

GENDER, GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, AND ATT REPORTING

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WHY REPORT ON GBV AND GENDER?

Information sharing can improve implementation of 7(4)

Prevent GBV and address its under-reporting

Improve collection of sex and/or gender-disaggregated data

Improve gender diversity



HOW TO REPORT?

FORMAL METHODS: USING THE ATT VOLUNTARY REPORT TEMPLATES

Initial Report –

Question 3E “The national risk assessment procedure includes all the criteria described in Article 7(1)(a) and (b), and Article 7(4).” Yes or No?

If **YES**, consider adding information about:

- What steps and individuals or departments does your national GBV risk assessment procedure include?
- What types of sources do officials consult?
- What gaps and challenges do they experience?
- How widely is GBV defined and understood?
- Is this mirrored in national policy and legislation?
- How do GBV considerations impact on arms transfer decisions?

If **NO**, explain why not.



HOW TO REPORT?

FORMAL METHODS: USING THE ATT VOLUNTARY TEMPLATES

Annual Report –

During the CSP5 meeting cycle, an earlier version of the President’s Paper on gender and GBV proposed adding a question to the Annual Report template.

The more quantitative format makes this more challenging.

A suggestion in 2019 was to simply ask “Has a transfer been denied due to GBV concerns?”



HOW TO REPORT?

INFORMAL METHODS

Annex or
supplementary
attachment to ATT
report

Exploring external
mechanisms
(ATT-BAP)

Dialogue and
information
exchange

Funding and donor
reporting

Civil society
initiatives

VTF recipient
roundtable?



LOOKING BEYOND ARTICLE 7(4)

REVISITING THE CSP5 FINAL REPORT:

22(a)(iii) “States, civil society organizations and industry are encouraged to share with CSPs policies and practices they have adopted to achieving greater gender balance, when appropriate during formal sessions or side events.”

22(b)(iii) “States are encouraged to support research that helps increase understanding of the gendered impact of armed violence in the context of the ATT. Lists of existing research and data sources should be compiled and made available to all interested stakeholders. All stakeholders, including civil society, are encouraged to work towards elaboration and explanation of gender terms, to assist States in applying and working with gender issues within the ATT context.”

22(c)(iii) “Encourage States Parties to provide information on their national practices in GBV risk assessment in order to facilitate learning between States Parties.”

22(d) “States Parties and others with planned regional meetings and projects supported by the VTF are encouraged to consider how work on gender and GBV can take place within their projects in order to make them more effective in contributing toward achievement of the object and the purpose of the Treaty.”



2020 PoA reporting template

The inclusion of gender considerations in the PoA national reports is important as it is an opportunity to mainstream gender perspectives into SALW policies and programs.⁴ The 2020 PoA reporting template includes “Section 10: Gender and additional information.” It is worth noting that the term “gender considerations” is taken from the report template itself, and it is both broad and vague. The sub-questions to 10.1 help to unpack this term somewhat by indicating more specific activities.

Section 10 of the reporting template is as follows:

10.1. Does your country take into account gender considerations? [RevCon3 II.B.2.73]

10.1.1. Increase understanding of the gender-specific impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (training, workshops, gender-analysis) [RevCon3 II.B.2.74]

10.1.2. Promote the meaningful participation and representation of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the implementation of the PoA, including their participation in national small arms commissions [BMS6.I.61]

10.1.3. Seriously consider increasing funding for policies and programmes that take account of the differing impacts of illicit small arms and light weapons on women, men, girls and boys [RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76]

10.1.4. Mainstream gender dimensions into your implementation efforts [RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.76]

10.1.5. Exchange national experiences, lessons learned and best practices on the mainstreaming gender dimensions into policies and programmes [RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.65]

10.1.6. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national small arms authorities with other national authorities working on gender equality [RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75]

10.1.7. Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national authorities and women’s civil society groups [RevCon3 outcome II.B.2.75]

10.1.8. Others. Specify:

10.2. Does your country collect disaggregated data on gender and SALW?

10.3. Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including key challenges and opportunities relating to the implementation of PoA and ITI, and national laws, regulations and administrative procedures?



IANSA/WILPF BRIEFING PAPER

July 2021

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT: **An analysis of “gender considerations” in the 2020 Programme of Action national reports.**

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