women Waging Peace targets and works with policy-makers to ensure these issues are addressed.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Web reference: <http://www.wilpf.int.ch/>

WILPF aims to bring together women to help abolish the political, social, economic and psychological causes of war and to work for a constructive peace.

1.2 Web Resources

Eldis Resource Center: Gender and Conflict Link

Web reference: <http://www.eldis.org/gender/index.htm>

Eldis electronic resource center is a comprehensive electronic source of research and information on a wide variety of diverse development topics. The site has a link to [gender](#) with subcategories on [gender and conflict](#) and [mainstreaming gender](#).

Peace Women Project

Web reference: <http://www.peacewomen.org/>

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)'s womenpeace.org website is the NGO mirror site of UNIFEM's portal. Peacewomen.org also has a [peacekeeping watch page](#) that monitors efforts towards improving gender balance within peacekeeping missions and the peacekeeping communities' efforts towards gender mainstreaming and protection of women and girls. The peacekeeping watch page has been monitoring the sexual exploitation and abuse scandals very closely and has tracked the evolution of [DPKO's Gender Unit](#) in New York. Peace Women maintains a current public list of [Gender Focal points](#) in UN agencies, program and funds in New York.

Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI)

Web reference: <http://www.who.int/svri/about/en/>

The Global Fund for Health Research funds this network. The SVRI purpose is to develop an experienced network of researchers, policy makers, activists, and donors working within various fields to address gender-based sexual violence. The SVRI's current projects include providing the latest research on sexual violence and research methodology, identifying gaps in the knowledge base, and advocating for new research projects to address these gaps.

UNDP Background Materials on Crisis Prevention and Recovery Web Resource

Web reference: http://www.undp.org/bcpr/cpr_all/bcpr.html

The Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery maintains this web database. Background materials include general information on managing humanitarian crises and conflicts to specific service lines, including crisis prevention and recovery, mine action, conflict prevention and peace building, natural disaster reduction, justice and security sector reform, recovery, and small arms and demobilization.

UNIFEM's Women, War, and Peace Web Portal

Web reference: <http://www.womenwarpeace.org/>

UNIFEM's comprehensive web resource guide with online data collection, country profiles, and descriptions of UNIFEM activities, 1325 toolbox, and interactive e-discussion on issues related to 1325.

Women Building Peace

Web reference: <http://www.womenbuildingpeace.org/>

Women Building Peace Campaign has developed into the Gender & Peacebuilding Program (G&PB). The web portal provides resources can be used to provide gender perspectives and inform readers on the practical realities of protecting human rights and promoting sustainable to peace through gender equality of men and women

1.3 Publications, Reports and Guidelines

All the Men are in the Militias, All the Women are Victims: The Politics of Masculinity and Femininity in Nationalist Wars

Enloe, Cynthia. The Women and War Reader (1998)

Eds. L.A. Lorentzen, and J. Turpin. New York and London: New York University Press.

Engendering Peace in Africa: A Critical Inquiry into Some Current Thinking on the Role of African Women in Peace Building

Vincent, L. Africa Journal for Conflict Resolution (2001)

Gender Approaches in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations

UNDP (January 2003)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

This manual on gender approaches aims to support and strengthen the capacity of UNDP staff working on recovery and rehabilitation activities in crisis and post-conflict situations to mainstream gender equality objectives.

Gender and Armed Conflict, BRIDGE, Cutting Edge Pack

Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex (2003)

Web reference: <http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk>

The Institute of Development Studies at University of Sussex's development research and information service, BRIDGE, developed a three-part series analyzing how armed conflict negatively affects women and men. Note this series includes a Supporting Resource Collection. [Volume 2](#) includes case studies on women and armed conflict in Cambodia, Rwanda, Kosovo, Somalia, Algeria, Guatemala and Eritrea.

Gender, Conflict, and Development

Bouta, B., Frerks, G., and Bannon. I. The World Bank (2005)

Gender, Conflict, and Development was written as an effort to fill a gap between the Bank's work on gender mainstreaming and its agenda in conflict and development. The authors identify a link between gender and conflict

issues and provide the most comprehensive review of external and internal sources on gender and conflict, with a particular focus on policy relevance for an institution such as the Bank.

Gender Equality and Peacebuilding: An Operational Framework

Canadian International Development Agency (January 2001)

Web reference: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca>

This document is designed to provide guidance to organizations working in the field of conflict management (which includes prevention, containment, resolution, reconciliation and reconstruction).

Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan

The Department for Disarmament Affairs (2003)

Web reference: <http://disarmament2.un.org/gender/gmap.pdf>

This document contains a series of checklists for the department related to gender balance and procedural gender mainstreaming considerations.

The Impact of Conflict on Women and Girls: A UNFPA Strategy for Gender Mainstreaming in Areas of Conflict and Reconstruction

UNFPA (November 2002)

Web reference: <http://www.unifem.org/resources>

This report was initiated at a consultation held in Bratislava, Slovakia in November 2002. The purpose of the meeting was to investigate the impact of conflict on women and girls and to develop strategies to address reproductive health care needs in conflict and post-conflict settings.

Inclusive Security, Sustainable Peace: A Toolkit for Advocacy and Action

Women Waging Peace, International Alert (2004)

Web reference: <http://www.womenwagingpeace.net/toolkit.asp>

Inclusive Security, Sustainable Peace: A Toolkit for Advocacy and Action is a resource for women peace builders and practitioners to effectively promote peace and security. Inclusive Security: Women Waging Peace and International Alert collaborated to produce the Toolkit, which outlines the components of peace building from conflict prevention to post-conflict reconstruction, highlights the role that women play in each phase, and is directed to women peace builders and the policy community.

Maneuvers: The International Politics of Militarizing Women's Lives

Enloe, C. Berkeley: University of California Press (2000)

This book looks at the gendered nature of militarization. It takes an international look at how things become 'militarized', namely the politics of masculinity, nationalism and globalization around the world. The author covers a broad range of subjects: gays in the military, the history of 'camp followers', the politics of women who have sexually serviced male soldiers, married life in the military, military nurses, and the recruitment of women into the military. One chapter, titled 'When Soldiers Rape', explores GBV in countries such as Chile, the Philippines, Rwanda and the United States.

Rape in War and Peace: Some Thoughts on Social Context and Gender Roles.

Sideris, T. Agenda 43: 41-45. (2000)

Resource Guide for Gender Theme Groups

UNIFEM (January 2005)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

This resource guide was developed to: (a) Provide practical guidance to UN Theme Groups (UNTGs) working on gender equality, focusing on how to more effectively collaborate around women's empowerment and gender equality issues at the country level; (b) Serve as a tool to strengthen the role of UN theme groups in mainstreaming gender equality concerns and advocacy for women's and girls' rights into Common Country Assessment/UN Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) exercises, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and other coordinated support mechanisms at the national level.

Secretary-General's Report on Conflict Prevention

A/55/985; S/2001/574 (June 2001)

Web reference: <http://www.womenwarpeace.org>

The report outlined ten principles for preventive action, one of which was focused on gender equality.

Towards Gender Mainstreaming in Crisis Prevention and Conflict Management Guidelines for the German Technical Cooperation

Reimann, C. GTZ (2001)

Web reference: <http://www.siyanda.org>

This report offers an analytical framework and guidelines on gender mainstreaming in crisis prevention and conflict management. The paper lays out the conceptual and analytical framework for gender mainstreaming in field of crisis prevention and gender mainstreaming and then gives illustrative examples of gender-sensitive approaches in crisis prevention and conflict management.

Training Workshop on Leadership, Media & Conflict Management for Women in Afghanistan UNFPA (April 2004)

Web reference: <http://www.unfpa.org/publications>

UNFPA organized a training workshop on leadership, media and conflict management for women in Afghanistan. This workshop was designed to address the challenges identified at the earlier international meeting in Slovakia to help women become leaders and develop strategies to implement a comprehensive gender-sensitive approach.

Women Facing War

ICRC (2001)

Web reference: <http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/>

In 2001 the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) published this study of the impact of armed conflict on women. This report aimed to increase understanding about the needs of women affected by armed conflict and the protection available through international humanitarian law, human rights and refugee law. The report also included a review of ICRC activities in favor of women and a review of related literature.

Women, Peace and Security

UN Report (2002)

Web reference: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/public/eWPS.pdf>

The Security-General issued the study on the second anniversary of the resolution, titled Women, Peace and Security. The report details the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution.

Women at the Peace Table

Anderlini, S. N. UNIFEM (2000)

Web reference: <http://www.unifem.org/>

This book explores how women around the world are challenging their exclusion in peace negotiating and lobbying for an equal place at the peace table. Based on a series of interviews with women leaders, the book documents the contributions of women and the numerous obstacles they face.

Women Building Peace: Sharing Know-How Assessing Impact: Planning for Miracles

El Bushra, J., Adrian-Paul, A., Olson., M. International Alert. (June 2000)

Web reference: <http://www.international-alert.org/publications>

Based on a workshop on assessing impact, this report discusses how and why to carry out an impact study and discusses two types: results-driven and process-driven impact monitoring in the field of peace and conflict as it related to women.

Women, War, Peace

Progress of the World's Women 2002, Vol. 1

Web reference: <http://www.unifem.org/resources>

As a companion to the Secretary-General's Study on Women, Peace and Security, UNIFEM commissioned the Independent Experts Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and Elisabeth Rehn to undertake an assessment of women's peacebuilding and the impact of conflict on women.

Women's Roles in Conflict Prevention, Conflict Resolution and Post-conflict Reconstruction: Literature Review and Institutional Analysis

Bouta, T and Frerks, G. Netherlands Institute of International Relations (November 2002)

Web reference: <http://www.peacewomen.org/resources/Organizing/NetherlandsWomenRole.pdf>

The Occasional Paper identifies the roles of women before, during, and after armed conflict, and conducts an institutional analysis of sixteen (inter)national organization's degree of gender mainstreaming in their operations.

