



# RMDS/G 06.30

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## SALW and Gender Issues

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## Foreword

On 08 May 2003 the development of regional micro-disarmament<sup>1</sup> standards and guidelines was discussed during the RACVIAC sponsored seminar on '**SALW – A year after implementation of the Stability Pact Plan**'. The consensus was that such standards and guidelines were desirable, and SEESAC agreed to develop a framework and then take responsibility for the future development of regional standards. It was agreed RMDS/G would be designed to support the work at the operational level, and would go further than the more generic 'best practice' documents currently available. After a wide-ranging discussion between stakeholders as to the status of RMDS/G it has been agreed that the term 'standards' will refer to the technical issues, whilst 'guidelines' will apply to 'programme' issues.

This RMDS/G<sup>2</sup> reflects the development of operational procedures, practices and norms, which have occurred over the past four years in the area of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)<sup>3</sup> control. Best operational practices have been identified and reviewed from within the region and beyond, and included as appropriate within this RMDS/G.

SEESAC has a mandate under the Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan to fulfil, among others, operational objectives of 1) sharing information on and enhancing co-operation in the establishment and implementation of SALW control and reduction programmes and approaches among regional actors; and 2) providing linkage and co-ordination with the other relevant regional initiatives. The development of RMDS/G is one means of fulfilling that mandate.

The work of preparing, reviewing and revising these standards and guidelines is conducted by SEESAC, with the support of international, governmental and non-governmental organisations and consultants. The latest version of each standard, together with background information on the development work, can be found at [www.seesac.org](http://www.seesac.org). RMDS/G will be reviewed at least every three years to reflect developing SALW control norms and practices, and to incorporate changes to international regulations and requirements. The latest review was conducted on 01 March 2006, which has reflected the development of the UN Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS) [www.unddr.org](http://www.unddr.org), which include RMDS/G as a normative reference in the Disarmament and the SALW Control modules.

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<sup>1</sup> Defined as: 'The monitoring, collection, control and final disposal of small arms, related ammunition and explosives and light weapons of combatants and often also of the civilian population. It includes the development of responsible weapons and ammunition management programmes'. Often used interchangeably with SALW control in the past, but SALW Control is now the recognised terminology. The term Micro-Disarmament has only been used here to ensure consistency of the RMDS/G concept, rather than renaming the standards.

<sup>2</sup> The layout and format of RMDS/G are based on the highly successful International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). The cooperation of the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) is acknowledged by SEESAC during the development of RMDS/G.

<sup>3</sup> There is no agreed international definition of SALW. For the purposes of RMDS/G the following definition will apply: '**All lethal conventional munitions that can be carried by an individual combatant or a light vehicle, that also do not require a substantial logistic and maintenance capability**'

## Introduction

Small arms, light weapons and ammunition (SALW) are inherently dangerous. In the wrong hands, and in sufficient quantities, they can be politically destabilising, and lead to and exacerbate conflict. As such, they can present grave dangers, both to national governments and to international and regional peace-building efforts. One of the most effective ways that they can be kept in check is by programmes for SALW control.

The issue of SALW is inherently 'gendered'. Men and women, boys and girls, have different attitudes towards and experiences with SALW, as evidenced by the available data. In SEE<sup>4</sup> men commit 99 percent of firearms crime and make up 85 percent of the victims. Women on the other hand constitute only one percent of perpetrators but 15 percent of victims.<sup>5</sup> Clearly, when women are victims of firearms crime it is at the hands of men. However, the issue of SALW and gender has not been sufficiently explored in order to inform programming. This RMDS/G represents a culmination of the research and work available to date, and aims to give guidance to those trying to mainstream gender into SALW Programmes, as well as developing specific programmes involving gender issues and SALW. This RMDS/G incorporates ideas from the 'SEESAC Strategy for Gender Issues in SALW Control and AVPP<sup>6</sup> Activities'.

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<sup>4</sup> SEE in this case refers to the countries of the Western Balkans – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the UN Administered Province of Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia.

<sup>5</sup> Statistics have been extracted from the national EUSAC/UNDP Media Monitoring reports and Consolidated Armed Violence Analysis derived from those reports. In order to allow for comparisons, data is included from 01 January - 31 April 2007 only, as the Armed Violence Impact Analysis system only went 'live' in most countries on 01 January 2007.

<sup>6</sup> Armed Violence Prevention Programmes.

# SALW and Gender

## 1 Scope

This RMDS/G establishes some guiding principles for addressing the SALW problem from a gender perspective. The document gives guidelines as to what kind of issues should be considered when planning projects or programmes involving gender and SALW as well as some suggested approaches and entry points.

