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ATT GENDER ACTION PLAN PROJECT

OPERATIONALIZING CSP5 DECISIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS ON GENDER AND
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



Cover photo:

Campaigners outside the United Nations calling upon delegates to the third Conference of States Parties on the Arms Trade Treaty in Geneva to stop arms transfers that violate the Treaty and kill and injure thousands of people around the world.

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ATT GENDER ACTION PLAN

Operationalizing CSP5 Decisions on Gender and Gender-based Violence

PROJECT SUMMARY

In 2022, Control Arms initiated and completed the first phase of its work on the ATT Gender Action Plan, a project that aims to identify and monitor progress towards the implementation of the decisions related to gender and gender-based violence (GBV) adopted by the Fifth Conference of State Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty (CSP5) in 2019.

This Project Summary includes:

- 1) a brief overview of Control Arms work on gender, gender-based violence and the ATT;
- 2) an outline of the ATT Gender Action Plan, its purpose, goals, objectives and activities; and
- 3) an overview and elements of Phase 1 of the project, which include the collective research methodology and its companion survey.

The Project Summary also outlines next steps for project implementation and sets the stage for future work to ensure the CSP5 commitments on gender and GBV take root in the fabric of the CSP for years to come.

The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), adopted on 2 April 2013 with entry-into-force on 24 December 2014, seeks to establish the highest possible common international standards for the regulation of the international trade in conventional weapons for the purpose of reducing human suffering.

The Arms Trade Treaty is the first legally binding instrument to recognise the link between GBV and the international arms trade. As such, the ATT requires States Parties to take into consideration as a part of a pre-transfer risk assessment the risk that the weapons to be transferred could be used to commit or facilitate GBV.

The ATT is a critical contribution to global efforts to address GBV and represents a significant step in broader UN efforts to mainstream gender issues into global policy and practice. The ATT Gender Action Plan project aims to contribute to these efforts by exploring how gender can be mainstreamed into ATT practice in a more holistic way, drawing on the decisions on gender and gender-based violence (GBV) adopted at CSP5.

The project, implemented between 2022 and 2023, will deliver three main outputs:

- (1) a collective methodology to monitor progress towards the implementation of CSP5 decisions on gender and GBV;**
- (2) a survey to be administered to State Parties; and**
- (3) case studies containing examples of positive action and which will be developed on the basis of the collective methodology and responses to the survey.**



1 OVERVIEW OF CONTROL ARMS' WORK ON GENDER, GBV AND THE ATT

Prior to this project, Control Arms engaged in a variety of efforts in the area of gender and gender-based violence as they relate to the ATT. Control Arms campaigned for the inclusion of GBV as an element of the risk assessment during the ATT negotiations and continued this workstream with the development and publication in 2018 of a Practical Guide on GBV and Risk Assessment.¹ In 2019 Control Arms conducted the first GBV-focused risk assessment training for licensing officials of its kind in Eastern Europe,² held in Riga, Latvia and supported the Government of Latvia as CSP5 President in its thematic focus on gender and GBV, which culminated in the adoption of these specific decisions on gender and GBV.

With gender and GBV featured as the priority theme in discussions at the Fifth Conference of State Parties, the Conference adopted decisions around three main areas (paragraph 22 (a), (b), and (c)):³

- **Gender-balanced representation in ATT-related decision-making processes**
- **Gendered impact of armed violence in the context of the ATT**
- **Implementation of GBV-related risk assessment**

This set of commitments examines different aspects of gender and GBV-related issues in the context of the ATT and constitutes the basis of this project. It is these three areas upon which Control Arms has focused efforts to support ATT States Parties in meeting these commitments.

2 PURPOSE GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE ATT GENDER ACTION PLAN PROJECT

The overall project goal is to continue to focus attention on gender and GBV issues in ATT implementation as it progresses by providing a method to measure States Parties' progress on the implementation of CSP5 decisions, both individually and collectively.

