

# **Annex 11**

# **WOMEN, CONFLICT, AND PEACE**

## Annex 11

### WOMEN, CONFLICT AND PEACE

This Annex substantiates Civilian Peace Service Canada's call for accreditation and certification of peace professionals from the perspective of women, conflict and peace. Each selected document highlights a different aspect of the increasingly complex, breadth and depth of competencies and core values required to meet the challenge of conflict prevention, resolution and transformation from a woman's perspective.

**Section A: anchors the discussion in the stark realities of what women are facing in Afghanistan,** an area of conflict in which Canada has recently chosen a military rather than peacekeeping option. Through the Executive Summary, the Introduction and Conclusion of a 2007 UN publication: Women, Peace and Security in Afghanistan<sup>1</sup>, it analyses the “gains and gaps” in the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325<sup>2</sup>. “On October 31, 2000, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) unanimously adopted Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. The adoption of Resolution 1325 was historic and unprecedented for a number of reasons: Resolution 1325 marks the first time the Security Council addressed the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women, recognized the under-valued and under-utilized contributions women make to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peace-building, and stressed the importance of their equal and full participation as active agents in peace and security.”<sup>3</sup>

**Section B:** is composed of **statements made by the Honourable Flora MacDonald**<sup>4</sup>, during a panel discussion on Afghanistan at the April 2007 CPSC Conference on Peace as a Profession in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century<sup>5</sup>. Her hands-on, compassionate yet informed perspective, demonstrates the power and resilience of civil society at work in Afghanistan. It is a grass roots perspective of hope, determination, and – again - the value of competencies.

**Section C: Gender Equality & Peacebuilding: An Operational Framework,**<sup>6</sup> Section C reproduces, in its entirety, a visionary Canadian document prepared for the Gender Equality Division and the (now defunct) CIDA Peace Unit in 1999<sup>7</sup>, under the direction of Susan Brown<sup>8</sup>. Clearly, the chart would benefit from terminological and other updates to reflect current conflict transformation terminology and applications. However, from pre-conflict situations, through conflict and post-conflict situations; from mainstreaming of gender and peace as a function amongst others of governance, of forestry, of business; this chart on gender equality and peacebuilding addresses it all – practically, and operationally. As such, Gender Equality and Peacebuilding: An Operational Framework<sup>9</sup> still remains an exceptional tool for understanding the range of operational peace applications for gender – and beyond. This, again, underscores the CPSC call for training and accreditation of civilian peace professionals and volunteers).

**Section D: brings more of a macro-, bureaucratic perspective to the CPSC discussion on necessary competencies for professional peace training.** It provides a copy of the Canadian Government response (in July 2004) to the request for information by the UN Secretary-General concerning full implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security<sup>10</sup>.

**Section E: Recommendations from Women, Peace and Security in Afghanistan, Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, Five Years On: Post-Bonn Gains and Gaps** provide yet another lens through which to see the growing demand for peace competencies. Their particular focus on Afghanistan highlights how complex are the inter-relationships of players and their respective need for peace competencies in situations of armed conflict.

**Section F:** includes, for easy reference, the text of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security<sup>11</sup>. (N.B. Resolution 1325 includes useful reference to all related UN resolutions).

**Section G:** points to the **comprehensive information about women and conflict available on the UNIFEM**<sup>12</sup> website (UNIFEM being the United Nations organization which provides financial and technical assistance for innovative programmes and strategies to promote women's human rights, political participation and economic security<sup>13</sup>). UNIFEM information is categorized by **Information Sources**, **Country Profiles (including Canada)**, **Issue Briefs**, **UN Gender Action**, **UN Documents**, **1325 Toolbox**, **1325 E-discussion**, and **PeaceWomen** (a UNIFEM initiative dedicated to monitoring the Security Council's Efforts to Incorporate Resolution 1325 into its day-to-day work, and functioning under the, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), **PEACE AND GENDER Website**<sup>14</sup>).

**Section H:** provides an annotated list of selected Canadian women's organizations devoted to peace.

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**Section A: Women, Peace and Security in Afghanistan, Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, Five Years On: Post-Bonn Gains And Gaps, January 2007**<sup>15</sup>.

Section A anchors the discussion in the stark realities of what women are facing in Afghanistan, an area of conflict in which Canada has recently chosen a military rather than peacekeeping option. Through the Executive Summary, the Introduction and Conclusion of a 2007 UN publication: Women, Peace and Security in Afghanistan<sup>16</sup>, it analyses the "gains and gaps" in the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325<sup>17</sup>. "On October 31, 2000, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) unanimously adopted Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. The adoption of Resolution 1325 was historic and unprecedented for a number of reasons: Resolution 1325 marks the first time the Security Council addressed the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women, recognized the under-valued and under-utilized contributions women make to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peace-building, and stressed the importance of their equal and full participation as active agents in peace and security."<sup>18</sup>

**Executive Summary**

"It has been six years since the United Nations (UN) Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1325 and five years since the fall of the Taliban and the drafting of the Bonn Agreement, the international agreement which set the stage for initiating Afghanistan's peace process, democratization and reconstruction. Over these years, what steps have been taken to protect women from a war which continues to rage in many parts of the country? Have the principles of Resolution 1325 been realized to any degree for Afghan women? This report attempts to briefly analyze these questions, and make recommendations to further the implementation of Resolution 1325 in Afghanistan. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security was unanimously adopted by Security Council members on October 31st, 2000. This landmark piece of international law resulted from over 20 years of advocacy and lobbying by women activists from war zones and post-conflict states around the world. The Resolution recognizes that women and children constitute the majority of victims of armed conflicts, that women and girls are affected by conflict differently from men and boys and that women have a role to play and a right to participate in all levels of a peacebuilding process.

"Resolution 1325 calls attention to the consequences of war on women's lives - including sexual violence, the spread of HIV/AIDS, the prevalence of landmines and among others, the displacement of women and girls as refugees and internally displaced. Resolution 1325 recognizes the importance of women's place at decision-making table and their positive contribution to conflict prevention, conflict resolution and the

promotion of peace and security. As a Resolution adopted under Chapter 6 of the UN charter and by the UN's highest decision-making body, the Security Council, the obligations of the Resolution are applicable to all State Members of the United Nations, including the Government of Afghanistan. As a state with a large UN mission, Afghanistan hosts several UN agencies - many of which are members of the 22 member Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, Peace and Security that has contributed to developing the UN system-wide Action Plan on Resolution 1325. These UN agencies are each tasked with covering specific areas of responsibility for the implementation of Resolution 1325 in Afghanistan. The United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA) in particular has a leadership role in carrying out the mandate of the Bonn Agreement and overseeing many of the key political processes such as election monitoring that are of relevance to Resolution 1325<sup>19</sup>. . Resolution 1325 evolved from, and builds on, previous international commitments to protect and promote the rights of women in war zones and post-conflict contexts around the world. It builds on the work of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action resulting from the Fifth World Conference on Women and the General Assembly's resolution in 2000 that resulted in the outcome document *Further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*.

“While Resolution 1325 is not specifically referred to in key documents that guide the reconstruction and peacebuilding process in Afghanistan, its provisions are nevertheless echoed in many of these documents, such as the Berlin Declaration that followed the meeting of donors to Afghanistan's reconstruction (Berlin 2004). This Declaration followed commitments previously made by donors concerned with Afghanistan's reconstruction process (Tokyo Conference, 2002). Both documents pledge to assist the Afghan government with security and peace needs, including entrenching the rule of law, implementing DDR processes, realizing women's rights and political participation and developing the capacity of an independent civil society, among other issues. More recently, in January 2006, the Afghanistan Compact was produced as a result of the London Conference on Afghanistan, outlining the cooperation between Afghanistan and the international community, and organized around four key areas of activity: security; governance, rule of law and human rights; and economic and social development. The Afghanistan Compact makes references to women's participation in development processes, specifically recognizing that in all policies and programmes, men and women have equal rights and responsibilities<sup>20</sup>.

“Most importantly, 1325 is an action document. It is a framework for bringing change to the lives of women and girls affected by war. The resolution puts women at the centre, articulating the unique ways in which war affects women and the measures needed to channel women's voices into peace processes and reconstruction. In Afghanistan, 1325 is a critical tool that women's rights and peace activists can use as a reference point in assessing progress to date, where gaps exist, and what needs to be done to address the gaps. It is a tool for accountability that obliges the Afghan government, UN agencies and the international community in Afghanistan to answer for failures to protect women and girls, ensure their participation in peace processes, and promote their fundamental human rights. The provisions of Resolution 1325 can be organized under the rubric of what has come to be known as the 3 Ps.: □ Participation of women in peace processes: Calling for the increased representation of women in institutions and processes for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict, at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions □ Promotion of women's human rights: mandating the promotion of women's human rights, paying attention to international standards of human rights that are reflected in national laws, creating accountability mechanisms within the law, and striving to end impunity. □ Protection of women in war and peace: the resolution emphasizes the responsibility to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, in particular from rape and other forms of sexual violence.

“Afghanistan presents a particularly challenging environment for the implementation of Resolution 1325 and the full realization of its demands. A long series of violent wars, the recent extreme misogynous regime of the Taliban, and the pervasive insecurity that continues in many parts of the country left many Afghans, both men and women traumatized and in need of psychosocial counseling, an aspect that is missing from the otherwise very comprehensive principles underpinning the resolution. medica mondiale

has written extensively on, and produced a handbook for professional on the psychosocial and trauma effects of violence against women in war and crisis situations, including in Afghanistan. The pervasive insecurity has not set the stage for the demands of 1325 to be realized. The recent initiation of negotiations between the Taliban and NATO/ISAF in one area in the South, raises many concerns, not least is why women were not included in the Qala Musa agreement (November 2006). While the NATO-led ISAF has slowly expanded to the provinces much more needs to be done to provide basic protection to women and girls. While some awareness of 1325 exists among the international community in Afghanistan, coordination for the Resolution's implementation is only just beginning. Explicitly working from the framework of 1325 allied with strong political will from all stakeholders (the Afghan government, donor governments, the UN, and civil society) is imperative for Afghan women to witness the Resolution's realization. As we watch the unpredictable tensions between the will of Afghans to build peace and the complex forces still at play against peace in Afghanistan, real change can seem a farfetched ideal for the women of Afghanistan. Yet there are foundations in place which can be built upon, provided there is a sustained effort towards meeting the security needs of women and the demands of a lasting peace in a country tormented by war for over a quarter of a century.<sup>21</sup>  
Afghanistan

Urban communities in the South and East of Afghanistan witness violent incidents and homicide (suicide) bombings almost on a daily basis. In rural areas, insurgents carry out combat operations against government and multinational forces-in which thousands of innocent people are held hostage, injured killed, and/or forced to leave their homes.

**Introduction:**

“ Afghanistan remains a volatile environment for civilians, soldiers, civil servants, women activists and other Afghan civil society as well as the international humanitarian community working in the country. The year 2006 has witnessed heightened hostilities in Afghanistan and the highest number of conflict-related deaths since 2001. Afghanistan's geographic diversity and difficult terrain make it seem a larger country than it is and the security situation can differ drastically from one area to another. Some areas - such as the Southern provinces have been consistently dangerous, while others -such as Bamiyan and Badakhshan were relatively safe in previous years. The resurgence of the Taliban, the rise of criminal elements, and the activities of former mujahideen commanders perpetuate pockets of instability . little short of an overall conflict in the country at large. In some areas, Afghans perceive the impending return of a full-scale civil war. Despite the presence of NATO-led ISAF troops in Kandahar, Helmand and other parts of the South. This deteriorating situation has, over the last five years further restricted women's mobility and has forced the population to live in constant fear. NATO.s presence offers little protection to women, whether ordinary civilians or women in public office. As a result of the security situation, initiatives in Southern Afghanistan focused on improving the status of women are limited. Afghan women activists operate in fear of their lives and many foreign NGOs are either unwilling to work in the South, or have withdrawn their presence due to security incidents. Conservative norms coupled with insecurity mean there is very little mobilization among women.s groups in Southern provinces such as Helmand and Uruzgan, and consequently fewer relief and social services are available to women in the South. For example, it has been stated that some aid agencies have also banned female staff from travelling due to the additional security risks [that] they face.<sup>22</sup> Such conditions constitute major barriers to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the South.

Previously considered comparatively secure, the Northern region has also seen worsening security, with increased attacks including suicide bombings, a phenomenon formerly relatively unknown in Afghanistan. The Eastern region has fared little better, and insecurity there is aggravated by drug trade activities and

misdirected policies intended to curb poppy cultivation, without creating the conditions for alternative livelihoods for the tens of thousands who survive off the industry. According to the AIHRC, abductions have occurred in various parts of the country. There were at least 150 cases of child abduction recorded in 2005. Women are trafficked as forced or bonded prostitutes within Afghanistan as well as to destination countries in the region, including Pakistan, Iran and the United Arab Emirates. Humanitarian workers, journalists and photographers have also been the victims of abductions in many areas of the country. It has been reported that over 3 000 people have been killed this year alone.<sup>23</sup>

Afghanistan's education sector has been in the line of fire in an unrelenting assault, particularly directed at girls' education, in a sad demonstration of how vulnerable the right to education of girls and women remains. For example, since 2005, there have been more than 200 attacks on educational institutions and teachers. Most of these attacks were reported in the first half of 2006 while 200 000 students have been reportedly denied access to schools<sup>24</sup>. The burning of schools, the murder of teachers and the distribution of the notorious *night letters* (flyers with threatening messages left in schools or other public places at night by the Taliban) have contributed to the closure of hundreds of schools throughout the country. Most schools are targeted simply for teaching girls. These acts, combined with the generally low number of schools for girls disproportionately affect their education. Continuing security concerns contribute to many parents withdrawing permission for their daughters to attend school. Internal migration has continued as Afghans flee from less secure areas of the country to larger cities such as Kabul. Gender-specific security threats contribute to increased internal displacement as families flee to safer areas due to the threat of rape. At the same time some refugees have returned to find their homes destroyed or occupied by new owners. Refugee camps outside of Afghanistan offer women little protection, restricted access to employment and other opportunities, and continue to be poverty-stricken, easy recruiting grounds for the Taliban. Warlordism is a fairly entrenched parallel system of governance in Afghanistan, operating through complex networks of alliances and loyalties and co-existing uneasily with the central government led by President Hamid Karzai.