## 2 References

A list of normative references is given in Annex A. Normative references are important documents to which reference is made in this standard and which form part of the provisions of this standard. Informative references may be found at Annex B.

## 3 Terms and definitions

A list of terms and definitions used in this standard is given in Annex C. A complete glossary of all the terms and definitions used in the RMDS/G series of standards is given in RMDS/G 02.10.

In the RMDS/G series of standards, the words 'shall', 'should' and 'may' are used to indicate the intended degree of compliance. This use is consistent with the language used in ISO standards and guidelines.

- a) 'shall' is used to indicate requirements, methods or specifications, which are to be adopted in order to satisfy the standard in full. It is used infrequently; usually only where there is a safety issue with the potential to negatively impact on human life.
- b) 'should' is used to indicate the preferred requirements, methods or specifications.
- c) 'may' is used to indicate a possible method or course of action.

Gender is defined as a set of socially constructed characteristics, which is changeable and formed according to the context in which people live, as opposed to sex, which describes biological differences and is not (or rarely) changeable.

## 4 Background

Statistics on SALW-related violence in SEE (and globally) demonstrate the gendered nature of this phenomenon.<sup>7</sup> Firearm violence is almost entirely perpetrated by men, and men also make up the majority of victims. In comparison, women are almost exclusively victims of small arms related-violence and rarely perpetrators. Apart from being the direct victims of firearms injuries, women are also affected in other ways by firearms violence. There are social and economic consequences that impact on women when a man is killed or injured, for example, women may be left alone to care for and secure the economic resources for the household.

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<sup>7</sup> See statistics above for the Western Balkans. Full statistics are presented in Annex E - Armed Violence Impact Analysis (2007).

The primary way in which women in SEE are affected by firearms is through domestic violence, which is extremely common in the region.<sup>8</sup> The presence of a firearm has been shown to significantly increase the likelihood of this violence becoming fatal, whether the firearm in question is legally or illegally owned.<sup>9</sup> Furthermore guns can have a huge impact on women's lives even if never fired, as they are often used as a tool to threaten or intimidate.<sup>10</sup>

From the male perspective there is a need to look at the role that socialisation plays in perpetuating violence and aggression and in particular the use of firearms amongst men and against women. Why is gun use by men the norm in many cultures?<sup>11</sup> What leads to a tendency towards violent resolution of conflicts? Equally important is to understand why large numbers of men *do not* use arms and seek to support this group while aiming to address the issues that provoke others to use violence.<sup>12</sup>

A gendered solution to the problem of the proliferation of small arms should address all of these issues. Changes are needed in terms of attitude, behaviour and legislation. Women themselves must be included in this process as they are often more open to the idea of supporting disarmament and reducing the number of weapons in circulation in a society. Women must therefore be supported to enter the decision-making process on security issues, including SALW reduction and domestic control, which has traditionally been seen as an exclusively male domain.

## 5 Conventions, Frameworks and Guidelines

The following conventions, frameworks and guidelines are relevant to the issue of SALW and Gender.

- a) 'The Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development'.<sup>13</sup> Points relevant to gender and small arms:
  - ❑ Promote a comprehensive approach to armed violence reduction issues, recognizing the different situations, needs and resources of men and women, boys and girls, as reflected in the provisions of UN Security Council Resolutions 1325<sup>14</sup> and 1612,<sup>15</sup> and
  - ❑ Ensure that armed violence prevention and reduction initiatives target specific risk factors and groups, and are linked to programmes providing non-violent alternative livelihoods for individuals and communities.
- b) UNDP's Eight-Point Agenda for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality in Crisis Prevention and Recovery.<sup>16</sup>
- c) UN 'Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects'.<sup>17</sup> Points relevant to gender and small arms:

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<sup>8</sup> 'International Standards on Domestic Violence and their Implementation in the Western Balkans', Belgrade, 2006, p. 21.

<sup>9</sup> 'Intimate Partner Violence and Small Arms', IANSA Women's Portal, <http://www.iansa.org/women/partner-violence.htm>, accessed on 28 May 2007.

<sup>10</sup> Data from one women's shelter in Bosnia showed that as many as one in two women who report to the shelter have been threatened by a firearm.

<sup>11</sup> A first review of this issue is covered in the SEESAC publication, '*Gun Culture in South Eastern Europe*', May 2006.