1.4 Training and Curricula

The Boston Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights

Web reference: <http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/wapp/research/bostonconsortium.html>

This is a group of five leading academic centers and programs in Boston dedicated to research and study on issues regarding gender and security, human rights, conflict resolution and prevention. The institutions involved include The Center for Gender in Organizations at Simmons, The Center for Human Rights and Conflict Resolution at Fletcher, The Program on Peace and Justice at Wellesley College, The Carr Center for Human Rights at the Kennedy School, and The Women and Public Policy Program at the Kennedy School.

Institute of Social Sciences (ISS): Gender and Economic Policy Analysis

Web reference: <http://www.iss.nl/>

The course consists of three one-week modules, out of which two or three may be chosen, with the second one on methodology as the obligatory course. The course is targeted towards Mid-career economists and other social scientists that work for international development organizations, government agencies and NGOs, as well as academics, who want to better understand the gendered character of economies as well as seek to develop economic policies that are gender-aware. For more information, contact Tanya Kingdon, Programme Administrator Institute of Social Studies, Kortnaerkade 12 2518 AX, Den Haag Holland or via email at kingdon@iss.nl.

Isis Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE)

Web reference: <http://www.isis.or.ug/>

Isis-WICCE is a resource centre NGO based in Kampala, Uganda. In addition to supporting ICT training for women and generating reports on numerous conflict situations inside and outside the Great Lakes Region, Isis-WICCE has been engaged in a project to document [Successful Peace Initiatives by Women in Africa](#).

Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP)

Web reference: <http://www.tgnp.org/>

The Tanzania Gender Networking Programme is a Tanzanian non governmental organization (NGO) working in the civil society sector, focusing on the practical support and application of gender equality and equity objectives through policy advocacy and mainstreaming of gender and pro-poor perspectives in Tanzania. Their course on titled "Gender Training on Policy and HIV/AIDS" addresses identifying gender gaps in policies and implementing gender progressive interventions.

Transcend Peace University

Web reference: <http://www.transcend.org/>

Romanian-based Transcend offers training seminars and online courses. The coursework is based online. Course topics focus on conflict transformation, peace negotiations, reconciliation, and post-war rebuilding. Transcend also offers a training guide on how to use the TRANSCEND Method to resolve conflict.

University of Peace

San Jose, Costa Rica

Web reference: <http://www.upeace.org/>

The University for Peace system offers graduate degrees in various areas of peace studies at their campus in Costa Rica. They also have locations in New York and Geneva. The academic institution has a Gender and Peace Studies Department with course offering in gender analysis in conflict and gender mainstreaming in peacekeeping operations. The mission is to contribute, through (peace) education, training and research, to the understanding of non-violent ways for the resolution of long-standing national conflicts and suffering and, learning from experience, to help prevent conflicts.

2. Crisis Prevention and Peacebuilding

2.1 Organizations, Networks, and Training

Femmes Africaines Solidarite (FAS)

FAS is an umbrella organization based in Dakar, Senegal, that works to strengthen women's peace-building organizations at country level and has experience working with several regional organizations, the AU and the UN. FAS is in the process of opening a Pan-African Centre for Gender, Peace and Development in order to respond to the need for training on the continent. FAS also maintains a leadership database so as to identify qualified African women peace-builders when need arises.

Global Action to Prevent War (GAPW)

Web reference: <http://www.globalactionpw.org/>

GAPW is a network of 53 NGOs working on prevention, mostly from the academic sphere. For the fifth anniversary of resolution 1325, GAPW is producing a report that will provide a bridge between the conflict prevention and 1325 communities by illustrating the effective gender-aware prevention measures that utilize the skills, capacities and knowledge of women. The report is being developed for leaders, activists, academics and officials in the conflict prevention and 1325 communities, to bring a gender perspective to the nascent conflict prevention community and alert the 1325 community to conflict prevention work. GAPW compiled a detailed list of all actors who work on prevention within the UN for the Global Conference on Conflict Prevention held in New York in July 2005.

Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC)

Web reference: <http://www.gppac.net/>

GPPAC is a partnership of over 500 NGOs working on conflict prevention that seeks to push the international community towards preventive action by maintaining a network of NGOs working on prevention, by developing a global policy agenda and by raising public awareness. In June 2005, they released a Global Agenda in preparation for the Global Conference on Conflict Prevention held in New York in July 2005. The Agenda makes reference to gender issues in its Action Points, mainly referring to the importance of gender balance and women's participation in various sections of the agenda. The agenda also stresses the need to intensify efforts to implement Resolution 1325.

International Alert

Web reference: <http://www.alertinternational.com/>

International Alert is an independent peacebuilding organization working in over twenty countries and territories around the world. They work with people affected by violent conflict as well as at government, EU and UN levels to shape both policy and practice in building sustainable peace. International Alert's mission is to raise public awareness of the issues involved in peacebuilding, aiming to improve the sector and increase general awareness.

La Mesa Mujer y Conflicto Armado

Web reference: <http://www.mujeryconflictoarmado.org/eng/palm.html>

This organization was formed in anticipation of the visit of the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women to Colombia in 2001. La Mesa, made up of women's organizations from all the departments of Colombia, sought to gather and consolidate information before the arrival of the Special Rapporteur. Since 2001, the group has stayed together to follow-up the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur and to continue to collect information in a systematic manner. La Mesa is a partner in UNIFEM's early warning project assisting in the collection and analysis of data that will be used to consolidate gender-based early warning indicators.

The Liberia Women Mass Action for Peace (WIPNET)

After assisting the mission to quiet rioting combatants in December 2003, WIPNET has become an implementing partner of UNMIL charged with community sensitization and reconciliation efforts in all provinces of Liberia.

Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA)

Web reference: <http://www.srv.se/>

The SRSA promotes practices that improves emergency prevention and response, and in the event of an incident/accidental limits injury and damage.

Swiss Peace Foundation

Web reference: <http://www.swisspeace.org/>

The Swiss Peace Foundation or SwissPeace is an action-oriented peace-research institute in the area of conflict analysis and peacebuilding. They research the causes of wars and violent conflicts, develop tools for early recognition of tensions, and formulate conflict mitigation and peacebuilding strategies. The Foundation has a well known institution on peace and conflict.

West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)

Web reference: <http://www.wanep.org/>

WANEP is a regional umbrella NGO with 300 member organizations in sixteen countries in the region. WANEP's West African Early Warning and Response Programme (WARN) has trained trainers in conflict analysis and has produced situation briefs on situations of concern in the region. The Women in Peacebuilding Network (WIPNET) is a programme of WANEP. WIPNET has organized consultations between women's NGOs in the region and ECOWAS in order to improve the regional body's response to women's priorities.

2.2 Publications, Reports, Guidelines, and Web Resources

The Conflict-Related Development Analysis (CDA) Tool

United Nations Development Program, Bureau of Prevention and Recovery (October 2003)

Web reference: <http://www.undp.org/bcpr>

This piece was developed in 2003 in order to add social and economic analysis to the traditional political analysis undertaken in conflict prevention discipline. The CDA argues that conflict not only tends to reduce women's status and well-being, but that women and their peacebuilding work are often excluded from the formal political channels by which peace is negotiated. The CDA takes resolution 1325 as a mandate. Furthermore, the CDA directs the user to assess the political, economic and social status of women while undertaking analysis.

Gender and Conflict Early Warning: A Framework for Action

Swiss Peace Foundation and International Alert (June, 2002)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

The paper offers a brief overview of the definitions, processes and development of conflict early warning, and clarifies the issues surrounding the use of the terms gender and gender mainstreaming. It also examines the links that can be made between gender and early warning and identifies areas where the integration of a gender perspective can improve existing models.

Gender-Based Violence Tools Manual for Assessment, Program Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Reproductive Health for Refugees Consortium (2003)

Web reference: <http://www.eldis.org/>

The purpose of this manual is to improve international and local capacity in responding to gender-based violence in refugee, internally displaced, and post-conflict settings. The text is intended for experienced humanitarian professionals who are committed to addressing gender-based violence.

An Operational Framework for Media and Peacebuilding

Howard, R. Institute for Media, Policy, and Civil Society (2002)

Web reference: <http://www.impacs.org/media/mediapeacebuilding/research>

This document identifies opportunities to strengthen the media as an element of conflict reduction and peacebuilding. It is intended for donors, agencies, and nongovernmental organizations, media practitioners, governments and others. This document offers a guide or framework for understanding how media-related interventions can be used in a variety of conflict conditions. The framework provides some common indicators or consequences for the media in pre- and post-conflict settings.

Peace Building Peace: A Global Action Agenda for the Prevention of Violent Conflict

Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (June 2005)

Web reference: <http://www.gppac.net/>

The Global Action Agenda outlines key priorities for change to achieve a shift to prevention based on promoting human security. It addresses some of the main challenges for responding to conflict and addresses some of the main structural causes of conflict by promoting greater human security.

Rising Up in Response: Women's Rights Activism in Conflict.

Berry, J. Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights (2005)

Web reference: <http://www.awid.org/>

Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights (UAF)'s report makes recommendations to develop new strategies for international actors and women activists to work together in conflict situations. Eighty-two women's rights activists were interviewed in three conflict areas: the Balkans (Kosovo and Serbia); Sierra Leone; and Sri Lanka.

United Nations, Civil Society & Preventing Armed Conflict: Institutional Reforms to Strengthen Operational Prevention

Barnes, C. Discussion Paper for Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (February 2005)

Web reference: <http://www.gppac.net/>

The discussion paper focuses mainly on presenting principles and recommendations for strengthening systems and strategies for early stage operational prevention that draw on the combined strengths of the UN system with regional organizations and civil society organizations and networks.

Women in War and Peace: Grassroots Peacebuilding

Marshall, D. United States Institute of Peace (August, 2000)

Web reference: <http://www.usip.org/pubs/peaceworks/pwks34.html>

The United States Institute of Peace works to understand the role of civil society in bringing stable peace in conflict-torn societies. In 1999, the Institute held a conference titled "Perspectives on Grassroots Peace-building: The Roles of Women in War and Peace." This report draws on presentations of the policy community, academia, and nongovernmental organizations at the seminar to address the role of women in conflict resolution and peace-building.