It will take time and a concerted effort to dismantle this stubborn legacy of Afghanistan's wars. While President Karzai took the brave step of removing several powerful warlords from power in the provinces, he has granted other warlords positions as cabinet ministers or governors of provinces. It is estimated that a majority of members of the parliament are affiliated with warlords, and are former *mujahideen*, - contributing to an intimidating political environment for the smaller number of women MPs. In the provinces, beyond the reach of the central government, warlords and former *mujahideen* commanders operate with impunity, many threatening women who dare to challenge the status quo. Finally, and most critically, basic services remain elusive for the vast majority of Afghans, who wait in vain for the large international presence in the country to have some sort of impact on their lives. Services such as clean water, sanitation, and basic healthcare still remain absent in many districts in what is currently the fourth poorest country in the world. Opportunities for employment, entrepreneurship, vocational training and tertiary education are distant dreams for far too many Afghans. Services that can address the healing of Afghans are missing in most parts of the country. Trauma counselling for both men and women, for example, could make critical headway in disrupting the cycle of violence permeating Afghan society. Aid has been distributed disproportionately and slowly, and large portions have been lost along the way to heavy overhead budgets of large administrations receiving the bulk of the donor dollars. In fact too little pledged aid funds have seen the light of day in Afghanistan. This is happening despite a worsening security situation that depends on *more* aid and development spending, and not less. This combination of persistent and deteriorating insecurity with appallingly low levels of human security overall (e.g. lack of access to education, employment, healthcare, etc.) contribute to a lethal cocktail of instability and chaos characterizing the reality of Afghan women in 2006 and impeding the effective implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.<sup>25</sup>

## Concluding Comments

“Afghanistan has made progress in some key areas since 2001. These include economic growth, the establishment of a democratically elected government, the presence of a quota system for women in parliament, and importantly, a

***Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action . including legislation, policies or programmes in any area and at all levels. It is strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women as well as of men . an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal of mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality [United Nations Economic and Social Council . July 1977]***

new Constitution that explicitly refers to equality between women and men. More recently, the Afghanistan National Development Strategy resulted from a careful needs mapping and collaboration between the Afghan government, the UN and international donors, and has been favourably received by the international community, reflected in the signing of the *Afghanistan Compact*. Afghanistan’s women’s organizations are playing a pivotal role in bringing attention to taboo issues, mobilizing other women, seeking resources from the international community to further women’s rights and providing essential services to women and girls. In some cases these activities may mean the difference between life and death. The last five years have witnessed women lobbying, organizing and advocating. The many activities taking place under motivated leaders in the women’s movement, UN agencies and some government departments is having a gradual transformative effect on Afghan society. Such activities must continue to be supported over the next few years, through commitments from international donors and with long-term planning. While Afghan women and men work diligently towards peacebuilding and reconstruction objectives, insecurity curtails the potential for sustainable development. The security situation in some parts of Afghanistan has descended into renewed conflict, with insurgents appearing to be steadily gaining a stronger foothold. Women have been at the centre of this storm, being particularly vulnerable to the deteriorating insecurity and a justice sector that is weak and unmotivated in its ability to protect women. The recent histories of other conflict and post-conflict states highlight the key vocal role that civil society consistently plays in advocating for the implementation of resolution 1325, and translating its provisions into action. medica mondiale is one international civil society organisation that strongly implements the principles underpinning the resolution. For example, in 2005 medica mondiale’s Women’s Rights and Lobby programme celebrated the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of 1325 by organising a press conference with the former Minister, Women’s Affairs (Dr. Masuda Jalal) to discuss the gains and gaps made since the Bonn Agreement. Two follow-up video conferences were also organised to link Afghan parliamentarians with other parliamentarians from the European Parliament and with those from the United Kingdom.

***Real action necessitates resources, which have not always been immediately forthcoming. Supporting women.s organizing is an investment in Afghanistan.s overall development and stability- and is ultimately an investment in a sustainable long-term peace for Afghanistan. Increasing women.s numbers in government, and importantly, their leadership in key positions across all Ministries and at all levels of the civil service is pivotal to providing better protection to women and fostering more gender-sensitive policy in government.***

Afghanistan has a growing women's movement and some of the more established women's organizations are familiar with 1325 and are working towards its achievement, for example the Afghan Women's Network and Rights and Democracy have also been developing materials in Dari to explain the resolution to the Afghan public. However, Afghan women's organisations that are independent, require the sustained support of international donors and solid partnerships with international civil society. Real action necessitates resources, which have not always been immediately forthcoming. Supporting women's organizing is an investment in Afghanistan's overall development and stability and is ultimately an investment in a sustainable long-term peace for Afghanistan. Increasing women's numbers in government, and importantly, their leadership in key positions across all Ministries and at all levels of the civil service is pivotal to providing better protection to women and fostering more gender-sensitive policy in government. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 presents a powerful counterpoint to the violent conflict and human insecurity prevailing in Afghanistan in 2006. Yet, for the Resolution to take effect, a concerted effort necessitating immediate actions for its implementation is required by the key stakeholders in Afghanistan's peace building process. In order to ensure women's peace and security in Afghanistan, this effort needs to be supported by a long term vision, and strong political will led from the top. The following recommendations for strategic action emerging from this report may assist in securing more gains and fewer gaps in the implementation of UN SC Resolution 1325 in Afghanistan."<sup>26</sup>

**Section B: is composed of statements made by the Honourable Flora MacDonald<sup>27</sup>, during a panel discussion on Afghanistan at the April 2007 CPSC Conference on Peace as a Profession in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century<sup>28</sup>. Her hands-on, compassionate yet informed perspective, demonstrates the power and resilience of civil society at work in Afghanistan. It is a grass roots perspective of hope, determination, and – again -- the value of competencies.**

The following personal and professional perspectives on Afghanistan were given by the Honourable Flora MacDonald<sup>29</sup> during a panel discussion at the CPSC Conference on Peace as a Profession in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century<sup>30</sup> in April 2007. She graphically demonstrates the power and resilience of civil society at work in Afghanistan.

... “Westerners make a lot out of a burka. The Afghan women have been wearing it for 500 years. Who am I or any one else to say how they should dress? We do not understand the complexity of that country; the history of that country. Canadians are being given a most unbalanced view on Afghanistan. The focus is heavily on Kandahar, with our troops there. I don't argue about that. I have visited with the military; made it a point of interacting with them... But I think it is so important for us to realize that Kandahar is only one of 40 provinces of Afghanistan. What is happening in the other 39? How are people reacting? What is their mood? ... When Alexander the Great used Afghanistan as through-way to India, he was not the first. There have been many migrations since. Afghans are very well aware of their history. Their oral traditions have passed information from generation to generation. Young people can tell you about battles that happened hundreds of years ago... It is a very conservative society. Very heavily male dominated... It is a country that has been in continuous conflict from 1979, with various invasions: the USSR, civil war, mujehadin fighting several tribes. During that time 2million people were killed, most of them men. The number of widows is in the hundreds of thousands, with many hundreds of thousands more children... to get involved with that group took me to Afghanistan.

CARE Canada, CARE International, have been working there since 1964, without ever having left. While I appreciate what the military in Kandahar is doing, development is not something you can do on a 6-month rotating basis... When I first went to Afghanistan, it was to interact with some of these widows. Every month they would come to four stations in Kabul, where they were given a bag of wheat flour, lentils, oil and sugar. They had to have four children under the ages of 16 to qualify. When they came,

they were lined up in strict lines. They were not allowed to talk to one another. There were strict rules. No men were allowed there, which is why I was allowed in. That was while the Taliban was in control. Later that year, things were entirely different. I went to see that project each year. The women themselves are putting different programs into place. For example, one year they were sewing uniforms for girls going back to school. (Girls were not allowed to go to school for years, and women were not allowed to teach. The next year, women were being taught to plant kitchen gardens and given seeds. They had to find their own land around Kabul so they could grow vegetables. Next year, some of the women were called in and given three weeks' training in how to raise chickens. Then they received 30 chickens and a rooster and wire and sticks to build chicken coops, so they could get eggs. One woman showed me the eggs they collected that day. "I fed 125 to my children this month and sold the other 300 in the market to buy shoes for my children." she said.

At the same time, these little girls that I first saw when I was there when Taliban was in power, who were not allowed to go to national schools, were brought into underground schools. In one area, where there was a large house, we asked for one room for little girls to be taught. The little girls would come in quietly in the day. The children were so anxious to learn! Drinking up that kind of information that they were being taught! Some Taliban soldiers came out to say: "We know what you're doing. If you take our daughters in, we won't say a word." The next year (following the Taliban) girls were in school. Girls between the ages of 9 and 15 years did not want to go into school with really young beginners. So we devised a special plan where you would take the older girls give them grades 1-3 condensed in one year, and then they go into grade four, with girls more their own size. Now there are four million girls in school. Unfortunately, where there is fighting going on --for example in the South, schools have been destroyed and 2000 girls are no longer able to attend.

**The role of religion and its impact:**

... There are four major cities, in the four corners of the country. Seventy five per cent of the population lives outside those cities and is, by and large, not getting the attention of government resources. Yes, there are new schools, clinics and roads that connect those four cities. But in the countryside, outside of those four cities, the President of Afghanistan is referred to as the mayor of Kabul. It is important that much more be done in the country side. I go out to the provinces ... where the people are the majority in their own little area, but the minority in a Shia country and persecuted by every other community. So they know what it is to try and strengthen and protect themselves against all the others trying to attack them. Many of the young men who have been kidnapped by the war lords and brought into the militia as their soldiers, and are then demobilized and sent back to their villages, said to us: "We want an education. We know nothing but how to use a gun." We said, "You build the school. We will get teachers." They figured out how to do it, and told us: "We are going to form a political party. We have a name, a slogan, and work for it. It is the Pago party... Pago means crazy. The slogan is, 'If you're crazy enough to think the future will be better, you join the Pago party.' Each one of us members has to go away and make 2000 bricks."

"That's what they did. They built themselves a two-room school: one room for the boys and one for the girls. It would not win an architectural prize, but it serves its purpose. Enlarged and enlarged, it has since become a community centre. They were elected within the village, without any interference from militia or NGO's. They elected their own local council. More and more villages copied their model. 72 have now followed suite. They now have a council that represents the whole valley.

"A friend stationed with the UN in Afghanistan came to see it. They said they had never seen anything like it. The people of the valley had taken two decisions: 1) that there should be no guns; and 2) that there would be no poppies cultivated in the valley. Wherever the growing of poppies was contravened, the local council went out and themselves pulled out the poppy plants, and then found who had planted them... This year, on international women's day, I got an e-mail from a Canadian Afghan saying, "I want you to know we finally have elected a local council in our town. It has 12 members, including 4 women. For the first time in the history of Afghanistan a woman has been elected to lead it. She is a great woman. She has established her own business. She is the proper person to lead us. Now all the other local councils

in the valley are beginning to say: "We want to know how that happened". This will have an impact. It was not done by dictate. It was done by people saying it must be done; by these resilient people themselves. They have been survivors of so many various impositions and yet they continue to struggle and show others their own creativity... Afghanistan is a good example of what can happen."

**Section C: Gender Equality & Peacebuilding: An Operational Framework,<sup>31</sup> Section C reproduces, in its entirety, a visionary Canadian document prepared for the Gender Equality Division and the (now defunct) CIDA Peace Unit in 1999<sup>32</sup>, under the direction of Susan Brown<sup>33</sup>.**

Clearly, the chart would benefit from terminological and other updates to reflect current conflict transformation terminology and applications. However, from pre-conflict situations, through conflict and post-conflict situations; from mainstreaming of gender and peace as a function amongst others of governance, of forestry, of business; this chart on gender equality and peacebuilding addresses it all – practically, and operationally. As such, Gender Equality and Peacebuilding: An Operational Framework<sup>34</sup> still remains an exceptional tool for understanding the range of operational peace applications for gender – and beyond. This, again, underscores the CPSC call for training and accreditation of civilian peace professionals and volunteers).

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This document is designed to provide guidance to organisations working in the field of conflict management (which includes prevention, containment, resolution, reconciliation and reconstruction). It is an initial attempt to draw operational lessons from our increasing understanding of the inter-relationship of gender equality issues, conflict and peacebuilding.

This document is based on a review of reports and published sources. It sets out questions to be asked and issues to explore. It will evolve with feedback and new inputs. It assumes that participatory approaches are more effective than top-down initiatives and that both women and men must be involved in building peace and gender equality.

## 2. BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Gender Equality and Mainstreaming

Gender equality has been adopted as a vital goal for development cooperation, with mainstreaming used more and more as strategy to support that goal.

**Gender and Gender Roles:** Gender refers to the socially constructed roles and responsibilities of women and men. [It]... includes the expectations held about the characteristics, aptitudes and likely behaviours of both women and men (femininity and masculinity). These roles and expectations are learned, changeable over time, and variable within and between cultures. From *CIDA's Policy on Gender Equality* (1998).

**Gender equality** requires equal enjoyment by women and men of socially-valued goods, opportunities, resources and rewards. Gender equality does not mean that men and women become the same, but that their opportunities and life chances are equal. The emphasis on gender equality and women's empowerment does not presume a particular model of gender equality for all societies and cultures, but reflects a concern that women and men have equal opportunities to make choices about what gender equality means and work in partnership to achieve it.

Because of current disparities, equal treatment of women and men is insufficient as a strategy for gender equality. Achieving gender equality will require changes in institutional practices and social

relations through which disparities are reinforced and sustained. It also requires a strong voice for women in shaping their societies.

**Mainstreaming** is a strategy to support the goal of gender equality. It has two general dimensions:

- the integration of gender equality concerns into the analyses and formulation of all policies, programmes and projects; and
- initiatives to enable women as well as men to formulate and express their views and participate in decision-making across all development issues. Gender equality and mainstreaming definitions are from *DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Cooperation, 1998*.

## 2.2 The Emergence of a New Form of Peacebuilding

This framework is grounded in a broad definition of peacebuilding: Peacebuilding refers to those initiatives which foster and support sustainable structures and processes which strengthen the prospects for peaceful coexistence and decrease the likelihood of the outbreak, reoccurrence or continuation of violent conflict. This process typically contains both immediate and longer term objectives... Peacebuilding is a two-fold process requiring both the deconstruction of the structures of violence and the construction of the structures of peace. Kenneth Bush (1998). *A Measure of Peace: Peace and Conflict Assessment (PCIA) of Development Projects in Conflict Zones*. Working Paper No. 1. The Peacebuilding and Reconstruction Program Initiative & Evaluation Unit. IDRC: Ottawa.

## 2.3 Why Look At Gender Equality Issues in Peacebuilding Initiatives?

It is important to ensure that gender equality issues are taken into consideration in peacebuilding initiatives because:

- Gender is a relevant dimension in peacebuilding. Conflict is a gendered activity. There is a strong gender division of labour, women and men have differential access to resources (including power and decision-making) during conflicts, and men and women experience conflict differently. This was recognized by the international community and highlighted in the final document of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995) the **Platform for Action (PFA)**: *while entire communities suffer the consequences of armed conflict and terrorism, women and girls are particularly affected because of their status in society as well as their sex* ( para 135).
- Women (as well as men) have a fundamental stake in building peaceful communities. Their contributions to peacebuilding should be encouraged and supported (given women's economic and political marginalisation, they are not always well-placed to play an effective role).
- Canada has a formal commitment to gender equality and, more specifically, has agreed that a gender perspective should be part of peacebuilding initiatives (the **PFA** states: *In addressing armed or other conflicts, an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes should be promoted so that before decisions are taken, an analysis is made of the effects on women and men, respectively*. (para 141))
- peace is a prerequisite to achieve the goal of gender equality and women's empowerment and some would argue that gender equality is necessary for true peace (broadly defined).

## 2.4 Gender Issues in Conflict Situations

Each conflict/peacebuilding situation is different and there is always a need for a specific analysis. Factors such as gender, religion, age, class, nationality, ethnicity, race and sexual orientation will come together in different ways. Table 1 highlights ways gender differences and inequalities may be relevant in conflict situations. This is not a complete list, rather it provides examples and is intended to provoke additional reflection.