<sup>12</sup> Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, 'Missing Pieces: A Guide for Reducing Gun Violence through Parliamentary Action', 2007, p. 84.

<sup>13</sup> 'The Geneva Declaration', <http://www.iansa.org/issues/documents/armed-violence-and-development-geneva-declaration.pdf>, accessed 28 May 2007.

<sup>14</sup> United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, <http://www.peacewomen.org/un/sc/1325.html>, accessed on 28 May 2007.

<sup>15</sup> United Nations Security Council Resolution 1612 (2005), <http://www.un.org/special-rep/children-armed-conflict/Download/S-RES-1612e.pdf>, accessed on 28 May 2007.

<sup>16</sup> UNDP's Eight-Point Agenda for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality in Crisis Prevention and Recovery, [http://www.undp.org/bcpr/documents/gender/eight\\_points\\_agenda.pdf](http://www.undp.org/bcpr/documents/gender/eight_points_agenda.pdf), accessed on 21 May 2007.

<sup>17</sup> United Nations 'Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects' <http://disarmament.un.org/cab/poa.html>, accessed 28 May 2007.

- *Gravely concerned* about its devastating consequences on children, many of whom are victims of armed conflict or are forced to become child soldiers, as well as the negative impact on women and the elderly, and in this context, taking into account the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on children,

## **6 Gender mainstreaming**

The first step in ensuring a gender sensitive response to SALW is to mainstream gender into Project Documents and National Strategies addressing the problem of SALW proliferation. This is a complex process but some basic steps can be followed to ensure that gender is considered at all stages of programme design and implementation. (See Annex D – UNDP Gender Mainstreaming Checklist for Project or Policy Documents.) Gender mainstreaming should also ensure that women are involved at all levels of programme design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

Annex F – Gender Engagement in SALW Functional Areas and AVPP Thematic Areas, provides a list of possible entry points for addressing gender perspectives in SALW control and Armed Violence Prevention.

## **7 Impact of SALW on individuals by gender**

SALW proliferation is not a problem that affects both sexes, or indeed all sections of society, in the same way. As much gender disaggregated data as possible must be collected in order to highlight trends so that appropriate solutions can be found. Gender disaggregated data can be obtained from SALW Surveys and Media Monitoring Reports and Impact Analysis. Although information obtained through media monitoring is not very scientific in nature it can give an overall picture of the situation and main trends. When compared to police reports, where available, it can also give an indication of to what extent the problem is being reported, which is important in terms of awareness raising of firearms violence and crime.

It is essential that all SALW Surveys include gender disaggregated data and that this data is widely disseminated in order to raise awareness of the gendered impact of SALW.

## **8 Addressing the male dimensions of small arms misuse**

Firearms related violence must be addressed from a perspective that recognises both male and female gender roles. From the male perspective this includes trying to understand men's motivation for firearms ownership (which is very high in SEE<sup>18</sup>) and use and try to overcome the socially constructed gender stereotype that sees weapons as masculine and culturally acceptable in SEE.

To address this programmes encouraging positive, non-violent forms of manhood should be supported. It is important to note, however, that any kind of behaviour change programme must be long-term and integrated, and supported by alternative educational and/ or employment opportunities for the target group, therefore this aspect should be addressed in cooperation with other relevant stakeholders working on related violence prevention programmes.

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<sup>18</sup> It is estimated that in Serbia approximately 40 percent of households have a registered firearm; in Montenegro for a population of almost 700,000 there are an estimated 175,000 weapons in civilian possession (both legal and illegal); in Kosovo an estimated 350,000 weapons (both legally and illegally owned) are in the hands of civilians. These firearms are almost exclusively in the hands of men. (Figures taken from SALW Surveys of Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo.)



## 9 Empowering women's organisations

Women's organisations can play an important role in raising awareness of the impact of SALW on women and lobbying for improved legislation for the protection of women and other victims of domestic violence. Many women's organisations are already active in the area of domestic violence, including lobbying for improved legislation, but linkages between domestic violence and SALW control must be made to demonstrate how these organisations can also play a role in reducing the number of victims of firearms related injuries and threats through increasing and improving the control of weapons. There is a need to build the capacity of the civil society disarmament lobby in SEE, in which women's organisations can play an important role.

In order to do this the capacity of women's organisations to engage with the issue must be increased. This can be done through building partnerships between women's organisations and International Organisations; through disseminating gender disaggregated data showing the impact of SALW on women and through training sessions, in particular focussing on the SALW Awareness Support Pack which outlines the project cycle to ensure that activities are targeted and successful.