2.3 Case Studies

Conflict Prevention, Civil Society and International Organizations: The Difficult Path for Peace Building in Latin America and the Caribbean

Jacome, F., Milet, P, and Serbin, A. Canadian Foundation for the Americas (January 2005)

Web reference: <http://cpr.web.cern.ch>

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the role of civil society organizations and networks (CSOs) in conflict prevention and peace building in Latin American and the Caribbean.

Country Features: East Timor

Online Women in Politics: Asia Pacific Online Network of Women in Politics, Governance, and Transformative Leadership

Web reference: <http://www.onlinewomeninpolitics.org>

This online country study chronicles the recent human rights crisis in East Timor from a gender perspective.

More than Victims: The Role of Women in Conflict Prevention Conference Proceedings on Women in Peace Processes, Case Studies

Woodrow Wilson Center and Women Waging Peace (2003)

Web reference: <http://www.womenwagingpeace.net/content/articles/MoreThanVictims.pdf>

Woodrow Wilson Center and Women Waging Peace sponsored the conference in Washington D.C. on September 12, 2002. The report summarizes the panel presentations and subsequent discussions. Case studies discussed included women's experiences in the conflicts in Kashmir and Nigeria, and in the post-conflict situations in Afghanistan, Rwanda, and El Salvador. The publication reports on women's involvement in war as victims, fighters, peacebuilders, survivors, and protectors.

3. Transitional Recovery and Reconstruction

3.1 Organizations and Networks

Women for Inclusive Security

Web reference: <http://www.womenwarpeace.org/issues/reconstruction/reconstruction.htm>

The organization's [annotated bibliography](#) includes resources on post-conflict reconstruction with an issues brief on [reconstruction](#). The site also includes case studies and articles on three themes: disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration; governance and political participation; and transitional justice and reconciliation.

The World Bank Gender and Conflict Resource Guide

Web reference: <http://web.worldbank.org/>

The Fund supports post-conflict reconstruction and recovery programs. Their [Gender and Conflict](#) page outlines resources and examples of recent initiatives which target women. An example given is its support of the UNDP "Community Action for the Reintegration and Recovery of Youth and Women", in the Republic of Congo, to address the particular challenges women face when attempting to reintegrate their communities and gain a sustainable livelihood.

3.2 Publications, Reports, Guidelines, and Web Resources

The Aftermath: Women in Post-Conflict Transformation

Eds. Meintjes, S., A. Pillay, and M. Turshen, New York: Zed Books. (2001)

This book asserts that the post-war period is too late for women to transform patriarchal gender relations; the foundations for change must be built during conflict. The Contributors analyze what women endure and what they construct during and after conflict, what obstacles they encounter in their search for autonomy and what bonds of solidarity they create in building peace. Women in Post-conflict Transformation. What happens to women in the aftermath of war

Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction Network

CPR Network Web Resource

Web reference: <http://cpr.web.cern.ch/cpr/>

The UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery manages this online resource center. The CPR Network Resource Library is an important source of information on activities in post-conflict reconstruction network members in post-conflict countries aimed at conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction. The primary aim is to serve as a resource tool for the CPR Network members and to facilitate knowledge sharing of good, innovative practices in pre-, mid-, and post-conflict environments.

Cycles of Violence: Gender Relations and Armed Conflict

El-Bushra, J. and Sahl, I. Acord Publications, UK (2005)

Web reference: <http://www.acord.org.uk>

The focus of this publication is to improve gender-awareness in the design and management of development projects in conflict settings. Contributors conducted field research in five countries with community-based programs that had significant experience working in an environment of armed conflict and violence. The project was meant to link the crisis analysts with field workers.

Conflict, Gender, Ethnicity and Post-Conflict Reconstruction

Handrahan, L. Security Dialogue. Vol. 35(4) 429-446. (2004)

Web reference: <http://sdi.sagepub.com/>

This article introduces the concept of ethnicity in relation to gendered security problems in conflict and post-conflict settings. Feminist research has established that men and women experience conflict and post-conflict situations differently owing to issues of identity and power. National and gendered identities and women's disadvantageous location within global and local power structures combine to put women at risk, while simultaneously providing little room for them to voice their security problems.

From Recovery to Transition: Women, the Untapped Resource

Essentials Series, UNDP Practice Area: Democratic Governance Synthesis of Lessons Learned

UNDP Evaluation Office. Paper No. 11 (July 2003)

Web reference: <http://mirror.undp.org/mongolia/publications/essentials/document/english/Gender11.pdf>

Despite cultural and social restrictions, this piece emphasizes women's diverse roles in war as victims, fighters, and peace builders.

Gender and Armed Conflicts: Challenges for Decent Work, Gender Equity and Peace Building Agendas and Programs

International Labor Organization (March 2001)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

An issue relatively underemphasized in research, policies, programs and debates on current conflicts, this document examines gender concerns in employment during reintegration, reconstruction and peace building processes. Providing an analytical synthesis of research and insights based upon country studies undertaken by the ILO between 1996 and 2000, the document seeks to guide policy formulation, effective pursuit of gender-sensitive programming, decent work and other activities, and stimulate and advance current debate.

Gender- and Conflict-Sensitive Program Management: Post-Conflict Interventions can Cause Harm if not Carefully Planned

Barandun, P and Joos, Y. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (2004)

Web reference: <http://www.eldis.org/static/DOC16821.htm>

The Conflict Prevention and Transformation division of the Swiss Development Agency has launched a process called Conflict Sensitive Program Management. (CSPM) This is meant to help SDC programs to contribute more consciously and effectively towards non-violent conflict resolution and peace-building.

Gender Guidelines for Employment and Skills Training in Conflict-Affected Countries

International Labor Organization (1998)

Web reference: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/crisis/papers/gender.htm>

The International Labor Organization (ILO) published this paper to address the need for gender guidelines for employment in conflict affected countries. Skills training and employment programs for an integral part of post-conflict development programs and therefore have a great impact on both men and women.

Gendered Battlefields: A Gendered Analysis of Peace and Conflict

The International Peace Research Institute (January 1997)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

This report brings a gender perspective to the analysis of peace and conflict, attempting to outline the central components of a gender analysis to peace and conflict issues, and to suggest what can be achieved by incorporating a gender perspective.

Guidelines on Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) in Emergency and Rehabilitation Programs

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (2000)

Web reference: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/007/AD904E/AD904E00.pdf>

These guidelines seek to explain the importance of gender perspective in gender operations and assist emergency specialists in gender-sensitive planning.

Online Gender Needs Assessment Exercise

Web reference: <http://www.ilo.org/>

The International Labor Organization created this online training exercise from its Sub-regional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific as part of its Gender Online Module. The exercise gives participants an opportunity to clarify the distinction between practical and strategic gender needs and the applicability of this concept to development interventions.

Practical Guide to Multilateral Needs Assessments in Post-Conflict Situations

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (2004)

Web reference: <http://www.worldbank.org>

UNDP, UNDG and the World Bank developed this guideline to address gender as a key crosscutting issue to be integrated into post-conflict needs assessment programs. A checklist, including gender, is also included for crosscutting issues.

Reproductive Health Services for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons

Working Group on Refugee Health in Refugee Situations (2004)

Web reference: <http://www.unfpa.org/publications/>

This assessment evaluates the progress since ICPD and reflects on challenges in providing reproductive health services to refugees and internally displaced persons.

Review Analysis Needs Assessments in Post-Conflict Situations

Leonhard, M. and Hahn, H. UNDP, UNDGO and World Bank (August 2004)

Web reference: <http://www.undg.org/documents>

Practical Guide to Multilateral Needs Assessments in Post-Conflict Situations - Report of Review Analysis

UNFPA Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in Areas of Post-Conflict Reconstruction

UNFPA (November 2002)

Web reference: <http://www.unfpa.org>

The paper outlines the effects of conflict and reconstruction on women, particularly socio-economic effects. The author evaluates women's NGOs and their role in the reconstruction process and highlights a number of initiatives undertaken.

Women's Land and Property Rights in Situations of Conflict and Reconstruction

United Nations Development Fund for Women (July 2001)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

This report examines the specific problems of women in situations of conflict and post-conflict reconstruction. Situation reports and analyses from a range of conflict areas are provided, as well as recommendations and commitments for concrete actions at national, regional and international levels. The report is a follow-up to an Inter-Regional Consultation on Women's Land and Property Rights in Situations of Conflict and Reconstruction, held in Kigali in 1998, which brought together more than one hundred participants from twenty-five countries in Africa, South and Central America, the Balkans, the Middle East and the Asia-Pacific region, to compare notes and exchange experiences.

Women and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Issues and Sources. War-Torn Societies Project.

Sorensen, Birgitte. Occasional Paper No. 3, Geneva: UNRISD (1998)

Web reference: <http://www.idrc.ca>

The author asserts that women's contributions to war and peace are underestimated. In fact, women often contribute to the outbreak of violence and hostilities — in many cases, they are instrumental in inciting men to defend group interests, honor, and collective livelihoods. Women also play a key role in preserving order and normalcy in the midst of chaos and destruction.

3.3 Case Studies

Aftermath: Women and Women's Organizations in Post-Conflict Cambodia - How the international community can help women's organizations in Cambodia

USAID / USA Agency for International Development (2000)

Web reference: <http://www.eldis.org/>

Despite their small number, this paper finds that the post-conflict emergence of women's organizations in Cambodia have been contributing to the empowerment of women via vocational training and micro-credit programs.

Adding Value: Women's Contribution to Reintegration and Reconstruction in El Salvador

Conaway, C.P. and S. Martinez .Women Waging Peace (2004.)

Women Waging Peace Policy Commission: Hunt Alternatives Fund.

Gender Audit of Reconstruction Programs in Southeastern Europe

Corrin, C.Urgent Action Fund and Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children (2000)

Web reference: <http://www.bndlg.de/>

This research project used gender indicators to evaluate outcomes from reconstruction programs in Southeastern Europe. The Audit is intended to help women and women's groups to assess opportunities and barriers for working with the international donor community.