**Table 1: Elements of Conflict Situations and Possible Gender Dimensions**

Elements of Conflict Situations	Possible Gender Dimensions
<b>Pre-Conflict Situations</b>	
Increased mobilisation of soldiers.	Increased commercial sex trade (including child prostitution) around military bases and army camps.
Nationalist propaganda used to increase support for military action	Gender stereotypes and specific definitions of masculinity and femininity are often promoted. There may be increased pressure on men to ‘defend the nation.’
Mobilisation of pro-peace activists and organisations	Women have been active in peace movements – both generally and in women-specific organisations. Women have often drawn moral authority from their role as mothers. It has also been possible for women to protest from their position as mothers when other forms of protest have not been permitted by authorities.
Increasing human rights violations	Women’s rights are not always recognized as human rights. Gender-based violence may increase.
<b>During conflict situations</b>	
Psychological trauma, physical violence, casualties and death	Men tend to be the primary soldiers/combatants. Yet, in various conflicts, women have made up significant numbers of combatants. Women and girls are often victims of sexual violence (including rape, sexual mutilation, sexual humiliation, forced prostitution and forced pregnancy) during times of armed conflict.
Social networks disrupted and destroyed -- changes in family structures and composition	Gender relations can be subject to stress and change. The traditional division of labour within a family may be under pressure. Survival strategies often necessitate changes in the gender division of labour. Women may become responsible for an increased number of dependents.
Mobilisation of people for conflict. Everyday life and work disrupted.	The gender division of labour in workplaces can change. With men’s mobilisation for combat, women have often taken over traditionally male occupations and responsibilities. Women have challenged traditional gender stereotypes and roles by becoming combatants and taking on other non-traditional roles.
Material shortages (shortages of food, health care, water, fuel, etc)	Women’s role as provider of the everyday needs of the family may mean increased stress and work as basic goods are more difficult to locate. Girls may also face an increased workload. Non-combatant men may also experience stress related to their domestic gender roles if they are expected, but unable, to provide for their families.
Creation of refugees and displaced people	People’s ability to respond to an emergency situation is influenced by whether they are male or female. Women and men refugees (as well as boys and girls) often have different needs and priorities.
Dialogue and peace negotiations	Women are often excluded from the formal discussions given their lack of participation and access in pre-conflict decision-making organisations and institutions.

<b>During reconstruction and rehabilitation</b>	
Political negotiations and planning to implement peace accords	Men’s and women’s participation in these processes tends to vary, with women often playing only minor roles in formal negotiations or policy making.
Media used to communicate messages ( peace accords, etc.)	Women’s unequal access to media may mean that their interests, needs and perspectives are not represented and discussed.
Use of outside investigators, peacekeepers, etc.	Officials are not generally trained in gender equality issues (women’s rights as human rights, how to recognize and deal with gender-specific violence). Women and girls have been harassed and sexually assaulted by peacekeepers.
Holding of elections	Women face specific obstacles in voting, in standing for election and in having gender equality issues discussed as election issues.
Intern’l investments in employment creation, health care, etc	Reconstruction programmes may not recognize or give priority to supporting women’s and girls’ health needs, domestic responsibilities or needs for skills training and credit
Demobilisation of combatants	Combatants often assumed to be all male. If priority is granted to young men, women do not benefit from land allocations, credit schemes, etc.
Measures to increase the capacity of and confidence in civil society.	Women’s participation in community organisations and NGOs is generally uneven. These organisations often lack the capacity and interest in granting priority to equality issues.
<p><b>3.0 WHAT TO DO?</b></p> <p>What are the implications of our increasing understanding of both the gender dimensions of conflict and peacebuilding and the role of development assistance in facilitating peacebuilding processes? There are two fundamental dimensions:</p> <p>First, <b>all initiatives should:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• incorporate a gender analysis into the assessment of the situation;</li> <li>• ensure that gender equality considerations are present at the level of results (in other words, gender equality issues should not be restricted to one component of a project, rather they should be part of and influence the primary direction of the initiative);</li> <li>• increase women’s participation in conflict resolution at decision-making levels;</li> <li>• promote women as actors and protagonists (rather than a ‘vulnerable group’); and</li> <li>• provide, where feasible, sex-disaggregated data (of participants, beneficiaries, etc.).</li> </ul> <p>Second, there is also <b>a need for specific initiatives</b> to strengthen women’s capacity to participate in peacebuilding initiatives in a meaningful fashion, to improve the capacity of organisations to deal with gender differences and inequalities and to reduce gender inequalities. This could involve initiatives and/or components that directly target women (including skills training, capacity and development for women’s organisations) and/or men (such as sensitisation and</p>	

analysis of links between notions of masculinity and violence).

### 3.1 Gender analysis in peacebuilding initiatives

In recent years significant work has been done in developing gender frameworks and analytical tools. Table 2 below distills some of this thinking into questions to be asked in peacebuilding initiatives.

In order to be most effective, the questions should not be asked in a mechanistic manner. They are meant to spark discussion and action on how best to incorporate a gender equality perspective and improve peacebuilding initiatives.

**Table 2: Gender Analysis in Peacebuilding Initiatives**

Key questions to ask	Why ask this question
How and why is gender equality relevant to the proposed results/impacts of the project?	All too often gender equality issues are considered as a sub-set or a marginal issue. Experience has shown that it is important to bring equality issues into the main proposed results for an initiative. In many programmes, attention has focussed on increasing women's participation in project activities, rather than considering the overall impact on gender inequalities.
Has there been an analysis of how women can contribute to peace in this situation and how the peacebuilding initiative can contribute to gender equality?	Consistent with the move to mainstreaming strategies, gender equality issues should be brought into the core of the initiative. For example: an economic reconstruction programme should look at how women participate in the overall programme not merely set aside a marginal amount of money for "women's projects."
Has contact been made with local/regional peace organisations, especially those involving women?	It is important to build on local initiatives and draw in relevant expertise.
Is there a clear understanding of people's differential conflict experiences – both i) between women and men and ii) among different groups of women?	Research has clearly demonstrated that women and men experience conflict differently (Table 1 outlines numerous gender equality issues). Gender imbalances in access to power are reflected in numerous ways. It is important that these differences be recognized in the general analysis and design of interventions.
Does the analysis include a consideration of the gender division of labour, differential access and control of resources and include domestic work in the calculations of work?	Despite the recognition of the importance of gender analysis, it is rarely done as part of the project preparation. Yet, this type of analysis should be seen as routine and part of the crucial information necessary to understand a specific situation.
Have women participated in a meaningful fashion in the design of the project? Have the project holders/partners established a 'channel of access' to women and demonstrated a capacity to involve women?	Participatory methodologies will not automatically ensure that women's voices are heard or that their perspectives are represented in project design. It is important to understand the obstacles women face when participating in programmes or political processes and work to minimize these obstacles.
Are women viewed as actors and protagonists, rather than as primarily victims?	Development cooperation organisations have often focussed on women as victims rather than on strengthening their capacity to survive, act, articulate alternative visions and rebuild.

### 3.2 Entry Points

In attempting to link gender equality objectives to general peacebuilding objectives, there are numerous possible entry points. Table 3 offers an initial list building on the potential peace and conflict impact assessment areas (Bush, 1998 - referenced earlier).

### 3.3 Anticipated Results

Anticipated results should be developed in close cooperation with the people involved in a specific initiative. They will also depend on the situation, the institutions involved and the scope of the project.

Ideally, a gender equality perspective should be part of the primary anticipated results of an initiative. For example, if a project aims to help restore the political, legal, security and civil structures necessary for the establishment of peace. These sample results are taken from Anne-Marie Laprise (1998). *Programming for Results in Peacebuilding: Challenges and Opportunities in Setting Performance Indicators*. Prepared for the Strategic Planning Division of Policy Branch, CIDA, gender equality dimensions include:

- 1) human security is enhanced: *the initiative distinguishes between the security of women and men (as well as boys and girls) and ensures that everyone's security is enhanced;*
- 2) increased capacity of local leadership to assume responsibility for peace: *local leadership includes both women and men; local leadership has the capacity to recognize needs and potential participation of both women and men;*
- 3) civil society is empowered: *women are active participants in civil society organisations, organisations represent both their female and male members; vibrant women's organisations and other equality-seeking organisations are active in setting policy agendas;*
- 4) increase trust in and reliance on as well as capacity to function of political and legal systems: *legal systems based on and promote women's rights; both women and men have trust in political and legal systems; increased participation of women in political system;*
- 5) society is demilitarized and war economies are converted: *both women and men benefit from economic promotion initiatives; demilitarisation is ensured at all levels (including the household).*

A similar analysis could be carried out for other primary expected results.

### 3.4 Indicators

In general, sex-disaggregated indicators can offer some indications of the differential impact of initiatives on women and men. For example, asking how many peace negotiators were women or the voting rates of women and men or the male/female ratio of a group of displaced people can offer insights into gender differences and the varying impact of a project on women and men. Indicators of more equal gender relations and women's increased role in setting a peacebuilding agenda are more difficult to frame. In part, they will be situation-specific as they will relate to

what each project is intending to achieve.

However potential indicators could be based on:

- increased participation of women in peacebuilding;
- respect for women’s human rights; institutions able to deal with women’s complaints relating to human rights abuses;
- ratification and implementation of international agreements on women’s rights and empowerment;
- improved infant and maternal mortality figures;
- number of women standing for election and the number elected.; and
- percentage of people starting new businesses which are women.

A third set of indicators offer guidance on whether or not attention has been given to gender equality considerations in specific projects. These include:

- expected results include a gender equality dimension;
- resources are provided to ensure that the gender equality dimension is delivered during the implementation phase; and
- the implementing organisations have a demonstrated capacity to work with equality issues.

**TABLE 3: ENTRY POINTS TO SUPPORT GENDER EQUALITY IN PEACE BUILDING**

**Institutional Capacity to Manage/Resolve Conflict and Build Peace:**

*Support for women’s role in peacebuilding:* What is the role of both women in mixed organisations and women’s organisations in peacebuilding initiatives -- both formally and informally? (Even when women have been excluded from the formal discussions, they have often played an important role through civil society institutions in trying to hold governments accountable for their commitments.) Are women involved in early warning systems? Do women, as well as men, receive training in mediation, facilitation and alternative dispute resolution? Is there an analysis of the barriers that women face when attempting to participate in peacebuilding initiatives? Is there a role for women-specific activities?

*Institutional capacity to work with a gender equality perspective:* Do local and international organisations have the capacity to recognize and work with gender equality issues? For example, do investigators of war crimes take full consideration of gender- based violence and do witness protection programmes consider the safety or witnesses testifying in cases relating to gender-based violence? Do organisations working with refugees have the capacity to implement the UNHCR guidelines on refugee women? Do Canadian organisations providing support and assistance have the capacity to work with gender issues?

**Human Security:**

*Individual security:* Are the basic physical security needs of women and girls being met? Is there a recognition that women and girls face specific dangers primarily related to their sex? Is there a consideration of women's sense and definition of security? (Specific issues for attention include

violence against women and girl refugees, prostitution, gender-based violence, rape, etc.) In addressing basic human needs and survival strategies, is there consideration of needs of both women and men (based on their health needs and domestic roles and responsibilities)?

*Public and state security:* Do public security forces receive adequate training on women's rights and violence against women? Do women have equal access to employment in public security forces? Do they have equal access to membership in civilian review boards? Do oversight institutions (ombudsmen, complaints boards etc.) have the mandate and authority to investigate violations of women's rights related to the conflict?

#### **Political Structures and Processes:**

*Women's involvement:* Will the project support women's participation and decision-making within political structures, organisations and other institutions? Will non-governmental organisations gain insight into how better to represent their female members? Will women's organisations gain new skills and capacity in articulating policy alternatives, holding governments accountable and being advocates for change?

*Human rights:* Do all human rights initiatives recognize and support women's rights as human rights? *Legal framework:* Special support can be directed to ensuring that the legal system complies with international norms and conventions on women's legal and human rights (including CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action) *Women within state structures:* Will women have equal access to state employment and advancement at all levels?

#### **Economic Structures and Processes:**

*Economic reconstruction:* Do reconstruction programmes allow for equitable participation by women? Are these programmes designed so that women can take advantage of new resources and/or opportunities? Will women's productive roles be supported by these programmes?

#### **Social Reconstruction and Empowerment:**

*Support the gains women might have made:* In some conflict situations, women might have moved into non-traditional occupations or made other gains. Development assistance can play a role in helping ensure that there is no movement back. Support can be provided to women's organisations and efforts can be made to grant legitimacy to these new roles.

*Women's empowerment:* Is there support for women's empowerment generally (as defined by international conventions (including the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women - CEDAW) and the Beijing *Platform for Action*)? Do projects anticipate and attempt to minimize backlash? **REFERENCES**<sup>35</sup>

**Section D: brings more of a macro-, bureaucratic perspective to the CPSC discussion on necessary competencies for professional peace training. It provides a copy of the Canadian Government response (in July 2004) to the request for information by the UN Secretary-General concerning full implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security**<sup>36</sup>.

This is the Government of Canada's response to the letter dated 7 April 2004, from the Secretary-

General forwarded to the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, requesting information relating to the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security.

This submission is organized according to those thematic areas and operative paragraphs of Security Council Resolution 1325 (SCR1325) which pertain to actions to be taken by Member States. It includes Canada's general approach towards implementation of SCR1325 followed by specific examples of this approach. These examples are indicative of the nature of the work done by Canada on this issue, but are not meant to be comprehensive.

### **1. Introduction**

A number of Canada's federal government departments are involved in the implementation of SCR1325, each with a specific area of responsibility. Key departments include Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Department of National Defence (DND), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC), and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). These key departments, are members of the Interdepartmental Working Group on Gender and Peacebuilding, which is chaired by FAC and reviews Canadian initiatives currently underway on gender and peacebuilding, and discusses possible and anticipated developments on the issue.

In line with Canada's obligations under and commitment to the Beijing Platform for Action, the outcome document of its 5-year review (Beijing+5), and SCR1325, Canada (in conjunction with other state and non-governmental partners) has worked actively to integrate a gender-sensitive approach to peacebuilding and human security activities, and to ensure that women and men equally participate in, and benefit from, efforts to build peace within a range of international and regional organizations. We are proud that Canada was part of the UN Security Council when the landmark resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security was passed unanimously.

Canada takes a multidimensional and multilateral approach to implementing its commitments and obligations under SCR1325. As our world is an increasingly interdependent one in which the safety and security of Canadians at home are inextricably linked to the safety of those beyond our borders, working to enhance the safety and well-being of people abroad has become a reflection of Canadian priorities and a principle which informs our foreign policy. Our human security agenda is founded on the belief that genuine security is only possible by increasing respect for fundamental human rights. That is why Canada is committed to a people-centred approach to security policy that incorporates promoting human rights, alleviating humanitarian crises, supporting international peacekeeping and encouraging disarmament in our human security agenda. This approach complements both existing efforts focussed on ensuring national security, as well as international efforts to protect human rights and promote human development.

Canada's commitment to a foreign policy focussed on the security of the person is strengthened by the inclusion of women, particularly their full and equal participation, in all stages and aspects of peacebuilding, policy formation and implementation.

## National Efforts (General)

Since 2000, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has undertaken numerous initiatives in policy and programming to address issues of women, peace and security which relate to SCR1325, such as the integration of gender perspectives in DDR, the promotion of women's human rights and support for women's peace initiatives. This includes programs in which the gender equality dimensions have been integrated, as well as those programs where gender equality and the empowerment of women is a specific objective. In addition, CIDA has produced tools to assist staff and other development practitioners to more effectively address the gender dimensions of humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding.

CIDA's work overall, through programming in areas such as governance and legal reform, human rights and gender equality also provides broader support that contributes to peace and security. CIDA's programming also encompasses multiple aid delivery mechanisms beyond bilateral aid – for example, support to UN agencies such as UNDP, UNIFEM, UNHCR, UNRWA and UNICEF as well as small, localized funds in country programs, and additional funding through Canadian partners.