By developing a tool to measure and record progress on an annual basis, Control Arms seeks to sustain momentum and ensure that gender and GBV remain at the forefront of ATT work.

¹ Control Arms. How to use the Arms Trade Treaty to address Gender-Based Violence. A Practical Guide for Risk Assessment. August 2018. Available at https://controlarms.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/GBV-practical-guide_ONLINE.pdf

² See Control Arms' website at <https://controlarms.org/attacademy/gbv/>

³ Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat. Arms Trade Treaty, Fifth Conference of State Parties, Final Report. 30 August 2019. [https://www.thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/CSP5%20Final%20Report%20\(ATT.CSP5.2019.SEC.536.Con.FinRep.Rev1\)%20-%2030%20August%202019%20\(final\)/CSP5%20Final%20Report%20\(ATT.CSP5.2019.SEC.536.Con.FinRep.Rev1\)%20-%2030%20August%202019%20\(final\).pdf](https://www.thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/CSP5%20Final%20Report%20(ATT.CSP5.2019.SEC.536.Con.FinRep.Rev1)%20-%2030%20August%202019%20(final)/CSP5%20Final%20Report%20(ATT.CSP5.2019.SEC.536.Con.FinRep.Rev1)%20-%2030%20August%202019%20(final).pdf)

The project consists of two distinct phases. In the first project phase, implemented between January and August 2022, Control Arms developed a collective methodology to operationalize the CSP5 decisions. In the second project phase, Control Arms will pilot the collective methodology throughout the CSP9 cycle, while also highlighting individual achievements related to gender and GBV considerations. Preliminary results will be presented at CSP9. After testing and adjusting this tool, the ultimate goal is to apply the methodology on an annual basis to measure progress toward gender mainstreaming, improved recognition of the gendered impact of armed violence and implementation of the GBV-related risk assessment in the ATT for years to come.

The collective methodology is presented as an attachment to this framework (see Attachment 1). We refer to this methodology as collective because it focuses on gathering data concerning all ATT States Parties and assessing progress as a whole. The primary goal of its application is to collect and publish actual data to encourage accountability for the implementation of CSP5 decisions on a collective basis. The methodology can also be used by ATT State Parties and other relevant stakeholders as a 'checklist', i.e. a list of commitments to be monitored and/or points to be prioritized or considered on the national level.

To ensure quality, precision and stakeholder support, between April and July 2022, the Control Arms project team conducted one-on-one interviews and roundtable consultations with a balanced group of ATT stakeholders, which included 12 States Parties and 3 non-governmental organizations.⁴ Participants were provided with an overview of the project and a draft collective methodology from which they provided feedback and practical insights to inform the next project phases. Participants included gender and arms control/disarmament experts from Governments as well as international policy practitioners and legal experts working on the ATT and gender-related issues.



The collective methodology aims to

- (1) give a comprehensive picture of how progress towards the full implementation of CSP5 decisions could be measured,
- (2) to identify examples of concrete outcomes that could be pursued on the national level and possible indicators to be used, and
- (3) to outline how different areas and sub-areas relate to or strengthen one another.

During the consultations and interviews, Control Arms received constructive ideas and feedback on the overall approach to the project and its relevance for ATT State Parties. Some of the stakeholders also submitted specific written comments and inputs on the draft methodology. Overall, the process helped to ensure that the approach to the project and its collective methodology is sound, viable, and useful to ATT stakeholders in raising the profile of gender and GBV within the context of the ATT.

⁴ Experts from the following Non-Governmental Organizations were consulted: WILPF, UNIDIR, the Small Arms Survey. The following State Parties were consulted: Australia, Argentina, Ireland, Germany, Georgia, Romania, Costa Rica, Latvia, Panama, Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland.