Good Governance from the Ground Up: Women's Roles in Post-Conflict Cambodia

McGrew, L; Frieson, K.; Chan, S. *Women Waging Peace*, Cambridge and Washington (2004)

Web reference: <http://www.eldis.org/>

Women had unique and important experiences and roles in Cambodian conflict

This paper explores Cambodia's history post-independence, with a focus on the conflicts surrounding the Khmer Rouge's seizure of power, and the Paris Peace Accords and UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). The authors examine these historical incidents through the lens of women's participation and experiences. The authors' key findings include: women in Cambodia have made

In the Midst of War: Women's Contributions to Peace in Colombia

Women Have Played Crucial Role in Peacebuilding in Colombia

Rojas, C. *Women Waging Peace* (2004)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

This paper examines the recent tumultuous history of Colombia, with specific attention to the negotiations between guerilla group FARC and the government of President Andres Pastrana. The author pays particular attention to the role women played in these talks. The paper concludes that while the conflict in Colombia is fairly entrenched, women are some of the most resolute in calling for a reopening.

3.4 Training and Curricula

International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)

Web reference: <http://www.iirr.org/rgnlcourses.htm#gender>

Headquartered in the Philippines, the Institute is a development organization that focuses on participatory development through local capacity building within poor, rural communities and encourages people-centered practices within development agencies and organizations. As part of its work, IIRR offers short-training courses and regional trainings. One two-week course is titled Gender and Organizational Development and focuses on gender and organizational development, gender analysis and planning, methods and processes for gender needs assessment and institutional gender audit. The course also takes care to discuss ways to incorporate men into mainstreaming gender.

The Network University: Gender and Conflict Transformation Course

Web reference: <http://www.netuni.nl/tnu/index2.html>

The four-week online course aims to empower women to become key agents in conflict transformation. It is designed to bring together worldwide expertise on the relationship between gender and conflict transformation, and will use a variety of interactive methods. The program is designed for individuals experienced in civil society organizations and working in conflict situations.

4. Violence Against Women, Justice, and Security Sector Reform

4.1 Organizations and Networks

International Legal Assistance Consortium (ILAC)

Web reference: <http://www.ilac.se>

The ILAC is a global umbrella organization of associations of legal and human rights experts. ILAC has undertaken numerous assessment missions to post-conflict and transitional countries such as Liberia, Haiti and Iraq. ILAC is a partner in UNIFEM's gender justice initiative and co-sponsored the September 2004 Gender Justice Conference and the August 2005 High-Level follow-up meeting.

Women's Caucus for Gender Justice

Web reference: <http://www.iccwomen.org/>

The Caucus is a network of individuals and groups that aims to strengthen advocacy on women's human rights and develop greater capacity among women in the use of the ICC and other mechanisms that provide women with access to different systems of justice.

4.2 Publications, Reports, Guidelines, Web Resources, and Training

Communications Skills for Women in Politics

Abdela, Lesley. KETHI Research Centre for Gender Equality (2005)

This publication is for women in newly-established or impending Democracies or women new to politics in existing Democracies. The book is a practical tool-kit for trainers to use in workshops for future women politicians and for training activists campaigning for a rapid increase in women's participation in politics. (Enquiries e-mail Lesley Abdela, Senior Partner, Shevolution on lesley.abdela@shevolution.com)

Constitution Writing and Conflict Resolution

Widner, J. United Nations University (August 2005)

Web reference: <http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications>

This paper reports on the preliminary findings from an ongoing research project into the effects of processes in constitution writing. Regression analysis is used to control for important contextual features such as differences in income levels and ethnic diversity across countries.

Demanding Accountability: The Global Campaign and Vienna Tribunal for Women's Human Rights

Bunch, C. and Reilly, N. Center for Women's Global Leadership, Rutgers University (2004)

Web reference: <http://www.cwgl.rutgers.edu/globalcenter/>

This book documents women's organizing strategies leading up to, during and after the WCHR. It discusses the Global Tribunal on Violations of Women's Human Rights, an event that featured women from 25 countries who described the vast range of human rights abuses—from domestic violence to political prosecution and violations of economic rights—that they confronted and survived.

Enhancing Women's Full Participation in Electoral Processes in Post-Conflict Countries

OSAGI (January 2004)

Web reference: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/feature/postconflict/Intro.htm>

This resource guide is a compilation of selected articles, case studies, guidelines, manuals, reports, and training materials on women's participation in electoral processes in post-conflict countries.

Enlisting the Armed Forces to Protect Reproductive Health and Rights: Lessons from Nine Countries

UNFPA (2003)

Web reference: <http://www.unfpa.org/rh/armedforces/index.html>

This guide discusses how to utilize military institutions to protect reproductive health and rights in peaceful and conflict situations. The document covers a wider spectrum of reproductive and sexual health issues, including maternal health, HIV/AIDS prevention and reduction of gender-based violence and lessons learned from reproductive health projects in nine different military organizations.

Gender-Based Violence Legal Aid: A Participatory Toolkit: GBV in Conflict-Affected Settings

ARC International and RHRC (2005)

Web reference: <http://www.eldis.org/>

The purpose of this resource is to provide legal guidance for workers who are seeking legal justice for survivors of gender-based violence. The publication includes legal advice for settings where legal justice is not possible.

Gender and Constitution-Building: From Paper to Practice

Critical Half: Bi-Annual Journal of Women for Women International (Summer 2005)

The articles are intended to provide guidance for countries in the process of drafting or revising a constitution in the aftermath of the conflict.

Gender Equality and the Judiciary: Using International Human Rights Standards to Promote the Human Rights of Women and the Girl-Child at the National Level

Adams, K. and Byrnes, K. Published by Commonwealth Secretariat (June 2000)

This book is a collection of papers presented at the Caribbean Regional Judicial Colloquium in Georgetown, Guyana in 1997. It includes an overview of the application of international human rights standards; the challenges of this application of international standards; how international human rights standards can be used to promote the

rights of women and the girl child in domestic litigation. It presents useful actual experiences of judges and experts, and highlights case laws to demonstrate how international standards can successfully advance women's interests in national courts.

Gender, Justice and Accountability in Peace Support Operations: Closing the Gaps

International Alert (February 2004)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int/>

This paper examines challenges and obstacles to ensuring gender justice and accountability in the context of international peace support operations (PSOs). The piece also provides recommendations for UN and regional peacekeeping bodies (AU, ECOWAS, EU, NATO, OSCE) officials responsible for peacekeeping in terms of setting policy standards and practice guidelines, as well as those directly involved as military or civilian peacekeepers.

Gender Security Sector and Reform Web Resource

Web reference: <http://www.un-instraw.org/>

This section on gender and security sector reform provides a wide range of resources and information, including a brief background and analytical framework and a review of INSTRAW's activities, as well as a glossary, fact sheet, annotated bibliography, and other resources. These pages are intended as an introduction to the topic of gender and security sector reform as well as a source of up-to-date information for researchers, activists, policy-makers, and practitioners.

Guy to Guy Project: Engaging Young Men in Violence Prevention and in Sexual and Reproductive Health

PROMUNDO Institute (2001)

Web reference: <http://www.eldis.org>

This case study showcases the program's experience in engaging young men as 'change agents' in gender-based violence prevention and the promotion of sexual and reproductive health. The change agents (or peer promoters) are young men from low income areas of Rio de Janeiro who reach other young men with educational materials, condoms, a lifestyle magazine and a play about reducing violence against women.

Inclusive Security, Sustainable Peace: A Toolkit for Advocacy and Action

Women Waging Peace and International Alert (2004)

Web reference: <http://www.womenwagingpeace.net/content/toolkit/translations.asp>

This toolkit is intended as a resource for peace activists and practitioners to promote peace and security. The document is divided into three sections: DDR, Small Arms, and Security Sector Reform.

International and Local Interventions to Reduce Gender-Based Violence Against Women in Post-Conflict Situations

Corrin, C. World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU/WIDER) (2004)

Web reference: <http://www.eldis.org/>

This paper reflects on the international gendered frames of analysis concerning women's experiences of violence during war. The author examines case studies of trafficking in women for prostitution, and explores women's experiences in resisting violence as well.

Mechanisms for Entrenching Gender Equality: Menu of Options

Santiso, C. Extracted from: Democracy and Deep-Rooted Conflict: Options for Negotiators Handbook Series (January 2000)

Web reference: <http://cpr.web.cern.ch/cpr/Library/Tools/Ge3.pdf>

This handbook lists some of the mechanisms used to ensure gender equality issues are addressed.

Peace Agreements as a Means for Promoting Gender Equality and Ensuring Participation of Women: A Framework of Model Provisions

Report of the Expert Group Meeting: November 10-13, 2003 Ottawa, Canada

OSAGI, Division for the Advancement of Women (December 2003)

Web reference: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/peace2003/>

In compliance with its multi-year program of work for 2002-2006, the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) reviewed the thematic issue of women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace-building at its forty-eighth session in 2004.

Report of the Conference on Gender Justice in Post-Conflict Situations

UNIFEM (September 2004)

Web reference: <http://www.womenwarpeace.org/issues/justice/docs/conferencereport.pdf>

The three day conference organized by UNIFEM and the International Legal Assistance Consortium in September 2004 brought together women holding key legal and judicial positions from twelve post-conflict situations to evaluate progress in implementing the justice components of resolution 1325 and identify forward-looking measures to address crimes committed against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict and steps to promote the better inclusion of women's needs and capacities in post-conflict legal and judicial reform. The report was submitted to the Security Council in October 2004.

Researching Violence against Women: A Practical Guide for Researchers and Activists

Heise, L and Ellsberg, M. WHO and PATH (2005)

Web reference: <http://www.path.org>

The guide draws on the experience of researchers from more than 40 countries and presents methods for performing surveys and qualitative research on gender-based violence in low-resource settings. The publication includes all stages of the research process, from study design to training field workers. It also explores methods to use research findings to persuade decision-makers. The most compelling feature of the publication is its guide to protect the safety of women who participate in research.

The Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies

United Nations Security Council: Report of the Secretary-General (August 2004)

S/2004/616

Web reference: <http://www.un.org/>

This report articulates the United Nations' approach to support domestic reform constituencies, build the capacity of national justice sector institutions, and facilitate national consultations on justice reform and transitional justice.