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) recognizes that gender analysis is important in all research, including peacebuilding research, in order to:

1. ensure the quality of the research and the effectiveness of any proposed policies;
2. to foster a better understanding of the situation and the hidden gender and social impacts of the subject matter;
3. to better meet the needs of women and men, boys and girls;
4. to promote human rights, equity and justice.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is the Canadian national police service and an agency of the Ministry of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada. As managers of civilian police deployment on behalf of the Government of Canada, the RCMP is supportive of the goals of SCR1325 through its engagement in protecting the rights of women and other vulnerable groups who are often marginalized and victimized as a result of conflict through advocacy and training of human rights, and involvement in promoting a secure environment for refugee and internally displaced groups.

The Human Security Program of Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC) is one of Canada's proactive mechanisms for addressing human insecurity. The Program funds initiatives that strengthen the ability of Canada and the global community to respond to threats to human security and support peaceful governance. It has supported over 300 projects on five different continents. The Program contributes (an average of \$50,000) to short-term initiatives in the following areas: Protection of Civilians; Peace Support Operations; Conflict Prevention; Governance and Accountability; and Public Safety. The Program has supported numerous international projects including initiatives to advance women's rights in Afghanistan, Sudan, and other areas (refer to Sections 2 and 5 for further details on projects in these areas).

One of the mechanisms by which Canada works towards the full implementation of SCR1325 is through the Canadian Committee on Women, Peace and Security (CCWPS). In 2001, FAC assisted in the creation of the Committee which is currently chaired by Senator Mobina Jaffer. The Committee is a national coalition comprised of parliamentarians, civil society representatives and government officials whose mission is to work towards the goals established in SCR1325.

The Committee's work has to date focussed on advocacy (cross-Canada consultations with Afghan-Canadian women); capacity-building (developing rosters of qualified Canadian women and gender experts to serve in peace support operations); and training (for civilian and military audiences involved in peace- support operations).

Activities since the Committee's inception in 2001 include:

- generating a draft discussion paper on the impediments to the participation of women in peace support operations;
- piloting a Canadian version of the Canada-UK gender and peacekeeping course;
- conducting a series of cross-Canada roundtable consultations with Afghan-Canadian women on women's participation in post-conflict reconstruction in Afghanistan; publishing a report of the roundtables, entitled *A Stone in the Water*, which included priority areas for action identified by Afghan-Canadian women, and has been widely distributed nationally and internationally; (see more information in Section 1); creating a follow-up report to *A Stone in the Water*, discussing a plan of action to be released shortly; and
- organising the first annual symposium, "Conflict, Peace and Security: What have we learned and where are we going?" on October 22, 2003, in Ottawa.
- conducting a series of cross-Canada roundtable discussions with civil society, academics, and non-governmental organizations, on how Canada and Canadians can implement SCR1325.
- conducting a series of roundtables with Sri Lankan women diaspora in Canada using the model of the Afghan roundtables to increase women's participation in decision-making and peacebuilding efforts, creating a process for which women's input can be funnelled into the policy making process, and have direct access to parliamentarians and other decision-makers.

### **International Efforts (General)**

Internationally, Canada initiated and coordinates the New York-based "Friends of Women, Peace and Security" group: a coalition of states who discuss priorities for implementation of and build momentum for SCR1325. Key events held by the "Friends Group" include meetings with various UN officials, including the former Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Disarmament Affairs, the Assistant to the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of political affairs, the Deputy Chief of the Best Practice Unit of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the Chief of the Training and Evaluation Services, DPKO, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Coordinator, and various Ambassadorial-level meetings to prepare for open debates on this issue.

Canadian membership in the Human Security Network – a cross-regional grouping of 13 countries committed to promoting issues of human security – allows Canada to promote cutting edge issues and themes within a cooperative partnership among like-minded governments. In preparation for the 2001 Human Security Ministerial Meeting in Jordan, Canada together with Norway and Switzerland commissioned a study on "Gendering Human Security -- from Marginalisation to the Integration of Women in Peace-Building," which was used to further inform the work of the Human Security Network. Canada has recently taken over as chair of the Human Security Network (May, 2004) and will be integrating gender as a cross-cutting priority as well as ensuring that strategic actions are undertaken in this regard.

Canada has also sought to ensure that the women, peace and security initiative is integrated in and complements Canada's broader efforts to advance the protection of civilians in armed conflict agenda. We have supported a range of research, policy and operational activities aimed at advancing this agenda, including regional workshops in South Africa and Mexico on civilian protection, roundtables in New York with member states and NGOs, and thematic activities aimed at addressing insecurity in refugee camps, humanitarian access and security of aid workers, protection of internally displaced persons, impunity, small arms and light weapons, landmines, economic agendas in civil wars, the humanitarian impact of sanctions and respect for international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law. Within each of these activities, Canada has sought to ensure that an emphasis has been placed on the rights and differentiated needs and perspectives of women and girls.

Canada's work in multilateral fora, such as the OAS, OSCE, Commonwealth, UN General Assembly, Commission on the Status of Women, and Commission on Human Rights, among others, includes broadening the traditional definition of security and pushing for the inclusion and implementation of the women, peace and security agenda. For example, within the OAS context, Canada played a strong role in successfully engendering some of the security discussions surrounding the 2003 Special Conference on Security, where the outcome Declaration includes very specific mention of the Hemisphere's commitment to ensuring the participation of women and the inclusion of a gender perspective when dealing with security issues. In addition, as the lead co-sponsor of the annual resolution on the elimination of violence against women at the UN Commission on Human Rights, Canada, with support from likeminded countries, was successful at the past 60th session in gaining a strong reference to the continued efforts towards the full implementation of SCR1325, as it pertains to violence against women.

A further example of Canada's work to actively integrate gender issues and women's human rights into a range of peacebuilding and human security activities, includes our work with both governments and non-governmental organizations to support the work of the Security Council. For example, Canada, Chile, the United Kingdom, and the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, with support from the International Peace Academy and Women Waging Peace, has co-sponsored two working roundtables with UN Security Council members - one held on January 27, 2004, and the other on July 1, 2004. The first roundtable, entitled "Towards International Peace and Human Security: Advancing Prevention, Participation and Protection in the Work of the Security Council," addressed the fundamental areas of convergence and divergence between, and gaps within, five Security Council resolutions, with the aim of examining more holistically the principles of prevention, participation and protection. Small breakout groups comprised of Council members, UN officials and civil society representatives discussed the impact of the resolutions in conflict-affected regions and developed recommendations to further advance the principles underpinning the five resolutions.

The second roundtable, entitled "Peace Support Operations: Consolidating Progress and closing Gaps in the implementation of UNSC resolution 1325", built on the first roundtable. Using the framework of the '3 Ps' — the principles of conflict prevention, the participation of women in peace and security, and the protection of civilians with consideration to the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys — the roundtable aimed to develop practical tools for advancing the effective implementation of Resolution 1325 into the work of the Council, including resolutions, presidential statements and terms of reference for Missions. The roundtable was also an opportunity to engage in an exchange of views on strategies for advancing the issue of women, peace and security within the work of the Security Council in preparation for Missions in advance of the fourth anniversary of resolution 1325 and the Council's consideration of the Secretary-General's report on implementation of resolution 1325 in October 2004.

## **2. Ensure representation of women in decision-making**

- The Human Security Program of FAC has provided support for various initiatives to ensure increased full and equal participation and representation of women at all levels of decision-making when dealing with the prevention, management and resolution of conflict. An example of our work in this area is the series of roundtables held with Afghan-Canadian women across Canada in 2003. Through the Canadian Committee on Women, Peace and Security (CCWPS) and its Chair, Senator Mobina Jaffer, this series of roundtables was held with Afghan-Canadian women on the contribution of Afghan women in peacebuilding and reconstruction efforts in post-Taliban Afghanistan. The report of the roundtables, "A Stone in the Water" included recommendations for the Canadian and Afghanistan governments, as well as the international community, on issues such as security, political participation, education, health, freedom of movement, economic empowerment. The report was presented to Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, the Cabinet, as well as members of Canada's Parliament and Senate, and was also presented to senior officials at the United Nations and Afghanistan's President Hamid Karzai, in preparation for the Loya Jirga (where some of the recommendations were discussed).
- Another example of the type of work we do in this area is our participation in and support of various experts meetings on women, peace and security, including the UN Expert Group Meeting on "Peace Agreements as a means for promoting gender equality and ensuring participation of women: A framework of model provisions" which Canada hosted in preparation for the 48th session of the Commission on the Status of Women. This meeting was held in Ottawa at Foreign Affairs Canada, November 10-13, 2003. Canada played a strong role in March 2004 at the 48th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) where the Commission adopted by consensus agreed conclusions on "Women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peacebuilding". Canada's delegation to the CSW included Senator Mobina Jaffer, Chair of the Canadian Committee on Women, Peace and Security, and General Roméo Dallaire, Special Advisor to CIDA on War Affected Children.
- CIDA provided funding to the Afghan Women's Rights Fund of Rights and Democracy which helped increase participation of women in community-level public and political activities, increased influence of women in national policy-making, planning and resource allocation, and trained women to participate in local and national civil administration. Within the Fund, there was an emphasis on human rights education.

## **3. Achieving gender balance in peacekeeping and peace support operations**

- Since the adoption of SCR1325, the Department of National Defence (DND) has continued its already strong commitment and dedication to gender equality. Canada admits female personnel into all military trades and has pushed for the total integration of women in the military. The highest rank currently held by a female member in the Canadian Forces is that of Brigadier-General. Women account for 16.7 percent of Canadian Forces members.

- The Canadian Forces is undergoing an Employment System Review. The Review aims at identifying employment barriers that affect members of the four groups designated by the Employment Equity Act: women, Aboriginal peoples, members of visible minorities and persons with disabilities. Once the review is completed, the Canadian Forces will promulgate a new employment equity plan. The Canadian Forces Employment Equity Plan will outline the steps to achieve employment equity in the workplace.
- Currently a number of policies are being reviewed for improvement within DND. For example, the Canadian Forces is re-examining pregnancy policies in the field and aboard ships (i.e. employment limitations) and enhancement of maternity and parental benefits. Furthermore, the Services are conducting studies on the high attrition rates of women and validation studies on physical standards comprising gender and age free measurement criteria to predict performance.
- In exercising its responsibility for civilian police deployment, the RCMP selects professional women police officers from across Canada for deployment to peace support operations to assist multilateral organizations like the UN, EU, and OSCE in establishing/developing the rule of law and indigenous police. The RCMP's approach includes promoting the benefits of integrating women into the fledgling police organizations through their executive, coaching mentoring, training, and advisory civilian police roles. They also consistently use their own national police model where women have equal status to their male counterparts as a show case of modern democratic policing.
- The RCMP prepared a study in 2001 on "Women in Peacekeeping," to assess the role, level of participation, benefits, and challenges for Canadian women in peace support operations. The study indicated a high level of interest amongst women officers, but also noted that family obligations, domestic career interests, and health and safety were limiting factors.
- The RCMP has noted that in the years following the adoption of SCR1325, the percentage of women in Canadian police deployments has been 11.2% (2001-2003 inclusive). This is fairly close to the ratio of men and women represented in Canadian policing institutions across the country.

#### **4. Training on gender issues military and civilian personnel**

- Canada and the UK have developed a Gender Training Initiative (GTI) for military and civilian personnel involved in peace support operations. The GTI provides material for a three-day course on gender sensitization complete with thematic overview and geographic case studies. The GTI was piloted for a Canadian mixed military and civilian audience in Spring 2002 and has since been used by the UN in the development of their own standard training modules for peacekeepers. The GTI has been transformed into an online interactive website ([www.genderandpeacekeeping.org](http://www.genderandpeacekeeping.org)). Discussions are taking place regarding a more focussed version of the GTI specifically for the peacekeeping community.
- All Canadian Forces personnel receive a series of briefings prior to deployment on an international operation. These briefings include topics such as Law of Armed Conflict, Code of Conduct, Human Rights, and Cultural Awareness. During the pre-deployment training, along with the generic briefings, all soldiers receive briefings specific to the mission area where they will be employed. It is during these briefings that specific subject areas are reinforced or focussed upon. This will include areas such as child soldiers, human rights issues concerning special needs personnel, and the concerns of women combatants and victims.
- Professional development training within DND is continuously conducted. Attendance on peace support operations (PSO) courses on human rights and humanitarian issues offered at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC) enhances an individual's knowledge on gender issues. Since 1995, the Canadian Forces has been sending approximately 250 personnel per year to the PPC for enhanced PSO training. These courses are not specific to gender issues but contain the topic within the syllabus.

The RCMP, as part of their training of civilian police deployed overseas, trains and sensitizes police peacekeepers (male and female) to the vulnerabilities and special needs of women in war-affected areas. The RCMP is also involved in combatting domestic violence in the field through their support, participation and leadership in education, crime prevention, and law enforcement programs.

#### **5. Adopt a gender perspective when negotiating and implementing peace agreements**

Canada strongly supports the need for the participation of women from the conflict zone throughout all stages of the peace process and within policy and decision-making bodies in the post-conflict state. Canada also strongly supports that all actors involved in peace processes must be accountable for the participation of women in peace processes and for a gendered approach to peace agreements and their implementation.

In this manner, Canada has supported, particularly through CIDA and the Human Security Program of FAC, a variety of projects with Canadian and international non-governmental organizations, academics and other members of civil society. This form of partnership is at the crux of the Canadian approach to implementing SCR1325 as we are better informed of the issues on the ground through our partnerships with civil society and, in turn, civil society is able to assist us in implementing our policies and programs.

Examples of Projects funded by the Government of Canada:

- Through the Human Security Program, Canada has funded work of the Feinstein International Famine Centre to hold workshops on cross-regional analysis of gender, armed conflict, peace processes, and reconstruction. This project in Northern Uganda, Eastern Uganda, and South Sudan brought together research teams to develop a 3-year cross-regional, comparative study on gender dimensions of peace processes, peace accords, and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes.
- The Human Security Program recently provided funding for the field testing of International Alert's "Toolkit on Women, Peace and Security" which has been created to strengthen the skills and confidence of women's groups and other like-minded organisations to undertake their own advocacy and lobbying work at the local, national, regional and international level. The Toolkit will provide a variety of case studies of women's organisations working in specific ways and on specific issues drawn directly from International Alert's Gender Peace Audit project and the accumulated knowledge it is already generating. The project will also draw on the extensive expertise of one of International Alert's field programmes: the Great Lakes Women's Peace Programme, working in the Great Lakes Region of Africa. Women Waging Peace is producing 15 case studies on women's participation in various aspects of peacebuilding and these will also inform the toolkit.
- The Human Security Program also provided funding for South Asia Partnership (SAP) to hold a three-day workshop on "Women, Peace and South Asia: Developing Strategies for Regions of Conflict". The objectives of the workshop include bringing selected South Asian activists, advocates, academics, journalists, and conflict survivors together in Colombo to regional and cross-regional issues of security affecting women and children, identify women's coping strategies in violent conflict and post-conflict situations including women's efforts at conflict resolution (women as peacebuilders), strengthen local and South Asian alliances and strategies for reconciliation and conflict prevention, and develop a regional Plan of Action.
- CIDA funded a project with UNDP Angola entitled "Community Support to Women's Reintegration". In order to contribute to a sustainable reintegration and resettlement of the affected population, the main objective of this project is to strengthen the role of the community in representing their own interests, by empowering women victims of war through a participatory approach, in selected communities in Huambo province. The project's overall objectives are to contribute towards decreasing gender violence through provision of information to the selected communities, provide information and support to women, that due to their socio-economic situation are unaware of their rights and the laws that protect them, and provide income generating activities to women affected by war.
- CIDA also funded a project with Alternatives on Sudanese Women in the Struggle for Peace. The project looked at building consensus among participating groups on a platform for peace, while building a base of support within civil society; strengthening women's organizations in the struggle for peace; defining a long-term agenda for the empowerment of women within the broader objective of promoting women's rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); and disseminating to the wider public the platform of women's organizations regarding peace, democracy, and human rights.
- In addition, CIDA funded International Alert for a project on "Women Building Peace – Regional Peace Audits" which was part of International Alert's international campaign to support the implementation of SCR1325. Country workshops were held in Nigeria, Nepal,

the Caucuses, and Thailand. These workshops looked at local resources and strategies for strengthening the involvement of women in peace process and other themes covered in SCR1325.