Women's organisations also hold much important data on the impact of SALW on women and should be supported to record and report this data in a useful way.

## 10 Promoting women's political participation

The involvement of women at all levels of the political process is a key step to improving SALW control. Including more women in the political sphere is an important step towards greater gender equality and is particularly necessary in the field of SALW control because women are more likely to support strong measures to control access to arms and reduce the availability and misuse of weapons. Women often have a different perspective from men in relation to security issues, and it is crucial that these views be heard and reflected in policies. Women in the political sphere need to increase their knowledge of SALW issues in order to have a greater impact on decision-making.

In this regard the capacity of female Parliamentarians should be increased in the following areas:

- Knowledge of SALW control issues;
- Awareness raising of the impact of SALW on women;
- Building lobbying capacity; and
- Strengthening the rule of law.

Parliamentarians have a particularly important role to play in terms of ensuring that their countries pass the best legislation possible. With regard to SALW control this means legislation that will better protect both men and women. The acquisition of guns and ammunition by those who have committed domestic and other interpersonal violence must be restricted in order to better protect victims. Pre-emptive measures should also be established so that guns can be collected on the basis of likely threat, rather than prior conviction.<sup>19</sup>

## 11 Increasing gender responsiveness of security institutions

In addition to improving legislation, the capacity of law enforcement authorities to implement both small arms control and domestic violence prevention legislation must be increased. The gender responsiveness of security institutions must be addressed, with particular focus on police training. There is a need for increased training of Police Officers to raise awareness of the impact of SALW in domestic violence cases, even where a weapon is not fired. Officers must be trained to better understand and enforce SALW legislation in domestic violence cases, and to interact more

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<sup>19</sup> Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, 'Missing Pieces: A Guide for Reducing Gun Violence through Parliamentary Action', 2007, p. 89.

productively with other service providers concerned with the protection of domestic violence victims.

## **Annex A**

### **(Normative)**

### **References**

The following normative documents contain provisions, which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of the standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of the standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid ISO or EN:

- a) RMDS/G 02.10 – Glossary and Definitions;

The latest version/edition of these references should be used. SEESAC hold copies of all references used in this standard. A register of the latest version/edition of the RMDS/G standards, guides and references is maintained by SEESAC, and can be read on the RMDS/G website: [www.seesac.org](http://www.seesac.org). National SALW authorities, employers and other interested bodies and organisations should obtain copies before commencing SALW programmes.

## Annex B (Informative) References

- a) Bonn International Centre for Conversion, 'Gender Perspectives on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Regional and International Concerns', Brief 24, July 2002
- b) Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, 'Missing Pieces: A Guide for Reducing Gun Violence through Parliamentary Action', 2007, [http://www.hdcentre.org/datastore/Small%20arms/Missing\\_Pieces/MPforparl\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.hdcentre.org/datastore/Small%20arms/Missing_Pieces/MPforparl_Eng.pdf)
- c) Farr V., 'Gender analysis as a tool for multilateral negotiators in the small arms context': 109-136, in *Disarmament as Humanitarian Action: From Perspective to Practice*, May 2006, [http://www.unidir.ch/bdd/fiche-article.php?ref\\_article=2483](http://www.unidir.ch/bdd/fiche-article.php?ref_article=2483)
- d) International Action Network on Small Arms, Women's Portal, <http://www.iansa.org/women/index.htm>
- e) Nikolic-Ristanovic V. and Dokmanovic M., 'International Standards on Domestic Violence and their Implementation in the Western Balkans', Belgrade, 2006, <http://www.prometej-beograd.co.yu/Viktimologija/InternationalStandards.html>
- f) Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons, 'Policy Statement on Gender and SALW', Board of the Parliamentary Forum on SALW, meeting in Kenya, May 3-4, 2007
- g) SEESAC, 'Arms Law Compendium' and 'Arms Compendium Updates', <http://www.seesac.org/index.php?content=&page=alc&section=3>
- h) SEESAC, 'Consultancy Report: Small Arms, Education and Children', 2006, <http://www.seesac.org/reports/Final%20Report%20SALW%20and%20Children1.pdf>
- i) SEESAC, 'Gun Culture in South Eastern Europe', 2006, <http://www.seesac.org/reports/Gun%20Culture%20FINAL.pdf>
- j) SEESAC, 'Strategic Overview of Armed Violence Data Collection and Analysis Mechanisms (South Eastern Europe)', 2006, <http://www.seesac.org/reports/AVDR.pdf>
- k) 'The Geneva Declaration', <http://www.iansa.org/issues/documents/armed-violence-and-development-geneva-declaration.pdf>
- l) UNDP 'Gender Mainstreaming in Practice: A Handbook', 2005, UNDP Bratislava, [http://www.undp.org.pl/files/538/gm\\_handbook.pdf](http://www.undp.org.pl/files/538/gm_handbook.pdf)
- m) UNDP's Eight-Point Agenda for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality in Crisis Prevention and Recovery, [http://www.undp.org/bcpr/documents/gender/eight\\_points\\_agenda.pdf](http://www.undp.org/bcpr/documents/gender/eight_points_agenda.pdf)
- n) United Nations 'Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects' <http://disarmament.un.org/cab/poa.html>
- o) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, <http://www.peacewomen.org/un/sc/1325.html>
- p) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1612 (2005), <http://www.un.org/special-rep/children-armed-conflict/Download/S-RES-1612e.pdf>