Security Sector Reform

Eds. Wulf, H. Bonn International Centre for Conversion: Brief 15 (June 2000)

Web reference: <http://www.bicc.de/publications/briefs/brief15/content.php>

This brief offers an analysis of the possibilities for external actors to participate in development cooperation, particularly in reforming the security sector.

Security Sector Reform in Developing Countries

Wulf, H. Bonn International Centre for Conversion (October 2000)

Web reference: <http://www.bicc.de/publications>

This policy report is an analysis and recommendations for implementing reforms within the security sector.

Training Module on Gender and the ICC

Web reference: <http://www.iccnw.org/resourcestools/publiceducationtools/IHLManualDiagramado.pdf>

ILANUD and UNIFEM developed this training guide. The module is intended for people facilitating workshops on International Humanitarian Law, International Law, and the International Criminal Court to address the human rights of women.

UNIFEM's Women, War, and Peace Web Portal: Justice and Elections

Web reference: <http://www.womenwarpeace.org>

UNIFEM's Women, War, and Peace web portal is a resources for comprehensive issue briefs on [Justice](#) and [Elections](#).

Voice and Accountability in the Security Sector

Ball, N., Brzoska, M., Kingma, K., and Wulf, H. Bonn International Centre for Conversion (July 2002)

Web reference: <http://www.bicc.de/publications/papers/paper21/content.php>

This report focuses on how to hold the security sector accountable for human development. It stresses the need for a transparent security sector and strong civil oversight by parliaments as well as the wider public.

Voices from the Margins: A Response to "Security Sector Reform in Developing and Transitional Countries"

Farr, V. Berghof. Research Center for Constructive Conflict Management. (2004)

This article analyses how women and other marginalized groups have been excluded from participation in security sector related decisions and assesses how this exclusion has come about and is maintained. Moreover, it stresses the importance of the inclusion of feminist and gendered perspectives in the debate on security sector reform.

Violence Against Women as a Challenge for Security Sector Governance

Chapter 7 in Challenges of Security Sector Governance

Vlachova, M and Biason, L. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (2003)

Web reference: <http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/>

As a chapter in the publication titled Challenges of Security Sector Governance it includes sections on human security, gender-based violence, and the connections between GBV and security sector governance. The authors emphasize the need to increase awareness of GBV; integrate women into the security sector; change the institutional culture of the security sector; and enhance cooperation between the security sector and NGOs.

Women and Elections: Guide to Promoting the Participating of Women in Elections

OSAGI (March 2005)

Web reference: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/>

The current handbook is intended to provide a quick reference guide to assist headquarters- and field-based actors from the United Nations, Governments and civil society working to promote greater participation of women in electoral processes in post-conflict countries.

Women in an Insecure World: Violence Against Women Fact, Figures, and Analysis

Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (2005)

Web reference: <http://www.dcaf.ch>

This publications was initiated in a Working Group on 'Women and Children in an Insecure World' to analysis systematic violence within the context of security sector reform. The comprehensive reading is intended to reflect the breadth and complexity of gender-based violence along with the gravity and consequences of the problem.

Women and War: The Detention of Women in Wartime

International Committee of the Red Cross (June 2001)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/>

This article seeks to draw attention to some of the issues affecting women detainees and the applicable international humanitarian law and standards which afford them protection and assistance. Several issues relating to the conditions of detention are discussed, including pregnancies, health, food and protection from ill-treatment, as well as the activities of the ICRC's in that area.

4.3 Case Studies

Engendering the Peace Process in West Africa: The Mano River Women's Peace Network Femmes Afrique Solidarite. Geneva: Cavin. (2000)

Case Study on Gender-Based Violence in Timor-Leste

Robertson, K. PRADET Timor Lorosa. Prepared for UNFPA (August 2005)

The purpose of the case study is to assess the pervasiveness of gender-based violence in East Timor, resources available to victims, socio-economic causes and consequences of GBV, and recommendations to policymakers and advocates, and care providers.

Engendering Peace: Reflections on the Burundi Peace Process

UNIFEM, African Women for Peace Series (2001)

This piece in the African Women for Peace Series documents the recognition the contribution of Burundi women to the peace effort. This work is based on the outcome of the historic All-Party Burundi Women's Peace Conference in Tanzania in 2000.

Gender-Based Violence in Palestine: A Case Study

Peltz, A. and Ward, J. MIFTAH and UNFPA (September 2005)

The case study investigates the degree of gender-based violence in Palestinian society, the kinds of services available to victims, civil organizations working within the field, and recommendations to policymakers and advocates, and care providers.

Gender and Security Issues: Women in Afghanistan

Basiri, S. Bonn International Center for Conversion (September 2003)

Web reference: <http://www.bicc.de/publications>

As part of BICC's publication *Confronting Afghanistan's Security Dilemma: Reforming the Security Sector*, this article focuses on past and current gender roles. A short section addresses gender and security issues, however in-depth analysis of gender and SSR is lacking.

Making it Work: Experiences in Canada, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom with Recommendations for Sweden's Implementation

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security

De Vries Lindestam, G. Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2005)

The purpose of this study is to explore the experiences of Canada, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands in implementing Security Council resolution 1325. This exercise identifies good practices and effective working methods which should now be used to enhance Sweden's continued efforts towards implementation of Resolution 1325.

Shattered Lives: Sexual Violence During the Rwandan Genocide and its Aftermath

Human Rights Watch (September 1996)

Web reference: <http://hrw.org>

The report, "Struggling to Survive: Barriers to Justice for Rape Victims in Rwanda," investigates the persistent weaknesses in the Rwandan legal system that hamper the investigation and prosecution of sexual violence. The report also documents the desperate health and economic situation of rape survivors. Many of the women who were raped became infected with HIV.

4.4 Training and Curricula

GBV Network Seminars 2006

JSI Research and Training Institute, Inc. Gender-Based Violence Global Technical Support Project

Web reference: <http://mail.nyu.edu>

The 2006 seminars are scheduled to be held in three regional locations: West Africa, Southeast Asia, and East Horn of Africa. Participants will include national and international managers and staff who have expertise in gender-based violence prevention and response. Topics will include working with men and young people on masculinity issues, monitoring and evaluation, interaction with traditional justice systems, domestic violence interventions, case management, and coordination between agencies and sectors.

5. Peace Operations

5.1 Publications, Reports, Guidelines, and Web Resources

Building Capacities for Peacekeeping and Women's Dimensions in the Peace Process

European Union (November 2002)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

This conference reports examines the role of women in UN peace operations, aiming to offer a working tool to the authorities that strive to resolve conflicts, both at a national and multilateral level, as well as to contribute to further discussions and encourage follow-up.

Gender Checklist for Peace Operations

Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, Peace and Security (2003)

Web reference: http://womenwarpeace.org/issues/gender_checklist.pdf

The checklist includes sector-by-sector recommended questions for mainstreaming gender appropriately into recovery activities.

Gender, Justice and Accountability in Peace Support Operations: Closing the Gaps

International Alert (February 2004)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int/>

This paper examines challenges and obstacles to ensuring gender justice and accountability in the context of international peace support operations (PSOs). The piece also provides recommendations for UN and regional peacekeeping bodies (AU, ECOWAS, EU, NATO, OSCE) officials responsible for peacekeeping in terms of setting policy standards and practice guidelines, as well as those directly involved as military or civilian peacekeepers.

Gender Resource Package for Peacekeeping Operations

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (July 2004)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

Developed in close collaboration with DPKO field and Headquarters staff, as well as UN entities that specialize in women's and gender issues, the gender resource package is intended for use by all peacekeeping personnel, i.e., civilian, civilian police and military staff of all grades, as well as both national and international personnel. In addition, the package can serve as a resource for UN political missions and UN partners and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in conflict and post-conflict environments, as well as for donors, regional organizations, national governments and civil society.

The Postwar Moment: Militarities, Masculinities, and International Peacekeeping

Cockburn, C., and D. Zarkov, London: Lawrence & Wishart. (2002)

Through a focus on two countries, Bosnia and the Netherlands, linked through a 'peace-keeping operation', the contributors illuminate the many ways in which processes of demilitarization and peacekeeping are structured by notions of masculinity and femininity.

5.2 Case Studies

Gender and Peacekeeping

Institute for Security Studies (March 2004)

Web reference: <http://www.iss.org.za/pubs/Monographs/No91/Contents.html>

Based on a small-scale exploratory and qualitative study of the Peacekeeping Support Operations (PSOs) in the DRC and in Sierra Leone in April and May 2003, this document is concerned with gender issues and reports of sexual abuse of local women by peacekeepers within PSOs. Intending to deepen the understanding of factors driving prostitution and allied forms of exploitation in PSOs, the document demonstrates a number of weaknesses in the response to continual exploitation and provides some recommendations dealing with those weaknesses.

Mainstreaming Gender in Peace Support Operations: The United Nations Mission in Liberia

Chapter Seven: A Tortuous Road to Peace: The Dynamics of Regional, UN and International Humanitarian Interventions in Liberia.

The Institute for Security Studies.

Web reference: <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/Books/TortuousRoad/Chap7.pdf>

This chapter provides a synopsis of the critical issues affecting women and children in both the Liberian conflict and peace process. This chapter gives a broad overview of the impact of conflict on women as well as their role in both conflict and peace-building.

5.3 Training and Curricula

Gender and Peacekeeping Training Course

DFID/DFAIT (2002)

Web reference: <http://www.genderandpeacekeeping.org/menu-e.asp>

The course is intended for individuals involved in peace support operations. The training focuses on the social and cultural norms that govern the relationships between men and women during times of armed conflict. The online training includes eight distinct training modules and an evaluation.

Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC)

Web reference: <http://www.peaceoperations.org>

PPC and the Swedish National Defense Council developed these courses that are being harmonized with the IDDRS and training on women and gender for UN Staff working on DDR will be undertaken as part of the roll-out of the IDDRS. As part of the testing for the IDDRS, a UN DDR Simulation Exercise was held in April 2005 where participants were challenged to mainstream gender throughout all sectors of DDR. The Simulation Exercise will be held on a regular basis in order to contribute to the building of UN staff capacity on integrated DDR.