- Inter Pares and Project Counselling Services (PCS) was funded by CIDA for a 4-year project in Colombia, entitled Durable Solutions, with the long-term objective of developing the capacity of Colombian civil society to collaborate in legitimized processes to address both the causes and the effects of the armed conflict and forced displacement, and to facilitate the transition to sustainable peace and development once a resolution to the conflict is achieved. The 4 components are: (i) Response to the humanitarian crisis and forced displacement in the northeast; (ii) Incorporation of vulnerable and displaced populations into peace initiatives; (iii) Protection of vulnerable populations in border zones; and (iv) Capacity building. PCS incorporates a gender analysis in its work and promotes the empowerment of women, in particular those who have been affected by violence and forced displacement. PCS and Inter Pares have developed a two-pronged strategy. The first line of action is the full inclusion of gender as a cross-cutting theme in all levels of the program and as part of every activity. The second line of action for the program involves measures aimed at empowering women affected by the violence, as well as improving organizational aspects.

## ***6. Voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes***

- Canada has also taken steps to ensure that its humanitarian responses are gender sensitive, and has continued to promote gender mainstreaming in the work of our humanitarian partners. Canadian representatives have continued to promote gender mainstreaming at various UN Governing Boards and within the framework of bilateral relationships with a number of key partners. For instance, in 2002, CIDA co-financed the ten-year assessment of UNHCR's policies and guidelines on the protection of refugee women, and provided Canadian expertise to support UNHCR efforts to implement its Code of Conduct in West Africa, following on allegations of sexual abuse and exploitation in refugee camps. In 2001, CIDA supported an evaluation of gender mainstreaming in PAHO's Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Relief Division. In addition, in 2002, Canada provided technical support for an analysis of gender mainstreaming in the UN Consolidated Appeal Process, as well as for the development of a gender action plan within OCHA. In January 2002, Canada proudly hosted the North American launch of the ICRC's Women Facing War Study.
- Domestically, CIDA has developed a "Gender Equality and Humanitarian Assistance Guide and provided training for staff and NGO partners to help incorporate a gender perspective in their work. In June 2003, CIDA held a capacity building workshop for staff on "The 3 Ds - Defence, Diplomacy, and Development - What's Gender Got To Do With It?".
- Canada funded a workshop on sexual abuse and exploitation in humanitarian assistance for members of the Policy Action Group for Emergency Relief (PAGER) and government representatives in January 2003. The purpose of this workshop was to look at international and Canadian human rights norms on sexual violence, discuss the

recommendations of the IASC Task Force regarding core principles for Codes of Conduct, note the challenges and barriers to action, and identify steps forward and their implications for Canadian operational NGOs.

## **7. Put an end to impunity**

### **National Efforts**

Canada uses a variety of remedies in dealing with war criminals including; extradition; prosecution in Canada under the *Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act*; surrender to an international tribunal; revocation of citizenship and deportation; denial of visas to people abroad; denial of access to our refugee determination system; and removal from Canada.

Canada's *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) came into force in June, 2002. Provisions of admissibility within the Act govern who may be denied entry and removed from Canada. Section 35 of IRPA ensures that those convicted of war crimes and crimes against humanity are inadmissible to Canada and reinforces the notion of sanctions against those acts on the part of Canada. Persons who are inadmissible for these reasons are also rendered ineligible to make a claim for refugee protection.

The regulations supporting Section 35 affirm the recognition on the part of Canada of previous determined findings of fact as conclusive evidence of events in cases of human or international rights violators. This includes findings by Canada's Immigration and Refugee Board in decisions to exclude a person from the Convention Refugee definition on the grounds of committing war crimes or crimes against humanity. These regulatory provisions were introduced with IRPA which came into force in 2002.

Canada's *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (2002) (IRPA) states that:

"35. (1) A permanent resident or a foreign national is inadmissible on grounds of violating human rights or international rights for

- (a) committing an act outside of Canada that constitutes an offence referred to in sections 4 to 7 of the *Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act*;
- (b) being a prescribed senior official in the service of a government that, in the opinion of the Minister, engages or has engaged in terrorism, systematic or gross human rights violations, or genocide, a war crime or a crime against humanity within the meaning of subsections 6(3) to (5) of the *Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act*; or
- (c) being a person, other than a permanent resident, whose entry into or stay in Canada is restricted pursuant to a decision, resolution or measure of an international organization of states or association of states, of which Canada is a member, that imposes sanctions on a country against which Canada has imposed or has agreed to impose sanctions in concert with that organization or association.

## International Efforts

Canada strongly believes that international criminal courts and tribunals must be gender-sensitive in order to fulfill their promise of justice. It is for this reason that Canada proposed and supported a number of gender-sensitive provisions within the Rules of Procedure and Evidence and Elements of Crimes of the International Criminal Court (ICC), adopted in 2000. In addition, Canada supported the adoption of a judicial election procedure for the International Criminal Court that resulted in the precedent-setting election of seven highly-qualified women in 2003.

Canada launched its ICC and Accountability Campaign in September 2000, to build on its prominent role in supporting the development and functioning of the ICC. Since the Campaign's inception, Canada's Human Security Program has contributed approximately \$2.2 million CDN to nearly 70 approved initiatives to: 1) promote the ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute, especially in under-represented regions; 2) ensure the effective operation of the Court; and 3) conduct education and outreach on the ICC. The projects funded by the Campaign are concrete, practical and targeted, and have included sponsoring international and regional consultations on gender issues in the ICC, as well as train-the-trainers events for women's groups interested in international justice mechanisms. In addition, Canada has funded many projects that have taken gender-sensitive approaches to ICC issues, on topics ranging from victim and witnesses before the ICC to war-affected children. In the 2004-2005 fiscal year, Canada will devote an additional \$900,000 CDN to the ICC and Accountability Campaign, which is being used to fund projects such as a gender-sensitive judicial education program at the ICC. Canada's ICC website, *Canada and the International Criminal Court*, contains a section on gender-sensitive justice: [http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign\\_policy/icc/gender\\_icc-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/icc/gender_icc-en.asp).

Canada has taken a similar approach in its support for the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda (ICTY and ICTR respectively), and the Special Court for Sierra Leone. In 2000, Canada strongly supported the adoption of ICC-style wording in the amendment to the ICTY's Statute, so the *ad litem* judges must include a fair representation of female and male candidates. In 2001, Canadian Sharon Williams was elected as an *ad litem* judge. She was among eight women elected at that election, a record for a United Nations tribunal. Similar wording was adopted in 2002, when the ICTR's Statute was amended to permit the election of *ad litem* judges.

During its most recent term on the Security Council, Canada was involved in the creation of the Special Court for Sierra Leone. Canada strongly supported the adoption of a Statute for the Special Court that reflected the realities of gender-based crimes that took place during the conflict in Sierra Leone. The Statute ultimately agreed to by the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone provides for the prosecution of the crimes against humanity of rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy and any other form of sexual violence, the war crimes of rape and enforced prostitution, and crimes under Sierra Leonean law of abuse or abduction of girls. As Chair of the Special Court's Management Committee, Canada also supports the gender-sensitive administration of the Special Court. Canada has also provided Human Security Program funding for a UNICEF project on children, including girl-children, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Sierra Leone.

CIDA has provided funding for Inter Pares's project "Indigenous Women's Participation in the Truth Commission Process in Peru". This project helps indigenous and rural women affected by

violence to come together in safety and mutual support and make public their experiences and perspectives; enhances their capacity to become protagonists in the TRC process and to contribute to its recommendations and findings concerning historical truth, justice, reparation and reconciliation; accompanies the women giving testimony with culturally appropriate social and mental health activities; contributes to develop social monitoring of compliance with the TRC mandate and later the recommendations of its Final Report; and gives women tools and mechanisms through which to urge local authorities to promote and protect human rights and the rights of women.

In June 2004, the Peacebuilding and Reconstruction program and the Gender Unit of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) launched a Call for Proposals in Guatemala and in Colombia, focussing upon Gender Justice in Conflict and Post-conflict Societies. Focussing upon access to mechanisms for justice and eliminating impunity for gender-based violence, the competition will be accepting proposals on four key sub-themes:

- (1) Retributive justice (dealing with impunity and criminal justice for gender-based violence);
- (2) Distributive justice (dealing with socio-economic equity questions, especially land);
- (3) Restorative Justice (dealing with ADR, community justice, traditional justice mechanisms); and
- (4) Reparative justice (dealing with forms or reparation, including state sponsored programs).

### ***8. Incorporate gender perspectives in planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration***

- A CIDA-funded study entitled "Where are the Girls?" on the subject of girls in fighting forces has produced groundbreaking findings that have already influenced CIDA's bilateral and multilateral programming. It is now being used to influence other donors including the World Bank and the European Union to address the particular needs of girls in the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programs. This joint initiative was undertaken by Rights and Democracy in Montreal, in collaboration with researchers Dr. Dyan Mazurana, now at Tufts University, and Dr. Susan McKay at the University of Wyoming.
- CIDA has also funded a UNICEF project entitled "Rehabilitation of Former Child Soldiers in Somalia" which aimed to provide demobilized former child-soldiers, including former girl soldiers, with meaningful alternatives skills training; to develop a comprehensive conflict resolution model based on indigenous conflict resolution methods, and to facilitate reintegration and acceptance back into communities.
- The Peacebuilding and Reconstruction Program Initiative (PBR) of IDRC requires the incorporation of gender analysis where possible in all research projects it supports, and also incorporates gender as a cross-cutting theme in its programming. Since the adoption of SCR1325, IDRC - mainly through the PBR - has by way of example provided support for the initiatives which follow:
  - With regard to the special needs of women and girls in anticipation of repatriation and resettlement, IDRC continues to oversee a multi-donor scholarship fund specifically designed for Palestinian Refugee Women living in Lebanon to carry out undergraduate university degrees. To date, 113 Palestinian refugee women have benefited from the program whose long term goal is to see the economic, political and cultural status of women improved.

- IDRC recently supported research which analysed the nature of ethnic conflicts in Kenya and their socioeconomic and political consequences on the lives of women, men and children entitled "Gender and Peacebuilding for Sustainable Development: Ethnic Conflicts in Kenya". The objectives of the research were to determine the social, economic and political causes of inter-and intra-ethnic conflicts; investigate the latent and manifest roles played by women and men in the propagation and management of ethnic conflicts; and to develop and disseminate information materials aimed at promoting peaceful coexistence between communities with a history of ethnic tensions.
- IDRC also recently supported gender-sensitive research ("Repairing the Past: Reparations and Transitions to Democracy") which assessed and evaluated the relative success or failure of programs and policies for the reparations of human rights violations. Several studies were carried out in different country and situational processes of transition in order to generate new knowledge that can inform the design and implementation of effective reparations programs in the future. One study assessed the dilemmas and challenges of designing reparations for the redress of gender-based violence in the aftermath of authoritarian regimes and violent conflict.
- IDRC currently supports a retrospective study of reintegration processes for ex-combatants in Colombia between 1990 and 2003 ,with a view to formulating a series of conclusions and recommendations that might inform and orient future reintegration policies and programs for female combatants.

### **9. List of additional activities/actions undertaken by Canada to implement SCR1325**

- Numerous operational tools have been developed to increase the awareness and ability of CIDA staff and partners to program in peacebuilding with a gender perspective:
  - A short review titled '*Gender Equality and Peacebuilding - Lessons Learned*' (2000) identifies some key gender dimensions of a sample of CIDA's peacebuilding projects including: building on the progress and momentum of national organizations and movements, supporting women's participation in peace negotiations, women's agency to find common ground between conflicting parties, and dealing with the politics of gender relations.
  - CIDA was one of the funders of a 'cutting edge pack' (which contains analysis, resources, case studies) on "Gender and Conflict" produced by BRIDGE (IDS Sussex) in the UK.
- CIDA has developed a short 'tool' to assist Peacebuilding Unit programme officers to assess whether project proposals have effectively addressed gender equality issues.
- Development of a webpage on gender and peacebuilding on the CIDA Peacebuilding Unit's webpage ([www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/peace](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/peace) -- under themes)
- Using SCR1325 as its foundation, IDRC supported an exploratory workshop in November 2002 on Gender Equity and Peacebuilding which brought together some 30 Northern and Southern experts in the field to take a critical look at gender and peacebuilding research done to date and to consider possible areas requiring further

specific research. As a direct result of this workshop, a literature review was prepared by International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) and IDRC (see [http://web.idrc.ca/ev.php?ID=27456\\_201&ID2=DO\\_TOPIC](http://web.idrc.ca/ev.php?ID=27456_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC)) and a cross-regional comparative analysis of DDR, justice, and post-conflict development in northern Uganda and southern Sudan is slated to begin later in 2004. One of its aspects will be an attempt to understand the interplay of gender, ethnicity, political economy and transnationalism in conflicts.

- CIDA funded a project of United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) for the development of Guidelines for integrating gender dimensions into Mine Action Programmes (January 2004).
- CIDA, as chair of the OECD-DAC's Conflict, Peace and Development Cooperation Network, worked with the Gender Equality Network of the DAC to promote the integration of a gender perspective in all conflict prevention/resolution activities including the 2001 Ministerial statement and document, *Helping Prevent Violent Conflict: Orientations for External Partners*, to supplement the 1997 DAC Guidelines.
- Canada advocates strongly at the UN (including in the Security Council) and in other international or regional bodies, for efforts to ensure enhanced consideration of gender dimensions of small arms and light weapons. For example, in the UN Security Council's open debate on small arms (January 2004), Canada noted that small arms and light weapons are a major cause of human suffering around the world, accounting for over half of casualties in modern conflicts, and that their impact is felt first and foremost at the individual level, affecting girls, boys, women and men in different and drastic ways. Canada called for strategies aimed at mitigating against the proliferation and misuse of small arms to recognize these varying needs, citing the imperative of working locally with those coping with the scourge of small arms on a daily basis, involving civil society, including women's organisations, in the design of programmes. In a Department of Disarmament Affairs panel discussion held on the occasion of DDA's Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan (April 2003), Canada called for UN Member States to tackle the challenge of ensuring greater representation by women in the decision-making process related to the questions of international peace and security and non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament, including with regards to small arms and light weapons.
- CIDA, through the Voluntary Sector Initiative, funds a policy development project of the Canadian Peacebuilding Coordinating Committee, which enables policy dialogue between civil society groups and federal government departments. It focusses on three emerging and interrelated peacebuilding and human security policy areas - small arms, children and conflict, and gender and peacebuilding.
- Canada has supported the publication of a report prepared by the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, entitled, "Women in an Insecure World: A Handbook on Violence Against Women".

## **10. Future challenges for advancing gender mainstreaming and the women, peace and security agenda**

In general terms, our challenges internationally and multilaterally continue to remain the same. The nature of armed conflicts and international responses result in little space to influence outcomes of peace operations and peacebuilding efforts so that they include a gender perspective. In addition we need to make more conscious efforts to focus on further concrete actions which look to implement collaboratively Council resolutions on women, peace and security, civilian protection, children and armed conflict and conflict prevention, all of which are mutually reinforcing. Generating greater synergies between these various agendas will ensure long-term sustainability in our aims of building peace and development.