## Annex C (Informative) Terms and Definitions

### C.1.1 arms control

the imposition of restrictions of the production, exchange and spread of weapons by an authority vested with legitimate powers to enforce a restriction.

### C.1.2 awareness

see SALW awareness

### C.1.3 capacity

the strength and ability, which could be in terms of knowledge, skill, personnel and resources, to achieve desired objectives.

### C.1.4 capacity building

programmes that empower and enable the recipients' independent development.

### C.1.5 CBP

(community-based policing)

a philosophy (a way of thinking) and an organisational strategy (a way to carry out the philosophy) that allows the police and the community to work together in new ways to solve problems of crime, disorder and safety issues to improve the quality of life for everyone in that community.

Note: CBP involves the police participating in the community and responding to the needs of that community, and the community participating in its own policing and supporting the police.

Note: It can further be explained as: 'the police working in partnership with the community; the community thereby participating in its own policing; and the two working together, mobilising resources to solve problems affecting public safety over the longer term rather than the police, alone, reacting short term to incidents as they occur.'

### C.1.6 community involvement

*in the context of SALW the term refers to .....a process designed to place the needs and priorities of affected communities at the centre of the planning, implementation and monitoring of SALW control and other sectors.*

Note: Community involvement is based on an exchange of information and involves communities in the decision making process in order to establish priorities for SALW control. In this way SALW control aims to be inclusive, community focused and ensure the maximum involvement of all sections of the community. This involvement includes joint planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

Note: Community involvement also works with communities to develop specific interim safety strategies promoting individual and community behavioural change. This is designed to reduce the impact of SALW on individuals and communities until such time as the threat is removed.

Note: This shall be one of the major strategic principles of **SALW Control**.

### C.1.7 CSO

(civil society organization)

non-state organizations composed of voluntary participants.

### **C.1.8 evaluation**

a process that attempts to determine as systematically and objectively as possible the merit or value of an intervention.

Note: The word 'objectively' indicates the need to achieve a balanced analysis, recognising bias and reconciling perspectives of different stakeholders (all those interested in, and affected by programmes, including beneficiaries as primary stakeholders) through use of different sources and methods.

Note: Evaluation is considered to be a strategic exercise.

Note: Definition when used in relation to programmes. (*UNICEF Policy and Programming Manual*.)

### **C.1.9 firearm**

a barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet or other projectile can be discharged and that is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death to a person, and includes any frame or receiver of such a barrelled weapon and anything that can be adapted for use as a firearm.<sup>20</sup>

### **C.1.10 funding**

financial resources to make some project or mission possible.

### **C.1.11 gender issues**

policies, ideas or concerns that involve the poor treatment, lack of social inclusion or disempowerment of groups based on their gender - usually women or girls.

### **C.1.12 health**

in relation to work, indicated not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, it also includes the physical and mental elements affecting health, which are directly related to safety and hygiene at work. [ILO C155]

### **C.1.13 IANSA**

International Action Network on Small Arms

### **C.1.14 indicator**

quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a given development or aid factor.

### **C.1.15 International Organization for Standardization (ISO)**

Note: A worldwide federation of national bodies from over 130 countries. Its work results in international agreements, which are published as ISO **standards** and **guides**. ISO is a NGO and the standards it develops are voluntary, although some (mainly those concerned with health, **safety** and environmental aspects) have been adopted by many countries as part of their regulatory framework. ISO deals with the full spectrum of human activities and many of the tasks and processes that contribute to SALW control have a relevant standard. A list of ISO standards and guides is given in the ISO Catalogue [[www.iso.ch/infoe/catinfo/html](http://www.iso.ch/infoe/catinfo/html)].