6. Small Arms and Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration

6.1 Organizations and Networks

Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC)

Web reference: <http://www.bicc.de>

BICC is an independent, non-profit organization dedicated to promoting peace and development through the efficient transformation of military-related structures, assets, functions and processes. Having expanded its span of activities beyond the classical areas of conversion that focus on the reuse of military resources (such as the reallocation of military expenditures, restructuring of the defense industry, closure of military bases, and demobilization), BICC is now organizing its work around three main topics: arms, peacebuilding, and conflict.

IANSAs Women's Network Portal

Web reference: <http://www.iansa.org/women/index.htm>

The Women's Network aims to coordinate organizations working on women and gun violence to facilitate their access to small arms processes such as disarmament, women's and human rights meetings. This web portal is the electronic clearing house for the women's network. The portal contains links to the women's network bulletin, links to major campaigns, network member's websites, profiles, etc.

The International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSAs)

Web reference: <http://www.iansa.org/women/index.htm>

Women's Network is comprised of NGOs working on arms control from the gender and women's rights perspectives in all regions. The Network issues a regular bulletin, which highlights NGOs and campaigns.

Ndabaga Association

Ndabaga is the only association of women ex-combatants in Africa. UNIFEM supported Ndabaga to hold its first ever membership-wide meeting in August 2004. Ndabaga Association's members presented to the 2004 Arria Formula on Women, Peace and Security and a side event on women and DDR at Beijing + 10, organized by UNIFEM. Ndabaga Association has also participated in training for Southern Sudanese DDR authorities in preparation for the DDR process in Sudan.

Small Arms Reduction Expert Roster

Web reference: <https://www.smallarmscontrol.org>

The Department for International Development (DFID) UN Department for Disarmament Affairs (DDA), and UNDP's Small Arms and Demobilization unit built this web site to streamline the human resource issues inherent to Small Arms Reduction and Demobilization programs. For any consultant search, please also consult this Small Arms Reduction Roster website.

Stop Gun Violence Against Women

Web reference: <http://www.iansa.org/women/vaw/index.htm>

This effort between the Control Arms consortium and Amnesty International's five year campaign on Stop Violence Against Women. The two foci of Amnesty's campaign are violence in the home and violence against women in

situations of armed conflict. The proposed Inter-Agency collaboration on the Stop Rape campaign will seek to forge a collaboration with Amnesty International on this issue.

6.2 Publications, Reports, Guidelines, and Web Resources

Addressing Gender Issues in Demobilization and Reintegration Programs

World Bank Africa Region (May 2002)

Web reference: <http://www.worldbank.org/afr>

The World Bank's report focuses on women and girls' needs during the demobilization and re-integration programs. Concerns for female ex-combatants, abducted girls, wives of ex-combatants, and women in the receiving community are raised.

Briefing Note on Gender and DDR and Small Arms

Department of Disarmament Affairs (2002)

Web reference: <http://disarmament2.un.org>

The briefs address why gender perspectives are important to DDR and Small Arms.

Demobilization and Reintegration of Women Combatants, Wives of Male Soldiers and War Widows: A Checklist

Bonn International Center for Conversion (August 2001)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

This checklist aims to draw attention to the particular challenges that face women combatants, the wife of male soldiers and war widows during the demobilization phase and the process of reintegration that follows. For this purpose, it raises issues that frequently disappear in the planning stage of demobilization and reintegration. The report is aimed at key policy-makers within humanitarian agencies and field workers to help in designing and implementing gender-sensitive long-support.

Development Held Hostage: Assessing the Effects of Small Arms on Human Development

UNDP, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (2002)

Web reference: <http://hei.unige.ch>

The report is a study on what the widespread availability of small arms cost society and examines the true impact of small arms on people, the community, and development.

Gender Awareness in Research on Small Arms and Light Weapons

Swiss Peace Foundation (January 2005)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

This report discusses how gender ideologies might influence people's attitudes to small arms. It argues that gender shapes and constrains the behavior and attitudes of women and men, including creating differences in their approaches to and use of small arms.

Gender Perspectives on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Regional and International Concerns

Bonn International Center for Conversion (July 2002)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

This paper addresses problems related to the easy availability of small arms from a gender-specific angle. The piece is the outcome of a workshop held in Uganda in 2002, bringing together more than 30 participants with various backgrounds and professional responsibilities, including field practitioners, government officials, security sector officials, church and NGO representatives, researchers and health practitioners.

Getting It Right, Doing It Right: Gender and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration

United Nations Development Fund for Women (October 2004)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

This report targets decision makers and practitioners; intends to influence policy and procedure in order to foster inclusive transitions to peace in post-conflict societies, and includes findings and recommendations from a desk review, case studies on Liberia and Bougainville-Papua New Guinea and UNIFEM's Standard Operating Procedures on Gender and DDR.

The Impact of Guns on Women's Lives: Exploration of how Guns Uniquely Affect the Lives of Women.

Amnesty International, International Action Network on Small Arms, and Oxfam International (May 2005)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

This reports looks at the impact of guns on women at home, in the communities, and during and after conflict. In each of these contexts, the report examines violence committed with guns against women, the role women play in gun use, and the campaigns women are spearheading against gun violence.

The Importance of Gender Perspective to Successful DDR Processes

Farr, V. UNIDIR Women, Men, Peace and Security: Disarmament Forum (Summer 2003)

Web reference: <http://www.womenwarpeace.org>

Dr. Vanessa Farr focuses on women's experiences of violence conflict, including the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of women combatants after war, the impact on women of prolific small arms and light weapons, and women coalition-building in conflict-torn societies.

Missing Pieces: Direction for Reducing Gun Violence Through the UN Process on Small Arms Control

The Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (July 2005)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

This publication identifies a number of areas where additional steps are needed to tackle the availability and misuse of small arms. It points to promising policy initiatives, draws on lessons learned, and sets out recommendations for action. This publication is designed specifically for government representatives, to provide a compelling people-centered agenda for the next phase of multilateral small arms activity, and will be widely distributed in the lead-up to the UN Review Conference on small arms.

No Magic Bullet: A Critical Perspective on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) and Weapons Reduction in Post-conflict Contexts

Muggah, R. The Round Table V. 94(379), 239-252 (April 2005)

Web reference: <http://www.grc-exchange.org/>

The end of war does not necessarily signal a return to security. The introduction of a ceasefire, peace agreement or even discrete interventions seeking to disarm warring parties, does not necessarily guarantee improvements in the safety of either civilians or former combatants.

Putting a Human Face to the Problem of Small Arms Proliferation

Gender Implications for the Effective Implementation of the UN Program of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

International Alert (February 2005)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.inl>

This project aims to examine the potential impact that gender issues have on small arms and light weapons (SALW) proliferation generally and specifically in relation to the 2001 UN Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA).

Securing Development: UNDPs Support for Addressing for Addressing Small Arms

UNDP (July 2005)

Web reference: <http://www.undp.org>

This report considers the impact of small arms on development and provides an overview of UNDP support for more than 40 countries to address small arms control, armed violence reduction, and the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants.

UNIFEM's Women, War, and Peace Web Portal

Web reference: <http://www.womenwarpeace.org/>

UNIFEM's Women, War, and Peace web portal is a resources for comprehensive issue briefs on [Small Arms](#), [DDR](#), and [UN and non-UN Resources on DDR](#)

6.3 Case Studies

Arms Know No Gender: They Kill Us All

West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (May 2005)

Web reference: <http://www.peacewomen.org>

WANEP is an affiliate of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. (WIPNET)

The article argues that the widespread availability of small arms in West Africa greatly contributes to violence against women and makes peace and human security harder to achieve.

Burundi: The Impact of Small Arms and Armed Violence on Women

Rackley, E. UNDP (November 2004)

Web reference: <http://www.womenwarpeace.org>

In 2004, UNDP Great Lakes Small Arms Reduction Program carried out a two-month study entitled. The report assessment was conducted over an 8-week period between August and October 2004 in 8 of 16 Burundian provinces. The report focused on the direct consequences to women of armed civilian violence, which included armed robbery, sexual violence, widowhood and prostitution. Among its observations, the report notes "it will be impossible to end arms-related violence by collecting all the arms in the country until poverty is addressed." The report also concluded that violence against women has not decreased with increased stability. According to a news report on the report, "Hundreds of Burundian women interviewed agreed that, despite the mild security improvements due the 2003 ceasefire, the climate of violence has actually increased." One of the reasons cited was increasingly accessible illicit arms, which were being used in violent crimes against women.

Peace as Disappointment: The Reintegration of Female Soldiers in Post-Conflict Societies: A Comparative Study from Africa

The International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (January 2003)

Web reference: <http://www.prio.no>

Drawing on a range of conflicts within Africa, this report describes a number of post-war challenges faced by female ex-combatants. Aiming to make policymakers aware of the characteristic obstacles faced by female ex-soldiers in a post-conflict situation, the report also hopes to be of interest to aid workers, diplomats and researchers focusing on post-conflict reconstruction. It is based on extensive fieldwork in Eritrea as well as information gathered from fact-collecting trips as well as reports, articles and books.

Precious Resources: Adolescents in the Reconstruction of Sierra Leone

Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children (September 2002)

Web reference: <http://www.eldis.org>

This study provides an in-depth look at the experiences of adolescents affected by war and persecution and the international and local responses to their situation. Though particularly focusing on Sierra Leone, the study aims to provide recommendations to contribute to wider international efforts to improve services and protection for refugee, internally displaced, returnee and other adolescents affected by armed conflict and persecution.

Women of Resilience: The Voices of Women Ex-Combatants

Zimbabwe Women Writers. African Books Collective:Harare (2000)

Web reference: <http://www.h-net.org>

This book is a collection of stories told by Zimbabwean women about their war experiences.