Consultations focused specifically on key priority areas and progress made by governments. Participants were asked to provide feedback on the collective methodology as a whole and on the following questions: What are the particular obstacles and challenges to increasing women's participation in CSP meetings? What are the challenges to collecting sex disaggregated data on victims of armed violence and conflict at the national level? Are GBV risk assessment criteria incorporated into national risk assessment procedures - and if so, how? Responses helped Control Arms understand challenges associated with the implementation of the core commitments contained in the CSP5 decisions. **The collective methodology was built around 5 main areas, which reflect the main CSP5 decisions on the issues of gender and GBV:**



Area 1: Gender balance in CSP meetings (including Working Groups and Preparatory Meetings)



Area 2: Increased understanding of the gendered impact of armed violence in the context of the ATT



Area 3: Incorporation of GBV risk assessment criteria, with a view to enhancing ability of State Parties to implement Articles 6 and 7



Area 4: Increased incorporation of gender and GBV in VTF projects



Area 5: Review of progress on gender dimensions sustained/maintained

In the collective methodology, special attention is given to the first three areas. The issue of gender and GBV is also considered in relation to projects submitted to and funded by the VTF.

3

COLLECTIVE METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The collective methodology takes into account the gender perspectives and progress of a range of ATT stakeholders: Governments, International Organizations (IOs), Regional Organizations (ROs), civil society organizations (CSOs) including International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), and the private sector.

Area 1 refers to gender balance in relation to representation and participation in ATT related decision-making processes and particularly CSP meetings including Working Groups and Preparatory Meetings. The ATT Secretariat has developed and applied to CSP5 and CSP7 respectively a methodology for the collection of data on equal representation of men and women within and among delegations. Control Arms recognizes the substantial and timely contribution made by the ATT Secretariat and has further reflected on ways to enhance this annual data collection by introducing a new metric to capture “meaningful participation.”

Alongside States Parties and the ATT Secretariat, Control Arms is prepared to support the ongoing assessment of progress made by delegations in achieving gender balance on a collective, regional and individual basis.

Area 2 relates to the understanding of the gendered impact of armed violence in the context of the ATT. The sub-areas in this section are diverse, but relate primarily to the integration of gender-related aspects of the ATT in CSP sessions through the collection and sharing of gender and sex disaggregated data by State Parties; and the participation of gender experts in Working Group sessions. Attention is also devoted to support provided by State Parties to conduct research, training and other awareness and capacity-building initiatives.

Area 3 refers to the incorporation of the GBV risk assessment criteria into States Parties overall risk assessment under Articles 6 and 7. This area is most closely related to how State Parties implement Article 7.4 in practice, which requires States to take into account the risk of [exported] conventional arms being used to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence (or serious acts of violence against women and children). While the issue of official public reporting is crucial, Control Arms - in line with CSP5 decisions - places significant emphasis on the importance of regular discussion and sharing of State practices outside the framework of official reporting but within the CSP framework, including in sessions of the Working Group on Effective Implementation and in plenary sessions of the CSP itself.

The template for the ATT Initial Reports⁵ contains a question in Section 3 asking whether national risk assessment procedures consider the criteria in Article 7.4 of the ATT. However, the template for the ATT Annual Report does not contain specific questions relating to gender, which can make consistency in gender reporting more challenging. However, state parties are encouraged to include annexes or attachments that contain information on whether transfers have been denied based, in whole or in part, on gender considerations. Control Arms has included these considerations into the collective methodology.

Sub-areas under Area 3 relate to the following: (1) discussion of state practice in interpreting the language and standards related to Art 7.4; (2) discussion/exchange of information on national practices relating to mitigating measures in the context of Art 7.4; (3) discussion/exchange of information on GBV risk assessment criteria in the context of Art 7.4; and (4) the development of training guide to assist state parties on the issues of GBV.