Note: The RMDS/G have been developed to be compatible with ISO standards and guides. Adopting the ISO format and language provides some significant advantages including consistency of layout, use of internationally recognised terminology, and a greater acceptance by international,

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<sup>20</sup> Criminal Code of Canada (CCofC) Section (S) 2 'Interpretation' Paragraph 2.

national and regional organizations who are accustomed to the ISO series of standards and guides.

**C.1.16  
intervention**

a wide variety of situations in which an actor enters into the area of another, with or without the consent of the other.

**C.1.17  
lessons learned**

generalisations based on evaluation experiences with projects, programmes or policies that abstract from the specific situations to broader circumstances. Lessons often highlight strengths and weaknesses in preparation, design and implementation that affect performance, outcome and impact.

**C.1.18  
methodology**

a logical arrangement of the procedures of performing a task.

**C.1.19  
micro-disarmament**

the collection, control and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives, light and heavy weapons of combatants and often also of the civilian population. It includes the development of responsible arms management programmes.

**C.1.20  
monitoring**

*in the context of **SALW Control**, the term refers to .....* the authorised observation by qualified personnel of sites, activities or processes without taking responsibility for that being observed. This is usually carried out to check conformity with undertakings, procedures or standard practice and often includes recording and reporting elements.

**C.1.21  
NGO**

(non-governmental organization)  
an autonomous, voluntary, non-profit organization.

**C.1.22  
outputs**

the products, capital goods and services which result from an intervention. Outputs may also include changes resulting from the intervention and which are relevant for the achievement of the outcomes.

**C.1.23  
policy**

defines the purpose and goals of an organization, and it articulates the rules, standards and principles of action which govern the way in which the organization aims to achieve these goals.

Note: Policy evolves in response to strategic direction and field experience. In turn, it influences the way in which plans are developed, and how resources are mobilised and applied. Policy is prescriptive and compliance is assumed, or at least is encouraged.

**C.1.24  
policy development**

the assistance many academic, international and non-governmental organizations provide to governments in developing their strategies and managerial approaches to particular issues, problems or events.

### **C.1.25**

#### **post-conflict**

the time, period or events taking place in a given state or region that had experienced an outbreak of violence or conflict in its recent historical past.

### **C.1.26**

#### **public information**

information that is released or published for the primary purpose of keeping the public fully informed, thereby gaining their understanding and support.

Note: The objective of public information (PInfo) within **SALW** is to raise general awareness.

Note: PInfo is a mass mobilisation approach that delivers information on the **SALW** problem.

Note: In an emergency situation, due to time constraints and lack of accurate data it is the most practical means of communicating safety information.

Note: In other situations, PInfo can support community liaison/involvement.

### **C.1.27**

#### **recovery**

a restorative process in relation to the situation prior to the distress. It might entail 'healing', reparation, amelioration and even regeneration.

### **C.1.28**

#### **risk**

combination of the probability of occurrence of **harm** and the severity of that **harm**. [ISO Guide 51: 1999(E)]

### **C.1.29**

#### **Safer Community Plan (SCP)**

a community-based activity, designed to place the needs and priorities of affected communities at the centre of the planning, implementation and monitoring of SALW Control activities.

### **C.1.30**

#### **SALW Advocacy**

a programme of activities that aim to raise SALW problems and issues with the general public, the authorities, the media, Governments and their institutions to achieve changes at both institutional and/or individual levels.

Note: These types of activities also include campaigns highlighting the SALW problems and issues with the aim of encouraging people to surrender weapons. This is generally conducted as a support to weapons collection programmes.

### **C.1.31**

#### **SALW Awareness**

A programme of activities undertaken with the overall goal of minimising, and where possible eliminating, the negative consequences of inadequate SALW Control by undertaking an appropriate combination of SALW advocacy, SALW risk education and media operations/public information campaigns which together work to change behaviours and facilitate appropriate alternative solutions over the long term.

Note: Wherever it exists, the operational objectives of a national SALW Control initiative will dictate the appropriate type of SALW Awareness activities.

Note: SALW awareness is a mass mobilisation approach that delivers information on the SALW threat. It may take the form of formal or non-formal education and may use mass media techniques.

Note: In an emergency situation, due to time constraints and the lack of available data, it is the most practical means of communicating safety information. In other situations it can support community liaison.



### **C.1.32**

#### **SALW Control**

those activities, which, together, aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of uncontrolled SALW proliferation and possession.