7. Mine Action

7.1 Conventions, Treaties, and Resolutions

[Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention \(APMBC\)](#)

United Nations (March 2000)

Web reference: <http://www.mineaction.org>

The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention was the result of a coalition (which comprised governments, international and non-governmental organizations, and the United Nations) led by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines. The convention entered into force in March of 1999 for all signatory parties. The convention imposes a complete ban on all antipersonnel landmines. The official title of the treaty is The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and Their Destruction. The Convention itself makes no mention of gender or the specific impact of landmines on women. States that are parties to the convention submit [reports](#) under Article 7 of the Convention. The international discussions on the implementation of the Convention have resulted in an increased focus on gender and mine action.

[General Assembly Resolution on Assistance in Mine Action](#)

United Nations (December 2000)

Web reference: <http://www.mineaction.org>

The resolution encourages governments, relevant United Nations bodies and other donors to create mine-awareness, victim assistance and child-centered rehabilitation programs that are sensitive to age and gender to decrease the number of child victims.

7.2 Publications, Reports, Guidelines, and Web Resources

[Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes](#)

UNMAS (2005)

Web reference: <http://www.mineaction.org>

These guidelines, developed by the UN in 2005, are meant to give guidance on how to best incorporate gender considerations into four of the five pillars of mine action. The guidelines also highlight good practices. These guidelines do not necessarily take a women-focused approach; rather they take into consideration the different roles that women, men, boys and girls play, and what distinct needs they might have. Each section of the guidelines is followed by a checklist for gender mainstreaming in each pillar.

[Gender and Mine Action Literature Review](#)

UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

Web reference: <http://www.mineaction.org>

Written in 2004 by the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), this literature review lists key documents in gender and mine action listing which pillars the document addresses and what programming stage the document addresses.

[Guiding Principle on Gender Mainstreaming in UN Mine Action Strategy](#)

Web reference: <http://www.mineaction.org>

The quality and quantity of information available to women, men, girls and boys about the threats and effects of landmines and UXO is likely to vary, as will their perspectives on priorities for mine action. Therefore, the unique needs and distinct perspectives of women and men, girls and boys must be taken into consideration in the design, implementation and evaluation of mine-action programs. All aspects of mine-action programming must include gender considerations. (A/58/260/Add.1)

[Guidelines for the Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine Survivors](#)

World Rehabilitation Fund and United Nations Development Program (August 2003)

Web reference: <http://www.worldrehabfund.org>

This document provides an extremely useful set of overall guidelines, which have begun to be used as a reference tool around the world. The document discusses the need for increase assistance in the area of economic integrative initiatives, comprehensive psychological and social supports, legislation, public awareness and access to a variety of already existing programs.

[United Nations Strategy for Mine Action: 2001-2005](#)

United Nations Official Report (2001)

Web reference: <http://www.mineaction.org>

In 2003 the Secretary General issued this report and emphasized the importance of understanding the differential impact of landmines and unexploded ordinances on men, women, girls and boys.

7.3 Training and Curricula

Cranfield Resilience Centre

Royal Military College of Science

Web reference: <http://www.rmcs.cranfield.ac.uk/ddmsa/resilience>

Cranfield Resilience Centre offers a series of security related courses. These courses also include leadership and decision making in crisis situations.

Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian De-mining

Development Center for Security Studies

Web reference: <http://www.gichd.ch/4.0.html>

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining supports humanitarian mine action through operational assistance, research, and support to the implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. It is an independent Foundation supported by 18 governments. Please refer to the training section of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian De-mining website for more information.

James Madison University Mine Action Information Center

Web reference: <http://www.hdic.jmu.edu/>

The MAIC offers a senior manager's course for the United Nations Development Programme. The course is held on the campus of James Madison University in Harrisonburg, VA U.S.A. The high-level participants include government, ministry and NGO officials as well as national mine action center leaders who are participating in the course to hone their management skills.

Tufts University Feinstein International Famine Center

Web reference: <http://nutrition.tufts.edu/research/famine/programs/youth.html>

The Center was established in 1996 at Tufts University to improve humanitarian, relief and refugee efforts in times of famine, war and complex emergencies. The Center works to prevent and mitigate famine, resolve local conflicts and develop responses that contribute to durable survival strategies for people coping with crisis. The Feinstein International Famine Center promotes a gender and generational approach to addressing issues of armed conflict and humanitarian assistance.

Verification Research, Training and Information Centre

Baird House, UK

Web reference: <http://www.mineaction.org/org>

VERTIC is an independent NGO, the mission of which is to promote effective and efficient verification as a means of ensuring confidence in the implementation of international agreements and intra-national agreements with international involvement.

8. Disaster Reduction

8.1 Organizations and Networks

Disaster Watch

Web reference: <http://www.disasterwatch.net>

This organization aids grassroots women's collectives in sharing information on disaster response initiatives. The program arose from the Huairou Commission to support community-based disaster response practices. They also encourage the dissemination of information on government and aid agency response to disasters.

Flower Aceh

Web reference: <http://web.amnesty.org>

In the aftermath of the tsunami, this local organization in Aceh, Indonesia is assessing women's needs, providing basic necessities and operating a Women's Crisis Center together with other local women's groups. Before the disaster, Flower Aceh was the first women's NGO in Aceh to address human rights abuses against women, such as mass rape.

2006-2007 "Women and Disaster" Foreign Correspondent Program

Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW)

Web reference: <http://www.kfaw.or.jp>

This foreign correspondents' program, initiated in April of 1991, is aimed at the promotion of an information network covering all Asian-Pacific countries, including the collection of general information on women's issues as well as the publishing correspondents' articles in their newsletter, "Asian Breeze."

World Bank Hazard Risk Management Unit and the Organization Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS)

Web reference: <http://web.worldbank.org/>

These entities created a course titled [Integrating Community, Gender and Women's Empowerment Issues into Disaster Recovery and Risk Management Operations](#). The course covered several issue areas including structures of entitlement, recovery processes, and the different impacts of disasters on men and women.

8.2 Publications, Reports, Guidelines, and Web Resources

Caught in the Storm: The Impact of Natural Disasters on Women

Chew, L and Ramdas, K: The Global Fund for Women. (2005)

Web reference: <http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/>

This Global Fund report reflects on lessons learned from projects they have funded in post-disaster settings, including the 2004 Tsunami, 2005 Kashmir Earthquake and Hurricanes Stan and Mitch. Some of their most important insights include: the importance of including local women leaders in decision making and strategies for addressing long-term income-generating projects.

Challenging Boundaries: A Gender Perspective on Early Warning in Disaster and Environmental Management

Fordham, M. EGM/NATDIS/2001/EP.5 (October 2001)

Web reference: <http://www.un.org>

This paper asserts a need for more studies on gender analysis in research and practice and provides the reader with a gender perspective on early warning in disaster and environmental management.

Crisis, Women and Other Selected Concerns

International Labor Organization Recovery and Reconstruction Unit (February 2002)

Web reference: <http://www.ilo.org>

The ILO's Recovery and Reconstruction Unit's report discusses ways to enhance women's capacities in crisis situations. Women's capacity to manage and recover from disasters, gender issues in natural disasters, gendered perspective in disaster preparedness, and women's role in post-crisis reconstruction are discussed in depth.

Disasters and Disabilities Research Site

Benfield Hazard Research Centre

Web reference: <http://www.benfieldhrc.org>

Drawing on the assumption that the most vulnerability are at greatest risk from the devastating impact of a disaster, this research project focuses on the specific needs of the disabled when a community is preparing and responding to a disaster. The initiative is focused on synthesizing resources into an annotated bibliography.

[Environmental Management and the Mitigation of Natural Disasters: A Gender Perspective](#)

DAW and ISDR (November 2001)

Web reference: <http://www.un.org>

The Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) organized with the Secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) an expert meeting on disaster reduction from a gender perspective from November 6-9, 2001 in Ankara, Turkey. The meeting focused on how to include women as decision makers in disaster response coordination, reduce women's acute vulnerability to disasters, and promote overall gender equality in addressing disaster preparedness and response. The website includes the final meeting report, discussion papers, and meeting agenda, along with other meeting documentation.

[Gender and Disaster Sourcebook](#)

Gender and Disaster Network (Expected March 2006)

Web reference: <http://www.gdnonline.org>

The resource text focuses on the connection between gender equality and disaster risk. The text analyses lessons learned and field experience through case studies in diverse geographic regions including, Latin American and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Western Europe, and North America. The resource guide includes an interactive feature allowing the reader to provide insights and feedback from the public.

[Gender Mainstreaming in Disaster Reduction](#)

Briceno, S. Commission on the Status of Women (March 2002)

Web reference: <http://www.crid.or.cr>

The paper reports on how disasters affect women and men differently depending on the socio-economic context. The paper examines how to integrate gender concerns into disaster risk assessment and preparedness.

[Women, Disaster Reduction, and Sustainable Development](#)

ISDR Secretariat, UN Geneva (April 2003)

Web reference: <http://www.eldis.org>

This article focuses on the role of women in disaster relief through case studies from different regions. The article highlights the several points including gender relations is part of the social and cultural context that shapes society's ability to prepare and respond to a disaster, violence against women often increases in a post-disaster setting, and the leadership role of women in disaster response can improve their status in the community, and disaster preparedness activities need to be viewed as a community investment not simply an expense.

[Women's Participation in Disaster Relief and Recovery](#)

Yonder, A.; Akcar, S.; Gopalan, P. Population Council (2005)

Web reference: <http://www.popcouncil.org>

This article explores the gender-differentiated effects of natural disasters. It aims to fill a gap in understanding issues such as women's losses relative to men's, how women's work time and conditions change, both in terms of care-giving and income-generating work, or how disaster-related aid and entitlement programs include or marginalize affected women. Similarly, there is a lack of information on how affected low-income women can participate in post disaster relief and recovery and secure decent housing, livelihoods, and the restoration of basic services for themselves and for their families. The study also examines the roles that NGOs and government policy and procedures play in facilitating (or impeding) women's involvement.

[Women with Women at Risk: Practical Guidelines for Assessing Local Disaster Risk](#)

International Hurricane Research Center (April 2002)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

As a tool for planning and carrying out gender-focused community vulnerability research, this document offers a step-by-step guide for assessing the resources and vulnerabilities of communities "through the eyes of women." The

document aims to help women's organizations and other groups plan and conduct successful research useful to their neighborhoods and communities in the face of multi-faceted hazards and the increasing global risk of disasters.