⁵ The Arms Trade Treaty. Reporting template. Annual Report in Accordance with Article 13(3) - Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms covered under Article 2(1). 16 July 2021. https://thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/Annual_Reporting_Template_2021_English/Annual_Reporting_Template_2021_English.pdf?templateId=1513274

While several publications and practical guides on GBV risk assessment criteria have already been developed,⁶ how State Parties incorporate GBV criteria into national risk assessment procedures in practice remains ill-explored, and little information is publicly available. Research shows that in many instances acts of GBV are perceived or categorized as violations of international human rights law (IHRL) or violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) or even more broadly in the context of Article 7.1.⁷

Area 4 relates to enhanced incorporation of gender and GBV in VTF projects by both donor and beneficiary Governments.

Area 5 relates to a procedural matter. State Parties have broadly agreed on reviewing progress made on gender and GBV on an ongoing basis, however it remains important to monitor whether progress on gender continues to be included as a standing agenda item.

The methodology is divided into three categories: expected outcomes, indicators, and means of verification. At first, CSP5 decisions and related key areas were converted into measurable outcomes, including immediate, intermediate, and longer-term outcomes. To ensure clarity and avoid redundancies, some of the sub-areas referred to in CSP5 decisions were aggregated and merged, whilst other areas were disaggregated. Notwithstanding the changes that were made to the original language contained in CSP5 decisions, the methodology fully reflects the spirit and meaning of its decisions, with a view to providing insights and further clarity on how specific areas and sub-areas may be translated into practice and how progress can be measured on the collective level.

In line with the CSP5 decisions, the collective methodology gives prominence to *processes*, rather than (solely) on *achievements*, with a focus on two cross-cutting themes: sharing of practices, experiences, and lessons learned, including within Sub-Working Groups; and reporting and/or making data publicly available in the context of ATT related processes. Specific indicators were chosen for each of the areas and sub-areas.

⁶ See for instance the following publications. Control Arms. How to use the Arms Trade Treaty to address Gender-Based Violence. A Practical Guide for Risk Assessment. August 2018. https://controlarms.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/GBV-practical-guide_ONLINE.pdf. Anne-Séverine Fabre, Gian Giezendanner, Paul Holtom, and Emilia Dungal. At Whose Risk? Understanding States Parties' Implementation of Arms Trade Treaty Gender-based Violence Provisions. Small Arms Survey, Geneva, March 2022. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) (2017). 'Briefing Paper: Preventing gender-based violence through effective Arms Trade Treaty implementation'. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/resources/publications-andresearch/publications/11843-preventing-gender-based-violence-through-effective-arms-trade-treaty-implementation>. WILPF (2016). 'Preventing gender-based violence through arms control: tools and guidelines to implement the Arms Trade Treaty and UN Programme of Action.' ICRC (2016). 'Arms Transfer Decisions: Applying international humanitarian law and international human rights law criteria: A practical guide'. 12 September 2017. https://www.icrc.org/en/publication/0916-arms-transfer-decisions-applying-internationalhumanitarian-law-criteriahttps://wilpf.org/wilpf_publications/_trashed/https://smallarmssurvey.org/sites/default/files/resources/SAS-ATT-GBV-BP.pdf. ICRC (2019). 'International Humanitarian Law and Gender-based Violence in the Context of the Arms Trade Treaty'. <https://www.thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/CSP5%20-%20working%20paper%20-%20GBV%20and%20IHL/CSP5%20-%20working%20paper%20-%20GBV%20and%20IHL.pdf>. Stimson Centre and International Human rights Clinic at Harvard Law School. The Arms Trade Treaty's Gender-Based Violence Risk Assessment: a questionnaire for information sources. February 2021. <https://www.stimson.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/GBV-Report-WEB-final1-1.pdf>. UNIDIR. Factsheet on Gender in the ATT. 28 January 2019. <https://unidir.org/publication/fact-sheet-gender-att>

⁷ Anne-Séverine Fabre, Gian Giezendanner, Paul Holtom, and Emilia Dungal. At Whose Risk? Understanding States Parties' Implementation of Arms Trade Treaty Gender-based Violence Provisions. Small Arms Survey, Geneva, March 2022. <https://smallarmssurvey.org/sites/default/files/resources/SAS-ATT-GBV-BP.pdf>

One-on-one interviews and roundtable consultations that were undertaken with a group of ATT stakeholders (see footnote 4) helped the Control Arms' project team refine the overall approach, adjust indicators, fill possible gaps, and identify possible challenges associated with data collection. In addition, consultations provided insights on the concrete application of the collective methodology. Lastly, the utility of the collective methodology in measuring progress towards meeting the CSP5 commitments was discussed, and sub-areas were adjusted accordingly.