### **C.1.33**

#### **SALW Risk Education**

a process that promotes the adoption of safer behaviours by at-risk groups and by SALW holders, and which provides the links between affected communities, other SALW components and other sectors.

Note: SALW Risk Education can be implemented as a stand-alone activity, in contexts where no weapons collection is taking place. If an amnesty is to be set up at a later stage, risk education activities will permit an information campaign to take place efficiently, using the networks, systems and methods in place as part of the risk education programme and adapting the content accordingly.

Note: SALW Risk Education is an essential component of SALW Control. There are two related and mutually reinforcing components: a) Community Involvement; and b) Public Education.

Generally, SALW Risk Education programmes can use both approaches, as they are mutually reinforcing. They are not however alternative to each other, nor are they alternative to eradicating the SALW threat by weapons collection and destruction. The use of those approaches will also depend on whether a weapon collection programme is taking place or not.

### **C.1.34**

#### **security sector reform (SSR)**

a dynamic concept to design strategy for the management of security functions in a democratically accountable, efficient and effective manner to initiate and support reform of the national security infrastructure. [UK DfID]

Note: The national security infrastructure includes appropriate national ministries, civil authorities, judicial systems, the armed forces, paramilitary forces, police, intelligence services, private-military companies (PMC) and civil society 'watch dogs'.

Note: the reform of those organizations, which have the authority to use, or order the use of force, or threat of force, to protect the state and its citizens, as well as those civil structures that are responsible for their management or oversight. [ISSR Kosovo]

### **C.1.35**

#### **Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)**

all lethal conventional munitions that can be carried by an individual combatant or a light vehicle, that also do not require a substantial logistic and maintenance capability.

Note: There are a variety of definitions for SALW circulating and international consensus on a 'correct' definition has yet to be agreed. For the purposes of this RMDS/G the above definition will be used.

### **C.1.36**

#### **stakeholder**

everyone with an interest (or 'stake') in what the entity does, (the state, civil society and business).

Note: The word 'stakeholder' has evolved into a term of art in the field of business management when discussing the decision-making process for institutions - including large business corporations, but especially non-profit making organizations.

### **C.1.37**

#### **standard**

a standard is a documented agreement containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines, or definitions of characteristics to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose.

Note: RMDS/G aim to improve safety and efficiency in SALW Control by promoting the preferred procedures and practices at both headquarters and field level. To be effective, the standards should be definable, measurable, achievable and verifiable.

**C.1.38**  
**survey (SALW Survey)**

a systematic and logical process to determine the nature and extent of SALW proliferation and impact within a region, nation or community in order to provide accurate data and information for a safe, effective and efficient intervention by an appropriate organisation.

Note: Sometimes also referred to as a 'baseline assessment'. This term, however, is sometimes not possible to translate, and therefore SALW Survey is the preferred term in many countries.

**C.1.39**  
**UNICEF**  
United Nations Children's Fund

**C.1.40**  
**UNDP**  
United Nations Development Programme

**C.1.41**  
**violence**  
the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in, or has a high likelihood of resulting in, injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation. [WHO, 2003].

**C.1.42**  
**weapon**  
any thing used, designed or used or intended for use.<sup>21</sup>

a) in causing death or injury to any person; or  
for the purposes of threatening or intimidating any person and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes a firearm.

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<sup>21</sup> Criminal Code of Canada (CCofC) Section (S) 2 'Interpretation' Paragraph 2.

## Annex D (Informative) UNDP Gender Mainstreaming Checklist for Policy and project Documents<sup>22</sup>

**Background and Justification:** Is the gender dimension highlighted in background information to the intervention? Does the justification include convincing arguments for gender mainstreaming and gender equality?

**Goals:** Does the goal of the proposed intervention reflect the needs of both men and women? Does the goal seek to correct gender imbalances through addressing practical needs of men and women? Does the goal seek to transform the institutions (social and other) that perpetuate gender inequality?

**Target Beneficiaries:** Except where interventions specifically target men or women as a corrective measure to enhance gender equality, is there gender balance within the target beneficiary group?

**Objectives:** Do the intervention objectives address needs of both women and men?

**Activities:** Do planned activities involve both men and women? Are any additional activities needed to ensure that a gender perspective made explicit (e.g. training in gender issues, additional research, etc.)?

**Indicators:** Have indicators been developed to measure progress towards the fulfilment of each objective? Do these indicators measure the gender aspects of each objective? Are indicators gender disaggregated? Are targets set to guarantee a sufficient level of gender balance in activities (e.g. quotas for male and female participation)?