Specifically, at the international level, future challenges include:

- ensuring better accountability mechanisms and reporting of Member States on progress made to implement SCR1325;
- creating more systematic reporting by the UN Secretariat to Security Council members on issues related to 1325 and related resolutions;
- ensuring that the resulting practical tool of the Expert Group Meeting, held in preparation for the 48th session of the UN Commission on Status of Women, on "Peace agreements as a means for promoting gender equality and ensuring participation of women – A framework of model provisions" is disseminated and applied as part of standard practices to ensure the equal participation of women in peace agreement negotiations and processes;
- ensuring further and continued gender training for all peace-keeping personnel and others involved in peace support operations;
- ensuring women's participation in political processes and democratic institution building.

Domestically, Canada's challenges in the future will be to increase our training on issues of gender and armed conflict and HIV/AIDS training for peacekeeping as well as civilian personnel involved in peace support operations, better accountability, and increased gathering of data and statistics regarding such elements of SCR1325 as increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, resolution and management of conflict.

**Section E: Recommendations from Women, Peace and Security in Afghanistan, Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, Five Years On: Post-Bonn Gains and Gaps provide yet another lens through which to see the growing demand for peace competencies. Their particular focus on Afghanistan highlights how complex are the inter-relationships of players and their respective need for peace competencies in situations of armed conflict.**

***“1. Based on the findings of this report, we make the following recommendations to the Afghan government***

The Afghan government has a responsibility to protect and to provide accountability for its citizens. The government should take action to implement, in full, the recommendations of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission's report *A Call for Justice* 2005 that outlines an implementation strategy for transitional justice addressing past war crimes and crimes against humanity. All transitional justice

mechanisms and initiatives established should consider rape and sexual violence crimes against humanity, and should pay special attention to the demands of Security Council Resolution 1325 relevant to accountability and justice for women affected by war. The Afghan government should take steps to guarantee the protection of its citizens and in particular, female staff in higher institutions and those in the civil service.

□ The Afghan President should issue a decree referencing the Constitution, the ANDS, the NAPWA and the NDF. Such a decree should be applicable to all Ministries ordering them to prioritize gender equality and in this respect, establish clear plans and implement practical strategies towards gender equality and Women's leadership within the civil service. High officials should be held accountable for the implementation of the decree. □ The government of Afghanistan should create a National Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325 in Afghanistan and should appoint a Committee of committed, competent and qualified women and men to oversee the implementation of the Action Plan. □ All Member States of the United Nations are required to report on the CEDAW. Afghanistan should include a report on the implementation of UN SC Resolution 1325 in its forthcoming CEDAW report to the UN. The government should ensure that CEDAW provisions are fully ratified in Afghan domestic law and that all legal reform activities are based on its considerations as well as those of Resolution 1325. □ The Afghan Ministry of Defense should be made aware of Resolution 1325 and its relevance to the work of the Ministry. For example, it should provide gender sensitivity training for the Afghan National Army as part of its responsibility for the protection of women and children and for the realization of DDR. The Ministry should coordinate with the NATO Gender Advisor, UN agencies and any relevant working groups or committees within the international community on the ground in Afghanistan.

□ The Ministry of the Interior should take steps to launch a broader, more strategic nation-wide campaign to recruit women police officers, with assistance from international donors. Both the recruitment and deployment of trained female officers should include and prioritize the provinces. Leadership training should be provided for senior female officers. The MOI should also develop and execute a comprehensive gender strategy that includes the creation of a gender unit and gender -mainstreaming principles.

□ The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) should develop guidelines and standards for the health professionals and institutions to systematically record sexualized violence. A monitoring system should be developed and implemented alongside the guidelines. The MOPH should further develop protocols governing rape. It should introduce psychosocial and trauma counselling in central and key provincial hospitals.

□ The MoPH should provide access to health care in as many provinces as possible by expanding health clinics to all districts. Major hospitals in Kabul and other large provinces should contain a unit where victims of sexual violence can discreetly receive treatment and support. Psychological health should also be prioritized in health services provided by the government, and to this end professional training programmes should be organized to train mental health workers.

□ The Ministry of Women's Affairs should integrate the implementation of UN SC resolution 1325 into its Action Plan. □ The MoWA, the MoI and the Ministry of Justice should collaborate with national and international organizations to initiate facilities providing free legal advice and legal defense services in Kabul and the provinces.

□ The Office of Statistics should ensure that within the forthcoming census and other data collection exercises . gender disaggregated data is collected and that such data can be relied upon when developing policy affecting women.

□ Under the leadership of the Independent Administration Reform and Civil service Commission (IARCSC), competent and qualified women should have equal opportunities to be appointed to key management positions throughout the Afghan civil service.

## ***2. Recommendations to the United Nations Security Council***

□ In future visits by the Security Council to Afghanistan, a seminar should be organized in advance with

Afghan women's organizations specifically to discuss gaps in the implementation of 1325 and strategies for realizing the recommendations of the Resolution.

- Afghan women peacebuilders should be invited to speak at the Security Council's next annual Open Debate on Resolution 1325.
- Security Council members should continue to initiate Arria Formula meetings with Afghan women and experts on the conflict in Afghanistan and its impact on women whenever opportunities for this arise.
- The Security Council should create a monitoring mechanism for 1325.s implementation, within the UN system-wide Action Plan on SCR 1325.
- The Security Council should establish a Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, with a taskforce on Afghanistan linked to relevant UN staff on the ground in Afghanistan.
- All future UN SC Resolutions . including on Afghanistan should make explicit mention to Resolution 1325.

### ***3. Recommendations to the United Nations Secretary-General.s Special Representative to Afghanistan***

- The Afghan national DDR programme, the ANBP, should be of a long-term nature and should include mechanisms for monitoring demobilized soldiers to ensure they do not return to illegal fighting, creating a less secure environment for women. Comprehensive reintegration support, including trauma counselling and gender-awareness for ex-fighters that address their perceptions and treatment of women should be provided.
- DDR programmes should include both medium-term employment and vocational training and education for ex-combatants re-entering the workforce, to reduce the default rate of participants in DDR programmes. Food for work programmes should be developed as an economic incentive to DDR ex-combatants.
- Senior UN officials in Afghanistan should be held accountable for the implementation of Resolution 1325.
- Ensure all UN staff are aware of, and receive training in Resolution 1325. This should include wider gender training and needs sensitivity in the context of Afghanistan.
- Develop and implement a stronger and more strategic mechanism for coordination among UN agencies in Afghanistan

### ***4. Recommendations to UN Agencies***

- Make monitoring the implementation of Resolution 1325 a central part of UNIFEM.s mandate in Afghanistan, including the coordination of Afghan and international organizations and agencies, advocating with NATO, the Afghan government and other UN agencies to advance the implementation of key provisions of the Resolution.
- Publish professional Dari and Pashto translations of UN tools and guidelines on key aspects of 1325, such as *IASC Guidelines for Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings and Guidelines for Clinical Management of Rape*.
- Translate and distribute practical training and action tools, such as *Women Waging Peace and International Alert.s Inclusive Security: Sustainable Peace . A Toolkit for Advocacy and Action*, a user guide for women peace builders in conflict settings.
- UNIFEM should carry out trainings in at least six major provinces of Afghanistan to train Afghan women.s organizations in using Resolution 1325 as an advocacy tool in their communities and with the national government.

### ***5. Recommendations to the AIHRC***

- Produce short, simple educational tools on 1325 for both Afghan men and women, as well as girls and young women. These tools should not be text-based must be appropriate for use among Afghans of different educational and socioeconomic backgrounds.
- Fund a Pashto translation of Resolution 1325, and an accompanying introductory fact sheet for wide circulation in Afghanistan.
- Identify and highlight the link between 1325 and the transitional justice process with specific reference

to the resolution's principles on women, accountability and redress.

**6. Recommendations to the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan**

- Appoint a Gender Advisor within ISAF. The Gender Advisor should make recommendations to ISAF troops throughout the country aimed at better protecting women civilians, taking special measures for the protection of women activists, civil servants, women educators and girls' teachers, and vulnerable women in high-profile government positions. The Gender Advisor should consult regularly with Afghan women's organizations, UN agencies and international organizations with programming for women and girls in insecure areas. The advisor should be a senior position within the NATO mission in Afghanistan.
- Appoint a Gender Advisor to NATO. This Advisor should prepare and execute with support from countries of origin - all pre-deployment gender trainings for NATO troops and these should include exposure to Resolution 1325 and practical strategies for its implementation.
- Appoint more women to high-level decision-making positions within the NATO mission to Afghanistan.
- Statistics on the number of women from the 37 nations participating in the NATO-led ISAF mission in Afghanistan should be readily available on ISAF's and NATO's websites.
- NATO troops should exercise extreme sensitivity in carrying out house searches of Afghan civilians and should only resort to this tactic when necessary. Female personnel should carry out house searches of homes where women are resident, and more women should be recruited by respective NATO member countries to this end.
- PRTs should maintain an exhaustive list of credible, established government, and non-profit (Afghan and international) services available to women who may be at risk of harm of any kind, such as health services or shelters, and should be empowered to make referrals for such women.

**7. Recommendations to International Organizations and Donor Governments in Afghanistan:**

- Support the peacebuilding activities of Afghan women's organizations throughout the country. and provide technical assistance and capacity-building for the local implementation of the provisions of Resolution 1325
- Create a Working Group on the implementation of Resolution 1325 with balanced representation from major donors and international organizations addressing gender issues in Afghanistan, building on the findings of previous conferences and workshops held on the Resolution's implementation in Afghanistan.
- Commit funding and resources towards projects and programming aimed at the implementation of Resolution 1325.
- Funding should be made available directly to Afghan women's organizations, recognizing the critical role that local civil society, including the women's movement, plays in the peacebuilding process of any post-conflict country.
- Pledge financial and political support for the establishment of a network of transitional safe houses and shelters for women victims of violence as well as Women's resource centres and other initiatives addressing violence against women to all relevant organisations including UN agencies such as UNHCR and UNIFEM.
- Ensure medical and social services, including psychosocial and trauma services are established in rural areas to address the healing needs of both men and women victims of conflict and to build the capacity of Afghan organizations to eventually provide such services independently.

**8. Recommendations to Afghan Civil Society Organizations**

- Include both men and women in training programmes designed to transform gender norms and that address issues such as violence against women, women's political participation, women's right to economic participation and education, among other services.
- Network organizations, such as the Afghan Women's Network, should take a lead role in using 1325 in their trainings and activities and use their network to distribute Dari and Pashto versions of the Resolution and accompanying advocacy tools to women's groups throughout Afghanistan.

- Women’s organizations should use a common peace building agenda to overcome divisions and collaborate on advocacy and service provision activities.
- Ensure organizations’ research activities result in gender-disaggregated data.
- National agencies such as the newly established Board of the Independent National Commission on Strengthening Peace should be tasked with creating and operating conflict resolution mechanisms.”<sup>37</sup>

**Section F: includes, for easy reference, the text of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on 31 October 2000<sup>38</sup> (N.B. the Resolution includes useful reference to all related UN resolutions);**

“*The Security Council, Recalling* its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President, and *recalling also* the statement of its President to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women’s Rights and International Peace (International Women’s Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816), *Recalling also* the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled “Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century” (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict, *Bearing in mind* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, *Expressing* concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and *recognizing* the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation, *Reaffirming* the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and *stressing* the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution, *Reaffirming also* the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,

*Emphasizing* the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls, *Recognizing* the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard *noting* the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693), *Recognizing also* the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations, *Recognizing* that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security, *Noting* the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

1. *Urges* Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;

2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an

increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard *calls on* Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;

4. *Further urges* the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;

5. *Expresses* its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and *urges* the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures, *invites* Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;

7. *Urges* Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

8. *Calls on* all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:

(a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;

(b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;

(c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

9. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

10. *Calls on* all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;

11. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard *stresses* the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;

12. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their

design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;

13. *Encourages* all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;

14. *Reaffirms* its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

15. *Expresses* its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;

16. *Invites* the Secretary-General to carry out a study on 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, and *further invites* him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

**Section G:** points to the comprehensive information about women and conflict available on the UNIFEM<sup>39</sup> website (UNIFEM being the United Nations organization which provides financial and technical assistance for innovative programmes and strategies to promote women's human rights, political participation and economic security<sup>40</sup>). UNIFEM information is categorized by **Information Sources**, **Country Profiles (including Canada)**, **Issue Briefs**, **UN Gender Action**, **UN Documents**, **1325 Toolbox**, **1325 E-discussion**, and **PeaceWomen** (a UNIFEM initiative dedicated to monitoring the Security Council's Efforts to Incorporate Resolution 1325 into its day-to-day work, and functioning under the, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), **PEACE AND GENDER Website**<sup>41</sup>.

(N.b. **WomenWarPeace.org** "is intended to address the lack of consolidated data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls as noted by Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). By no means exhaustive, this portal is meant to serve as a centralized repository of information from a wide variety of sources, with links to reports and data from the UN system to information and analysis from experts, academics, NGOs and media sources. Views expressed in external sources may not necessarily reflect those of UNIFEM or other UN departments, agencies, programmes or funds."<sup>42</sup>)

**UNIFEM is the women's fund at the United Nations.** It provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programmes and strategies that promote women's human rights, political participation and economic security. The UNIFEM website is provides comprehensive, global information on: **Information Sources**, **Country Profiles**, **Issue Briefs**, **UNIFEM**, **UN Gender Action**, **UN Documents**, **1325 Toolbox**, **1325 E-discussion**, and **PeaceWomen - NGOs**<sup>43</sup>

- "UNIFEM is the women's fund at the United Nations. It provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programmes and strategies that promote women's human rights, political participation and economic security. Within the UN system,

UNIFEM 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 was created in 1976, in response to a call from women's organizations attending the 1975 UN First World Conference on Women in Mexico City. Today, UNIFEM works in over 100 countries ...”<sup>44</sup>

- **“UNIFEM’s framework for action on Women, Peace and Security:** Women’s protection in armed conflict and their centrality to conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peace building is a primary concern of the international community. Yet the deliberate killing, rape, mutilation, forced displacement, abduction, trafficking and torture of women and girls continue unabated in contemporary armed conflicts. As soldiers, as refugees, as survivors of landmine incidents and sexual violence, women experience conflict differently than men. For almost ten years, the United National Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), in co-operation with governments, other United Nations bodies, international and national organizations and non-governmental partners, has assisted women in conflict situations and supported their participation in peace processes. This work is guided by international humanitarian and human rights standards. UNIFEM provides strategic and catalytic support to mainstream gender and to support women’s participation in all efforts to build peace and resolve conflicts.
- **“UNIFEM’s supports:**
  - **1. Early warning and prevention: understanding the impact of armed conflict on women:** UNIFEM provides policy support, information and gender analysis of the political, humanitarian and human rights dimensions of conflicts. Key aspects of this work include collecting and disseminating information, disaggregating data, assessing lessons learned, and fostering cross-regional and inter-agency collaboration and learning.
  - **2. Improving protection and assistance for women** Women and girls are often neglected in the delivery of protection and assistance during conflict and in post-conflict reconstruction. UNIFEM helps mobilize protection, humanitarian, psycho-social and economic assistance for women. Special focus is given to preventing gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and improving the monitoring and reporting of gender-based violations.
  - **3. Making women and gender perspectives central to peace processes** From the grassroots level to the negotiating table, UNIFEM supports women’s participation in peace-building, and helps to leverage the political, financial and technical support needed for these efforts to have an impact on peace efforts nationally, regionally and internationally. UNIFEM fosters strategic partnerships with regional and intergovernmental bodies and brings its operational experience into mainstreaming gender in peace support operations by involving women in their design and implementation.
  - **4. Gender justice in post-conflict peace building** During the transition to peace, a unique window of opportunity exists to put in place a gender responsive framework for a country’s reconstruction. As a central element of peace building, UNIFEM seeks to strengthen a gender focus in electoral, constitutional, legal, judicial and policy reform
  - This website, dedicated to Peace and Gender by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, includes: a PeaceWomen Project Initiative to Monitor the Security Council's Efforts to Incorporate Resolution 1325 into its day-to-day work”<sup>45</sup>; the **PeaceWomen1325 Resolution Watch:** (a “compilation of language on women & gender