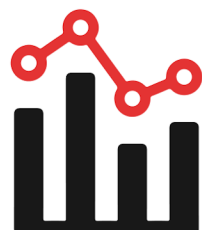
Likewise, several sources of information were identified for each set of indicators. However, the lists of indicators and sources contained in the collective methodology are non-exhaustive. Further indicators and sources may be identified based on the evolution of CSP discussions on gender and GBV as well as State practice. Means of verification are multifold and include surveys, consultations, and interviews with State Parties and other ATT stakeholders and quantitative and qualitative analysis of relevant documents, statements, reports, and policies.

4 PREVIEW OF PHASE 2: PILOT SURVEY PROJECT AND CASE STUDIES

In the second project phase, to be implemented between September 2022 and August 2023, Control Arms will develop short case studies containing examples of positive action that can serve as guideposts for States that are at different stages of implementation of their gender and GBV commitments, and more broadly, in regard to their gender evolution. The case studies aim to complement the collective methodology and demonstrate exceptional work undertaken by State Parties in the gender and GBV areas.

Implementing the collective methodology in its entirety is estimated to be an ambitious task due to its comprehensive nature. Therefore, during the second project phase, Control Arms will focus on carefully selected indicators, on the basis of consultations that helped identify the most relevant and accessible ones. A shorter version of the consolidated methodology will be circulated at a later stage.

While a selective application of the methodology is envisioned, as a whole, the collective methodology as presented in Attachment 1 aims to give a comprehensive picture of how progress towards the full implementation of CSP5 decisions could be measured, to identify examples of concrete outcomes that could be pursued on the national level and possible indicators to be used, and to outline how different areas and sub-areas relate to or strengthen one another.



"By developing a tool to measure and record progress on an annual basis, Control Arms seeks to sustain momentum and ensure that gender and GBV remain at the forefront of ATT work."

The case studies will build upon initial desk-based research, further consultations with selected State Parties and other stakeholders, and the analysis of survey data. A preliminary survey, based on the collective methodology, was elaborated by the Control Arms team. The survey is presented in an attachment to this Project Framework (see Attachment 2). It is intended for State Parties and consists of a short explanatory note on the survey's objectives, utility, and structure; and a set of open and closed-ended questions and an opportunity to include additional supporting documentation. In subsequent project phases, there is scope to develop similar surveys addressed to other ATT stakeholders (ROs, IOs, CSOs, INGOs, and the private sector).

Responses to the survey will provide information on the implementation at the state level of CSP5 gender and GBV related commitments that may not be publicly available, thus filling knowledge, information sharing, and reporting gaps.

The Control Arms project team will use the responses to this survey for research purposes that could lead to the development of targeted supportive interventions, and to develop case studies that may serve as guideposts for other States that are at different stages of implementation of their gender and GBV-related commitments.

The survey can also be considered as a resource for State Parties and a benchmark for developing broader 'Gender & ATT' self-assessments that may be conducted at the State level on a periodic basis. Much as the collective methodology itself, the survey template can also be used as a checklist for State Parties to monitor progress made towards the implementation of CSP5 decisions at the national level.

The survey questions elaborated by the project team reflect the collective methodology indicators and related means of verification that were identified and prioritized based on a thorough analysis of CSP5 decisions.