**Implementation:** Who will implement the planned intervention? Have these partners received gender mainstreaming training, so that a gender perspective can be sustained throughout implementation? Will both women and men participate in implementation?

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** Does the monitoring and evaluation strategy include a gender perspective? Will it examine both substantive (content) and administrative (process) aspects of the intervention?

**Risks:** Has the greater context of gender roles and relations within society been considered as a potential risk (i.e. stereotypes or structural barriers that may prevent full participation of one or the other gender)? Has the potential negative impact of the intervention been considered (e.g. potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men)?

**Budget:** Have financial inputs been “gender-proofed” to ensure that both men and women will benefit from the planned intervention? Has the need to provide gender sensitivity training or to engage short-term gender experts been factored in to the budget?

**Annexes:** Are any relevant research papers (or excerpts) included as annexes (particularly those that provide sound justification of your attention to gender)?

**Communication Strategy:** Has a communication strategy been developed for informing various publics about the existence, progress and results of the project from a gender perspective?

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<sup>22</sup> UNDP 'Gender Mainstreaming in Practice: A Handbook', 2005, UNDP Bratislava, [http://www.undp.org.pl/files/538/gm\\_handbook.pdf](http://www.undp.org.pl/files/538/gm_handbook.pdf), accessed on 30 May 2007.

## Annex E (Informative) Armed Violence Impact Analysis (2007)

The statistics in the following matrix have been extracted from the national EUSAC/UNDP Media Monitoring reports and Consolidated Armed Violence Analysis derived from those reports. In order to allow for comparisons, data is included from 01 January - 31 April 2007 only, as the Armed Violence Impact Analysis system only went 'live' in most countries on 01 January 2007.

COUNTRY / ENTITY	PERPETRATORS		VICTIMS		REMARKS
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
Albania	92 (98%)	2 (2%)	55 (81%)	13 (19%)	
Bosnia	60 (98%)	1 (2%)	45 (92%)	4 (8%)	
Croatia	219 (98%)	4 (2%)	110 (63%)	66 (37%)	
FYR Macedonia	59 (100%)	0 (0%)	43 (90%)	5 (10%)	
Kosovo <sup>23</sup>	620 (98%)	10 (2%)	219 (93%)	16 (7%)	
Montenegro	24 (100%)	0 (0%)	22 (92%)	2 (8%)	
<b>SUB-REGIONAL AVERAGE PERCENTAGES</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>15%</b>	

<sup>23</sup> Figures from Kosovo are derived from police reports, rather than Media Monitoring Report Impact Analysis. The large discrepancy between figures for Kosovo and other countries is likely to highlight a trend for weak reporting of SALW-related incidents rather than such a significantly higher number of incidents in Kosovo than in other countries of the region.

## Annex F (Informative) Gender Engagement in SALW Functional Areas and AVPP Thematic Areas

SALW FUNCTIONAL AREA	GENDER ENGAGEMENT
Cross Border Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minimal, but there is a possible connection to human trafficking.</li> </ul>
Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Build the capacity of civil society and Parliamentarians to lobby for improved legislation on weapons acquisition and possession and to connect this with domestic violence prevention legislation.</li> </ul>
Management of Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a regional database on the impact of SALW on women and girls.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that gender is mainstreamed into National SALW Control Strategies.</li> <li>▪ Development of an RMDS/G on SALW and Gender.</li> </ul>
SALW Awareness and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disseminate, or advocate for, gender-disaggregated information to stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ Assist with gender analysis for improved lobbying to control arms.</li> <li>▪ NGO co-ordination and capacity development.</li> <li>▪ Promote SASP to build response capacity of women's organisations.</li> </ul>
SALW Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Engage women in SALW Collection campaigns as part of the advocacy, monitoring and verification processes.</li> </ul>
SALW Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minimal.</li> </ul>
SALW Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minimal.</li> </ul>
SALW Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure that the SALW Survey Protocols are updated to include a gender perspective.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that all data collected and disseminated is gender and age disaggregated.</li> </ul>

AVPP THEMATIC AREA	GENDER ENGAGEMENT
Safer Community Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Women should be involved in the decision making process and the PARE (Problem – Analysis – Response – Evaluation) approach from the outset.</li> </ul>
Community Based Policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People-centred approach, including sensitivities around gender and gender-based violence.</li> </ul>
Police Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve gender-responsiveness of Police Services dealing with DV cases involving firearms.</li> <li>▪ Increase knowledge of Police Services of the impact of firearms on women.</li> </ul>