<p>issues in Security Council Resolutions” (organized by: <a href="#">Country   Theme</a>); <b>PeaceWomen 1325 Report Watch</b>: Gender Language in Security Council Reports (tools currently being developed and when complete to include an analysis of gender issues in Security Council Reports related to PeaceKeeping Missions &amp; other conflict related reporting, and a Checklist on Women’s Participation and Gender Perspectives in Security Council Resolutions by the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace &amp; Security <a href="#">PDF</a>   <a href="#">HTML</a>.</p>

**Section H:** provides an annotated list of selected Canadian women’s organizations devoted to peace.

Organization	Peace Achievements	OPERATIONAL/ LEGAL STATUS
<b>CANADA</b>		
<p><b>The Canadian Voice of Women for Peace/ La Voix Canadiennes des Femmes pour la Paix (VOW)<sup>46</sup></b></p> <p><b>Mission:</b> “has worked locally, nationally and internationally on issues related to peace, social justice, human rights and development, always seeking to promote a woman's and a feminist's perspective.”<sup>47</sup></p>	<p>Achievements:</p> <p>“Objectives: To unite in concern for the future of the world; To help promote the mutual respect and cooperation To protest war or the threat of war as the decisive method of exercising power; To provide a means for women to exercise responsibility for the family of humankind.”<sup>48</sup></p> <p>“VOW is one of the non-governmental organizations (NGO) cited by UNESCO's standing committee in the working group report entitled ‘the contribution of women to the culture of peace’. An accredited NGO to the United Nations, affiliated to the Department of Public Information (DPI) and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), VOW was the Canadian lead group for peace at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. Members have been active in follow-up activities, including writing the chapter, ‘Women and Peace’ in Take Action for Equality, Development and Peace.”<sup>49</sup></p> <p>“Represented at United Nations Conference on Women at Beijing; Participated with Women for Mutual Security at several international women's lobby efforts of NATO and Warsaw Pact officials throughout the 90's; Called on the Canadian government to include women at the negotiating table in Kosovo; Brought to the early attention of Canada's ambassador to the UN a stinging NGO critique of peacekeepers and UN staff's sexual abuse of women in Cambodia in 1993; Helped to mount the first International Somali women's peace conference in partnership with</p>	<p>“Born in 1960 when women of Canada were aroused about the possibility of nuclear war and how nuclear testing was endangering their children's lives. Lotta Dempsey wrote columns in the Toronto Star asking women to write to her if they were willing to DO something about this awful threat. Hundreds replied and four women, Jo Davis, Dorothy Henderson, Helen Tucker and Beth Touzel met with Dempsey and shortly thereafter started ‘The Voice of Women’.”<sup>51</sup></p>

	<p>Somali women in diaspora, July 1999; Completed in January, 2000, the first of an annual series of practical training in feminist leadership and legal literacy, including CEDAW and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, for 50 diverse, grass roots Canadian women; Completed a proposal together with archivists, writers, artists and other peace women, for a major travelling exhibition "Groundswell: Women Building a Culture of Peace" to illustrate a century of grass roots women's extensive work for peace and non-violence.</p> <p>Local VOWS throughout the past decade have organized and joined peace coalitions to hold public events, lectures, vigils, demonstrations at the time of the Gulf War, the war in Kosovo and the war in Afghanistan"<sup>50</sup></p>	
<p>Canadian Voice of <b>“Women for Peace (VOW) Creating a Culture of Peace Workshop</b><sup>52</sup></p> <p>“We in Voice of Women see the creation of a culture of peace as the work we have been doing for years. This kit is our contribution to the global project.”<sup>53</sup></p>	<p>What's in the Kit:</p> <p>“Materials for doing the workshop:</p> <p>The purpose of the workshop, its suggested outline, and how to collect data.</p> <p>Voice of Women's Culture of Peace Wheel Diagram with an explanation of the spokes of the wheel, illustrating forces leading towards a culture of Peace.</p> <p>Five sheets with questions for small groups and space for responses</p> <p>Background materials</p> <p>UNESCO literature; The UNESCO Culture of Peace Programme; Contribution of women to a culture of peace; a diagram from the Canadian Commission for UNESCO showing the different facets of education for a culture of peace; Peace promoters, which describes the concept, and how people can become peace promoters; An essay, "Earthworms, Sunflower and a Culture of Peace; Reference list/bibliography; Glossary of terms”<sup>54</sup></p>	
<p><b>“The Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAW)</b><sup>55</sup> Institut Canadien der Recherches sur les Femmes (ICREF) is working to create a world in which</p>	<p>“CRIAW is also committed to a longer-term vision that is a reminder of the world we are working to establish beyond the immediate issues and challenges.”<sup>57</sup></p> <p>“Mission: CRIAW is a research institute which provides tools to facilitate organizations taking action to advance social justice and equality for all women. CRIAW recognizes women’s diverse experiences and perspectives; creates spaces for developing women’s knowledge; bridges regional isolation; and provides communication links between/among researchers and organizations</p>	

<p>individuals of all genders, races, cultures, languages, incomes, abilities, sexualities, religions, identities, ages and experiences fully partake of, and contribute to, a just, violence-free, balanced and joyful society that respects the human dignity of all.”<sup>56</sup></p>	<p>actively working to promote social justice and equality for all women.”<sup>58</sup></p> <p>CRIAW provides members with information updates on topical issues. See footnote for sample excerpts.<sup>59</sup></p>	
<p><b>“The Gender and Peacebuilding Working Group (GPWG) of the Canadian Peacebuilding Coordinating Committee (CPCC)<sup>60</sup></b> (see description below)</p>	<p>“The on-line Gender and Peacebuilding listserv is monitored and managed by the Gender and Peacebuilding Working Group of the Canadian Peacebuilding Coordinating Committee (<a href="http://www.peacebuild.ca">www.peacebuild.ca</a>). <a href="http://www.women-peace-and-security">Women-peace-and-security</a> list run by <a href="http://gender.at.peacebuild.ca">gender at peacebuild.ca</a>”<sup>61</sup></p> <p>“Gender and peacebuilding listserv provides “an excellent medium of exchange on issues related to gender, conflict, peace, security, and development. This Canadian based list serv now reaches over 500 subscribers from Canada and around the world. Stay informed and keep others aware of recent international events, reports, publications, advocacy campaigns and activities.”<sup>62</sup></p> <p>“This is a closed list, which means your subscription will be held for approval. You will be notified of the list moderator's decision by email. This is also a hidden list, which means that the list of members is available only to the list administrator.”<sup>63</sup></p>	<p>Closely linked with <b>Peace Women: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom</b><sup>64</sup></p>
<p><b>The Canadian Peacebuilding Coordinating Committee (CPCC)<sup>65</sup></b></p>	<p>“The CPCC is a network of Canadian non-governmental organizations and institutions, academics and individuals engaged in a wide range of activities related to addressing the cause and consequences of violent conflict. The network encompasses organizations and individuals involved in providing humanitarian assistance, international development, conflict prevention and resolution, peace education, human rights promotion and protection, peace operations, post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation, and more.”<sup>66</sup></p> <p>“CPCC is engaged in three main types of activities: (1) Analyzing, sharing and learning from peacebuilding work in specific conflict regions and on specific themes. (2)Facilitating consultation, coordination and collaboration between the non-governmental community and the Canadian government on peacebuilding. (3) Information exchange and networking to encourage</p>	<p>The CPCC network has about 60 organizational members and 19 individual members from sectors including humanitarian assistance, conflict prevention, development cooperation, youth participation and children's rights, international relations, peace operations, women's rights, disarmament, and human rights.”<sup>71</sup></p>

	<p>support for peacebuilding nationally and internationally.”<sup>67</sup></p> <p>“The CPCC is part of the Canadian and global response to violent social and political conflict – a response made necessary by the breadth and complexity of the causes, dynamics and consequences of these conflicts”<sup>68</sup></p> <p>“Canadian organizations or individual involved in the peacebuilding community, and who agree with our goal and objectives, are welcome to become participants in the network. Payment of an annual membership fee entitles an organization/individual to:</p> <p>Participate in CPCC members’ meetings and provide input into strategic planning and implementation of the CPCC program; Stand for election and elect the members of the Executive Committee;</p> <p>apply for small grants to facilitate networking activities.”<sup>69</sup></p> <p>“Working Groups have been established to bring together those interested in particular thematic areas of activity or geographic regions. Current Working Groups are: <a href="#">Small Arms</a>, <a href="#">Children and Armed Conflict</a>, <a href="#">Gender and Peacebuilding</a>, <a href="#">Conflict Prevention and Peace Operations</a>.”<sup>70</sup></p>	<p>Funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAIT), and Canadian International Development Agency, and members.”<sup>72</sup></p>
<p><b>The Conflict Prevention Working Group of The Canadian Peacebuilding Coordinating Committee (CPCC)</b><sup>73</sup></p>	<p>“The Conflict Prevention Working Group of the CPCC consists of academics, activists and practitioners who aim to:</p> <p>Advance Canadian civil society and Canadian government conflict prevention policy and practice, in part by following up on recommendations from the Global, North American, and Canadian action agendas from the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict;</p> <p>Further the prevention aspects of existing and emerging policy and operational frameworks such as the Responsibility to Protect.</p> <p>Support regional and multilateral conflict prevention mechanisms.</p> <p>Develop partnerships with regionally based networks of conflict prevention practitioners, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and North America, for collaboration in field-based conflict prevention activities, information exchange, lessons learned and good</p>	

	<p>practices.”<sup>74</sup></p> <p>“This work was carried out with the aid of a grant from the International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada”<sup>75</sup></p>	
<p><b>The Ottawa Raging Grannies</b><sup>76</sup></p> <p>“We re feisty older women who sing long and loud”</p>	<p>“The Raging Grannies are feisty older women with something to say about the ways things are done - or not done.</p> <p>We say what we think about peace, justice, equality, and politics, and we say it in satirical songs . We write our own satirical lyrics to familiar tunes, dress in old fashioned "granny" clothes and outrageous hats.</p> <p>We perform at rallies, demonstrations, protest meetings - and sometimes in "guerilla fashion" on our own, in places and at times when we may not be wanted (but SHOULD be!). We never assume, but make sure of our facts.</p> <p>We rage in song to get our message across to the widest audience, and because we are not "Entertainers" we do not charge. Sometimes, however, we are offered an honorarium which helps with our expenses.</p> <p>As Raging Grannies we dedicate our efforts to the children of the world in hope that they may live in peace and harmony, safe from pollution and war.”<sup>77</sup></p>	
<p><b>Status of Women Canada (SWC)</b><sup>78</sup></p> <p>“the federal government agency which promotes gender equality, and the full participation of women in the economic, social, cultural and political life of the country.</p>	<p>SWC focuses its work in three areas: improving women's economic autonomy and well-being, eliminating systemic violence against women and children, and advancing women's human rights.”<sup>79</sup></p> <p>Site <a href="http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/about/index_e.html">http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/about/index_e.html</a> is “designed to provide you with access to the tools to learn about and promote women's equality. For example, you can find information on <a href="#">gender-based analysis</a>; initiatives to address SWC priorities; <a href="#">the Women's Program</a> that provides financial, technical and professional assistance to support priority issues for the advancement of women's equality; <a href="#">International Women's Day</a>; the <a href="#">Governor General's Awards in Commemoration of the Persons Case</a>; and <a href="#">key dates</a> for women. You also have access to our news releases and can order from our list of publications which includes the <a href="#">Setting the Stage for the Next Century: The Federal Plan for Gender Equality</a>.”<sup>80</sup></p>	<p>N.B. The Status of Women Program was eviscerated by the 2007 Federal Budget. See CRIAW information note.<sup>81</sup></p>

## Endnotes – Annex 11

<sup>1</sup> medica mondiale Women, Peace and Security in Afghanistan, Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, Five Years On: Post-Bonn Gains And Gaps, medica mondiale, January 2007. Acknowledgements: Lauryn Oates for the research and writing of this report in a very short space of time. All those who contributed to the paper both from within and outside of Afghanistan, including the Head of Mission , medica mondiale, Head ,UNIFEM Afghanistan, the Officer-in-Charge, UNAMA Gender Unit, the CIDA funded Gender Advisor for Police Affairs within the Ministry of the Interior and those colleagues from medica mondiale Cologne office that provided comments. The report is a joint project by *medica mondiale e.V (Köln)* and medica mondiale's Afghanistan programme. It was edited by Ancil Adrian-Paul, medica mondiale's Afghanistan programme, Women's Rights and Political Lobby Programme. Finally, without the financial support of the Danish Embassy, the research could not have been conducted, nor the report written and published.

<sup>2</sup> See Section F for text of Resolution 1325, and Section G for UNIFEM's role in monitoring progress of 1325 implementation.

<sup>3</sup> Peace Women: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom<sup>3</sup> (WILPF – “the largest and oldest women's organization for justice and peace”, home page: [www.peacewomen.org](http://www.peacewomen.org) (July 2007)

<sup>4</sup> The Hon. Flora MacDonald, former Federal Cabinet Minister, amongst others, a long term advocate for gender and peace issues.

<sup>5</sup> The Hon. Flora MacDonald, former Federal Cabinet Minister, speaking at the Civilian Peace Service Canada Peace as a Profession in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Conference -- third in a Series of Workshops and Consultations Sponsored by: CPSC (Civilian Peace Service Canada) (In Cooperation with CICR – Canadian Institute for Conflict Resolution; Conflict Studies Program, Saint Paul University; CIAN – Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation; McMaster Centre for Peace Studies; TRANSCEND International Institute) At Saint Paul University, 223 Main Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Conference Dates: April 3 to 5, 2007

<sup>6</sup> CIDA, Gender Equality & Peacebuilding: An Operational Framework, <http://les.acdi-cida.gc.ca/servlet/JKMSearchController?desTemplateFile=CIDAWebAdvEn.htm&desClientLocale=enUS&AppID=CIDAWebEn>, The document was produced in 1999 . (The current CIDA web page confuses the issue with the following comment: “Relevance: 56% Created: 2006-04-24 Last modified: 2006-12-05”);

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/armed.htm>, Prepared for: Gender Equality Division and Peacebuilding Unit Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) by Beth Woroniuk.

<sup>7</sup> Insert a short history of peace work at CIDA?