8.3 Case Studies

Grassroots Women's Collectives – Roles in Post-Disaster Effort: Potential for Sustainable Partnership and Good Governance (Lessons Learned from the Marmara Earthquake in Turkey)

Akçar, S. UN Division for the Advancement of Women (November 2001)

Web reference: <http://www.un.org>

United Nations document: EGM/NATDIS/2001/EP.11

Waves of Violence: Women in Post-Tsunami Sri Lanka

Rees, S., Pittaway, E., and Bartolomei, L. *Australasian Journal of Disaster and Trauma Studies* (2005)

This paper highlights a community based program intended to assist women and decrease sexual and gender-based violence in Post-Tsunami Sri Lanka. The authors use preliminary data to illustrate women's needs and the challenges in addressing gender-based inequities and violence in communities recovering from a devastated disaster.

8.4 Training and Curricula

Gender and Disaster Network

Web reference: <http://online.northumbria.ac.uk>

The Network is an educational project initiated by women and men interested in gender relations in disaster contexts. It emerged from an early morning meeting during the July 1997 Natural Hazards Research and Applications Center workshop in Denver, Colorado. The Network hopes to utilize the Internet to support a global network of researchers and practitioners.

The International Institute for Disaster Risk Management

Web reference: <http://www.idrmhome.org/index.html>

The Institute hosts this Community-Based Vulnerability Reduction and Disaster Preparedness Course with the goal of enabling participants to increase their understanding and skills for the integration of gender, poverty and environment, aspects into their programs/projects.

9. Humanitarian Affairs

9.1 Organizations and Networks

The International Committee for the Red Cross

Web reference: <http://www.icrc.org>

The ICRC is an independent, neutral organization ensuring humanitarian protection and assistance for victims of war and armed violence. The ICRC has a permanent mandate under international law to take impartial action for prisoners, the wounded and sick, and civilians affected by conflict situations of conflict. The organization coordinates the response by national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and their International Federation.

International Rescue Committee (IRC)

Web reference: <http://www.theirc.org>

IRC helps people fleeing persecution on the basis of race, religion or ethnicity, as well as those uprooted by conflict and violence. It offers special programs geared towards female refugees, and aims to meet their specific reproductive, healthcare, social and economic needs through training, counseling and outreach.

9.2 Publications, Reports, Guidelines, and Web Resources

Age and Gender Mainstreaming Pilot Project Synthesis Report

UNHCR (2004)

Web reference: <http://www.unhcr.ch>

This publication highlights the importance of country representatives in the initiation and implementation of a gender mainstreaming project. This report provides a good example of project analysis and recommendations with regard to gender mainstreaming in disaster and conflict affected populations across a broad range of national contexts.

ASC Implementing the Collaborative Response to Situations of Internal Displacement Guidance for UN Humanitarian and/or Resident Coordinators and Country Teams

Inter-Agency Standing Committee, September 2004

Web reference: <http://wwwnotes.reliefweb.int>

Clinical Management of Rape Survivors: Developing Protocols for Use with Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons

UNFPA (2004)

Web reference: <http://www.eldis.org>

This publication describes best practices in the clinical management of people who have been raped in emergency settings. The guidelines are intended to be adapting for unique situations with diverse national policies and practices and resource availability.

Gender-Based Violence, Relationship Power, and Risk of HIV Infection in Women Attending Antenatal Clinics in South Africa

Dunkle, K. L., et al. Lancet (2004)

This publication analyses results from a unique study investigating the connections between women's HIV risk and gender-based violence. The study examines the associations between newly diagnosed HIV infection and experience of intimate partner violence, male control in relationships, child sexual assault, forced first intercourse, and adult sexual assault by a non-partner in women seeking antenatal care in Soweto, South Africa. The authors conclude that women with violent or controlling male partners are at increase risk for HIV infection.

Gender Equality and Humanitarian Assistance: A Guide to the Issues

Canadian International Development Agency's International Humanitarian Assistance (November 2003)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

This guide explores what is involved in integrating a gender perspective in humanitarian assistance. It covers the 'why?' of using a gender perspective in relief efforts, draws attention to current issues, sets out questions to ask when reviewing submissions and reports, and includes a list of tools.

Gender and Forced Migration

FMO Research Guide, Bermudez Torres, A. (October 2002)

Web reference: <http://www.forcedmigration.org/guides>

This report outlines conflict-induced forced migration from a gender perspective, with an emphasis on gender-based violence. Case studies on women in post-conflict settings include Rwanda and the Balkans.

Gender and Humanitarian Assistance Resource Kit

Web reference; <http://www.reliefweb.int>

The E-library of Reliefweb provides information on UN agencies' approaches to gender, humanitarian assistance and conflict. The website provides an extensive collection of best practices, analytical documents, and tools for planning and training for mainstreaming gender in humanitarian response to emergencies.

Guidelines for Gender-Based Violent Interventions in Humanitarian Settings: Focusing on Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence in Emergencies

IASC Taskforce on Gender in Humanitarian Assistance (September 2005)

Web reference: <http://www.humanitarianinfo.org>

These guidelines are intended for humanitarian actors and communities to plan, establish, and coordinate a set of minimum multi-sectoral interventions to prevent and respond to sexual violence during the early phase of an emergency.

The Guidelines for HIV/AIDS Interventions in Emergency Settings

(IASC) Task force on HIV/AIDS in Emergency Settings (2004)

Web reference: <http://www.unfpa.org>

This publication was developed to assist humanitarian workers to respond to HIV/AIDS in crisis settings and help governments and cooperating agencies, including UN Agencies and NGOs, to deliver the minimum required multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS during the early phase of a crisis.

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control: A Short Course for Humanitarian Workers, Facilitator's Manual:

Facilitating an Individual Understanding of the Complexities of HIV/AIDS within Conflict Settings
Venter, W. Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children and RHRC Consortium (2004)

Web reference: <http://www.eldis.org>

This manual was developed to provide step-by-step instruction to field workers in dealing with HIV/AIDS prevention in conflict settings.

IASC Mainstreaming Gender in the Humanitarian Response to Emergencies

IASC Working Group, Sub-Working Group on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance (January 1998)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

The background document provides a summary overview of the differential impact of emergencies and crisis situations on women and girls, men and boys, discussing the policy issues and implications of a gender perspective. The paper seeks to identify a coordinated program of action to enhance the qualities of a gender-based approach.

IASC Summary, Guidelines and Checklist for Integration of Gender Analysis and Assessment **Inter-agency Workshop on Integration of Gender into Needs Assessment and Planning of Humanitarian Assistance (1999)**

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

These guidelines include a series of questions and guidelines for use in the assessment and preparation of the consolidated appeal process and strategy formulation in an emergency situation.

The ICRC Women and War Project Web Resource

Web reference: <http://www.icrc.org>

The ICRC's Women and War project provides extensive information, reports, and briefs on all aspects of women in conflict and their protection.

OCHA's Role in Ensuring a Gender Perspective in Humanitarian Coordination

OCHA (July 2004)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

For OCHA, mainstreaming a gender perspective in humanitarian assistance involves working toward humanitarian assistance grounded in human rights, humanitarian assistance shaped by an understanding of the different needs, full and equitable participation of women in decision-making, and recognition of the multiple roles women and men in post-crisis situations.

Passport to Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Emergency Programs

The Socioeconomic and Gender Analysis Program (January 2002 and December 2001)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

These guidelines aim to support humanitarian agencies in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the planning and implementation of emergency programs through a participatory approach.

They are written for humanitarian workers working directly with local communities in emergency situations and insiders such as community organizers and leaders of local groups and institutions.

The approach involves assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It consists of key questions to be asked in an emergency situation for data collection to help guide the design of emergency interventions so that they will be sensitive to gender differences.

Raising Awareness for Reproductive Health in Complex Emergencies: A Training Manual

CARE and RHRC Consortium (2003)

Web reference: <http://www.eldis.org>

The purpose of this training manual is to increase awareness and improve the quality of reproductive health programming in refugee situations. The topics covered in the text include Minimum Initial Services Package, overview of key components in comprehensive RH services, response and prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS, and safe motherhood.

Reproductive Health for Communities in Crisis

UNFPA (2001)

Web reference: <http://www.unfpa.org>

This UNFPA document focuses on coordinating with international partners to ensure the reproductive health needs of refugees and internally displaced persons in crisis situations are addressed. Topics discussed in the publication include providing services to address complications of pregnancy and delivery, the transmission of sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS, adolescent health, violence against women, and access to condoms and other contraceptives.

Special Feature on Gender and Displacement

Refugee Studies Center and Norwegian Refugee Council/Global IDP Project

Migration Review, Vol.9 (December 2000)

Web reference: <http://www.peacewomen.org>

This issue of Forced Migration Review comes at a time when Gender and Development as a body of theoretical and professional practice is at a critical point in its evolution.

Towards a Comprehensive Approach of Sexual and Reproductive Rights and Needs of Women Displaced by War and Armed Conflict: A Practice Guide for Program Officers

Bosmans, M. and Temmerman, M.: ICRH, Flemish Interuniversity Council, RHRC Consortium (2003)

Web reference: http://www.rhrc.org/pdf/idp_rights.pdf

This publication is intended for program officers to support a comprehensive approach to reproductive health services and rights to women in conflict settings. The guide will be especially helpful for humanitarian aid workers who are not medically trained and conversant in the SRH terminology.

UNHCR Good Practices on Gender Equality Mainstreaming: A Practical Guide to Empowerment

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (June 2001)

Web reference: <http://www.reliefweb.int>

Premised on the assumption that gender roles and relations shape the process of empowerment, this guide provides practical examples of empowerment from case studies in Kosovo, Tanzania, Guatemala, Colombia, Guinea, Turkey and Algeria. Collectively, the Good Practices advanced aim to provide important lessons learned for current and future UNHCR initiatives with refugee, internally displaced and returnee populations that seek to promote gender equality.