<sup>8</sup> Susan Brown, then the Director of the CIDA Peace Unit, continues to be active in peace studies, e.g: Kanagaretnam, Pan and Brown, Susan: Business, Conflict, and Peacebuilding: An Operational Framework, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, Canadian Peace Keeping Press, August 2005

<sup>9</sup> CIDA, Gender Equality & Peacebuilding: An Operational Framework, <http://les.acdi-cida.gc.ca/servlet/JKMSearchController?desTemplateFile=CIDAWebAdvEn.htm&desClientLocale=enUS&AppID=CIDAWebEn>, The document was produced in 1999. (The current CIDA web page confuses the issue with the following comment: “Relevance: 56% Created: 2006-04-24 Last modified: 2006-12-05”);also: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/armed.htm>

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign\\_policy/human-rights/resolution-1325-response-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/human-rights/resolution-1325-response-en.asp)

<sup>11</sup> United Nations S/RES/1325 (2000), Security Council, Distr.: General, 31 October 2000, 00-72018 (E), [http://www.un.org/events/res\\_1325e.pdf](http://www.un.org/events/res_1325e.pdf),

<sup>12</sup> UNIFEM, A Portal on Women, Peace and Security, <http://www.womenwarpeace.org/>

<sup>13</sup> UNIFEM, A Portal on Women, Peace and Security, <http://www.womenwarpeace.org/>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.peacewomen.org/wpsindex.html>;

<sup>15</sup> UN: Women, Peace and Security in Afghanistan, Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, Five Years On: Post-Bonn Gains And Gaps, medica mondiale, January 2007.

<sup>16</sup> medica mondiale: Women, Peace and Security in Afghanistan, Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, Five Years On: Post-Bonn Gains And Gaps, medica mondiale, January 2007. Acknowledgements: Lauryn Oates for the research and writing of this report in a very short space of time.

All those who contributed to the paper both from within and outside of Afghanistan, including the Head of Mission , medica mondiale, Head , UNIFEM Afghanistan, the Officer-in-Charge, UNAMA Gender Unit, the CIDA funded Gender Advisor for Police Affairs within the Ministry of the Interior and those colleagues from medica mondiale Cologne office that provided comments. The report is a joint project by *medica mondiale e.V (Köln)* and medica mondiale's Afghanistan programme. It was edited by Ancil Adrian-Paul, medica mondiale's Afghanistan programme, Women's Rights and Political Lobby Programme  
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<sup>17</sup> See Section F for text of Resolution 1325, and Section G for UNIFEM's role in monitoring progress of 1325 implementation.

<sup>18</sup> Peace Women: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom<sup>18</sup> (WILPF –“the largest and oldest women's organization for justice and peace”, home page: [www.peacewomen.org](http://www.peacewomen.org) (July 2007)

<sup>19</sup> See the complete text of Resolution 1325 in Section D of this Annex.

<sup>20</sup> P.2, The Afghanistan Compact.

<sup>21</sup> medica mondiale: Women, Peace and Security in Afghanistan, Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, Five Years On: Post-Bonn Gains And Gaps, Executive Summary, medica mondiale, January 2007.

<sup>22</sup> Acbar Brief to United Nations Security Council

<sup>23</sup> BBC reports in Acbar brief to the UN Security Council

<sup>24</sup> Acbar Brief to the UN Security Council

<sup>25</sup> *medica mondiale*, Women, Peace and Security in Afghanistan, Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, Five Years On: Post-Bonn Gains And Gaps, Introduction, medica mondiale, January 2007.

<sup>26</sup> *medica mondiale*, Women, Peace and Security in Afghanistan, Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, Five Years On: Post-Bonn Gains And Gaps, Conclusions, medica mondiale, January 2007.

<sup>27</sup> Flora MacDonald, a tireless advocate for women and the next generation, in Canada and abroad, was born in 1926. Elected to the Canadian House of Commons in 1972, she became the first woman to be appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Canadian history – also one of the few female Foreign Ministers in the world at that time. Her Ministerial portfolios have included that of Communication, as well as Employment and Immigration. She was awarded the Pearson medal of Peace In 1999.

<sup>28</sup> The Hon. Flora MacDonald, former Federal Cabinet Minister, speaking at the Civilian Peace Service Canada Peace as a Profession in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Conference -- third in a Series of Workshops and Consultations Sponsored by: CPSC (Civilian Peace Service Canada) (In Cooperation with CICR – Canadian Institute for Conflict Resolution; Conflict Studies Program, Saint Paul University; CIAN – Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation; McMaster Centre for Peace Studies; TRANSCEND International Institute) At Saint Paul University, 223 Main Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Conference Dates: April 3 to 5, 2007

<sup>29</sup> The Hon. Flora MacDonald, former Federal Cabinet Minister, amongst others, a long term advocate for gender and peace issues.

<sup>30</sup> The Hon. Flora MacDonald, former Federal Cabinet Minister, speaking at the Civilian Peace Service Canada Peace as a Profession in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Conference -- third in a Series of Workshops and Consultations Sponsored by: CPSC (Civilian Peace Service Canada) (In Cooperation with CICR – Canadian Institute for Conflict Resolution; Conflict Studies Program, Saint Paul University; CIAN – Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation; McMaster Centre for Peace Studies; TRANSCEND International Institute) At Saint Paul University, 223 Main Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Conference Dates: April 3 to 5, 2007

<sup>31</sup> CIDA, Gender Equality & Peacebuilding: An Operational Framework, <http://les.acdi-cida.gc.ca/servlet/JKMSearchController?desTemplateFile=CIDAWebAdvEn.htm&desClientLocale=enUS&AppID=CIDAWebEn>, The document was produced in 1999 . (The current CIDA web page confuses the issue with the following comment: “Relevance: 56% Created: 2006-04-24 Last modified: 2006-12-05”); <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/armed.htm>, Prepared for: Gender Equality Division and Peacebuilding Unit Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) by Beth Woroniuk.

<sup>32</sup> Insert a short history of peace work at CIDA?

<sup>33</sup> Susan Brown, then the Director of the CIDA Peace Unit, continues to be active in peace studies, e.g: Kanagaretnam, Pan and Brown, Susan: Business, Conflict, and Peacebuilding: An Operational Framework, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, Canadian Peace Keeping Press, August 2005

<sup>34</sup> CIDA, Gender Equality & Peacebuilding: An Operational Framework, <http://les.acdi-cida.gc.ca/servlet/JKMSearchController?desTemplateFile=CIDAWebAdvEn.htm&desClientLocale=enUS&AppID=CIDAWebEn>, The document was produced in 1999. (The current CIDA web page confuses the issue with the following comment: “Relevance: 56% Created: 2006-04-24 Last modified: 2006-12-05”);also: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/armed.htm>

<sup>35</sup> CIDA, Peacebuilding Unit (Multilateral Programs Branch) and CIDA Gender Equality Unit (Policy Branch) with the support of Beth Woroniuk (GGI), Gender Equality & Peacebuilding: An Operational Framework - April 1999: **REFERENCES AND RESOURCES 4.1 Background Documents** : BRIDGE (1996). *Gender, emergencies and humanitarian assistance*. Commissioned by WID desk, European Commission, Directorate General for Development. \*BRIDGE (1996). *Gender, conflict and development. Volume 1: Overview; Volume 2: Case Studies*. Reports No. 34 & 35. Prepared for the Netherlands' Special Programme on WID, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. \*Canadian Peacebuilding Coordinating Committee (1998). *Gender and Peacebuilding: A Discussion Paper*. \*Date-Bah, E.(1996). *Sustainable Peace After War: Arguing the Need for Major Integration of Gender Perspectives in Post-Conflict Programming*. Action Programme on Skills and Entrepreneurship Training for Countries Emerging From Armed Conflict, ILO. \*Grenier, S. (1997). *Bibliography on the Rights of Women in Situations of Conflict*. International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development. Montreal. \*Manning, K. and B. Arneil (1997). *Engendering Peacebuilding*. March. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade \*Nordstrom, C.(1997). *Girls and Warzones: Troubling Questions*. Life & Peace Institute: Uppsala. \*Sorensen, B. (1998). *Women and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Issues and Sources*. The War-Torn Societies Project, Occasional Paper No. 3. UNRISD. \* Sida. (1997). *Overview: Gender Equality and Emergency Assistance/Conflict Resolution*. Stockholm \*UNESCO (1997). *Expert Group Meeting on Male Roles and Masculinities in the Perspective of a Culture of Peace*. Oslo, 24-28 September. \* Women's Rights Unit, United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women. (1998) *Sexual Violence and Armed Conflict: United Nations Response. Women 2000*. April. \* **4.2 International Agreements and Guidelines : Beijing Platform for Action: Critical Area of Concern: Women and Armed Conflict**. Strategic Objectives: E.1 - Increase the participation of women in conflict resolution at decision-making levels and protect women living in situations of armed and other conflicts or under foreign occupation. E.4 - Promote women's contribution to fostering a culture of peace. E.5 - Provide protection, assistance and training to refugee women, other displaced women in need of international protection and internally displaced women. Full text available at: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/armed.htm> \***The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action** (1993). Article 38: Violations of the human rights of women in situations of armed conflict are violations of the fundamental principles of international human rights and humanitarian law.” For complete text see: <http://www.unhcr.ch/html/menu5/wchr.htm> \* **Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict** (1974). Available at: <http://www.unhcr.ch/html/menu3/b/24.htm> \* UNHCR (1995). **Sexual Violence Against Refugees: Guidelines on Prevention and Response**. Geneva. \* UNHCR (1991). **Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women**. Geneva.

<sup>36</sup> [http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign\\_policy/human-rights/resolution-1325-response-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/human-rights/resolution-1325-response-en.asp)

<sup>37</sup> medica mondiale: Women, Peace and Security in Afghanistan, Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, Five Years On: Post-Bonn Gains And Gaps, Recommendations, medica mondiale, January 2007.

<sup>38</sup> United Nations S/RES/1325 (2000), Security Council, Distr.: General, 31 October 2000, 00-72018 (E), [http://www.un.org/events/res\\_1325e.pdf](http://www.un.org/events/res_1325e.pdf),

<sup>39</sup> UNIFEM, A Portal on Women, Peace and Security, <http://www.womenwarpeace.org/>

<sup>40</sup> UNIFEM, A Portal on Women, Peace and Security, <http://www.womenwarpeace.org/>

<sup>41</sup> <http://www.peacewomen.org/wpsindex.html>;

<sup>42</sup> UNIFEM home page

<sup>43</sup> UNIFEM, A Portal on Women, Peace and Security, <http://www.womenwarpeace.org/>

<sup>44</sup> UNIFEM, <http://www.unifem.org/>

<sup>45</sup> Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, PEACE AND GENDER Website,

<http://www.peacewomen.org/wpsindex.html>; (PeaceWomen.org is a project of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, United Nations Office, 777 UN Plaza, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA)

<sup>46</sup> Canadian Voice of Women for Peace home page: <http://home.ca.inter.net/~vow/> (July 2007)

<sup>47</sup> Canadian Voice of Women for Peace home page: <http://home.ca.inter.net/~vow/> (July 2007)

<sup>48</sup> Canadian Voice of Women for Peace home page: <http://home.ca.inter.net/~vow/> (July 2007)

<sup>49</sup> Canadian Voice of Women for Peace home page: <http://home.ca.inter.net/~vow/> (July 2007)

<sup>50</sup> Canadian Voice of Women for Peace home page: <http://home.ca.inter.net/~vow/> (July 2007)

<sup>51</sup> Canadian Voice of Women for Peace home page: <http://home.ca.inter.net/~vow/> (July 2007)

<sup>52</sup> <http://www.peace.ca/vowworkshopkit.htm>

<sup>53</sup> <http://www.peace.ca/vowworkshopkit.htm>

<sup>54</sup> <http://www.peace.ca/vowworkshopkit.htm>

<sup>55</sup> The Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAW) home page: [www.criaw-icref.ca](http://www.criaw-icref.ca) (July 2007)

<sup>56</sup> The Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAW) home page: [www.criaw-icref.ca](http://www.criaw-icref.ca) (July 2007)

<sup>57</sup> The Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAW) home page: [www.criaw-icref.ca](http://www.criaw-icref.ca) (July 2007)

<sup>58</sup> The Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAW) home page: [www.criaw-icref.ca](http://www.criaw-icref.ca) (July 2007)

<sup>59</sup> Morris, Marika, CRIAW research coordinator, at [http://www.criaw-icref.ca/indexFrame\\_e.htm](http://www.criaw-icref.ca/indexFrame_e.htm) “The objective of this information update ... is to let you know what is going on, and where to go for more information. CRIAW is a non-partisan organization that does not take a position for or against any political candidate or party. However, we have always provided some measure of policy analysis, and we honestly have never before experienced a government who knew less or cared less about most Canadian women. We have no official position as an organization, but are committed to informing our members about current events affecting CRIAW and affecting women's equality in Canada. This budget analysis is based on information gleaned from the budget documents themselves and other sources. It is the commentary of CRIAW's Research Coordinator, Marika Morris, at [http://www.criaw-icref.ca/indexFrame\\_e.htm](http://www.criaw-icref.ca/indexFrame_e.htm). xxxx insert another para or so...

<sup>60</sup> The Gender and Peacebuilding Working Group (GPWG) of the Canadian Peacebuilding Coordinating Committee (CPCC) home page: [Gender and Peacebuilding Working Group](http://www.gpwg.ca/) (July 2007)

<sup>61</sup> <http://list.web.net/lists/listinfo/women-peace-and-security> (July 2007)

<sup>62</sup> <http://list.web.net/lists/listinfo/women-peace-and-security> (July 2007)

<sup>63</sup> <http://list.web.net/lists/listinfo/women-peace-and-security> (July 2007)

<sup>64</sup> “PeaceWomen.org is a project of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) United Nations Office, in New York City.

The PeaceWomen Project monitors and works toward rapid and full WILPF monitors and advocates the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. ... WILPF is the oldest and largest women's peace and justice organization in the world. Besides peace, globalization/economic justice, human rights, women's rights, and eliminating racism are all WILPF concerns. Peace Women home page: [www.peacewomen.org](http://www.peacewomen.org) (July 2007)

<sup>65</sup> <http://www.peacebuild.ca/about/?language=english>

<sup>66</sup> <http://www.peacebuild.ca/about/?language=english>

<sup>67</sup> <http://www.peacebuild.ca/about/?language=english>

<sup>68</sup> <http://www.peacebuild.ca/about/?language=english>

<sup>69</sup> <http://www.peacebuild.ca/about/?language=english>

<sup>70</sup> <http://www.peacebuild.ca/about/?language=english>

<sup>71</sup> <http://www.peacebuild.ca/about/?language=english>

<sup>72</sup> <http://www.peacebuild.ca/index.php3?language=english>

<sup>73</sup> <http://www.peacebuild.ca/working/?load=conflictprevention>

<sup>74</sup> <http://www.peacebuild.ca/working/?load=conflictprevention>

<sup>75</sup> <http://www.peacebuild.ca/working/?load=conflictprevention>

<sup>76</sup> Ottawa Raging Grannies home page: <http://www.ottawagrants.net/Who.html>

<sup>77</sup> Ottawa Raging Grannies home page: <http://www.ottawagrants.net/Who.html>

<sup>78</sup> Status of Women Canada home page: [http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/index\\_e.html](http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/index_e.html) (July 2007)

<sup>79</sup> Status of Women Canada home page: [http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/index\\_e.html](http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/index_e.html) (July 2007)

<sup>80</sup> Status of Women Canada home page: [http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/index\\_e.html](http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/index_e.html) (July 2007)

<sup>81</sup> See the information note by CRIAW's Research Coordinator, Marika Morris on 2007 Federal Budget at [http://www.criaw-icref.ca/indexFrame\\_e.htm](http://www.criaw-icref.ca/indexFrame_e.htm), or CRIAW footnote in NGO/NGI Tables ("Global" or "Canadian")