In addition, the survey also includes questions addressing broader issues related to government practice on the issues of gender and GBV such as: the adoption of relevant standards and policies to enhance gender equality; collection of sex-disaggregated data; and funding of research on gender and armed violence issues including outside the ATT context. These were designed to better understand and highlight possible linkages that may exist between state implementation of CSP5 gender and GBV commitments and other processes and practices relevant to gender and GBV, upon which lessons learned could be drawn to inform government engagement in ATT-related processes.



The survey can serve as a resource for State Parties and a benchmark for developing broader 'Gender & ATT' self-assessments that may be conducted at the State level on a periodic basis.

ATTACHMENT 1: COLLECTIVE METHODOLOGY

A collective methodology developed by Control Arms for monitoring progress towards the implementation of the CSP5 decisions on gender and gender-based violence.

List of Acronyms

ATT Arms Trade Treaty	NGO Non-Governmental Organization
CSO Civil Society Organization	RO Regional Organization
CSP Conference of State Parties	VTF Voluntary Trust Fund
GBV Gender-based Violence	WG Working Group
IGO International Governmental Organization	WGETI Working Group on Effective Treaty Implementation
NGO Non-Governmental Organization	WGTR Working Group on Transparency and Reporting

Area of Focus	Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Measurement Frequency
AREA 1 Gender balance in CSP meetings (including WGs and Preparatory Meetings)	<p>Delegations ensure gender balance* in their Delegations (*participation in WGs, preparatory groups and CSP)</p> <p><i>*See Attachment 3 for explanation</i></p> <p><u>Ideally:</u> Equal representation of men and women within and among delegations – also including delegations of CSOs, IGOs, ROs, and industry</p>	<p>% of (State/IGO/CSO/industry) delegations that have “equal” (50%-50% or 40%-60%/60%-40%) representation in WGs and preparatory meetings (*formal registration only required for conferences, and exceptionally for some preparatory meetings including Feb 2022 WGs)</p> <p>Gender balance among briefers, presenters, and office holders</p> <p>% of (State/IGO/CSO/industry) delegations that have equal (50%-50% or 40%-60%/60%-40%) representation in CSP meetings</p> <p>% of (State/IGO**) delegations that have women as Head of Delegation (=meaningful participation)</p> <p><i>**CSOs do not have heads of delegations, usually Directors or Heads of office deliver statements</i></p>	<p>Observation (quantitative analysis of the number of women in the room); reports of WGs; participants' lists; online registration records; ATT Secretariat report; survey</p>	<p>Three times a year, annual surveys</p>

Area of Focus	Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Measurement Frequency
AREA 1 Gender balance in CSP meetings (including WGs and Preparatory Meetings)	Stakeholders (States, IGOs, CSOs, and industry) adopt policies and standards to strengthen gender equality and share those at CSP meetings	<p>% of states that have established policies and standards to enhance gender equality</p> <p>% of IGOs attending ATT meetings that have established policies and standards to enhance gender equality</p> <p>% of CSOs attending CSP meetings that have established policies and standards to enhance gender equality</p> <p>% of industry representatives that have established policies and standards to enhance gender equality</p>	<p>Surveys; consultations; copies of policies/standards if available</p> <p>Sharing of practices and standards on gender equality during plenary sessions and side events (review of reports)</p>	<p>Annual</p> <p>Three times a year (WGs, prep meetings and CSP)</p>
	Panels are gender balanced	<p>% of panels in plenary sessions that are gender balanced (50%-50% or 60% women-40% men/40% women -60% men)</p> <p>% of panels in side events that are gender balanced (50%-50% or 60% women-40% men/40% women -60% men)</p> <p>% of other informal events that are gender balanced</p>	<p>Observation (quantitative analysis of the number of women participating in panels as speakers and/or moderators); reports of WGs and side events where available; consultations with organizers/ facilitators of WGs and side events</p>	<p>Three times a year (WGs, preparatory meetings and CSP) during plenary sessions and side events</p>

Area of Focus	Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Measurement Frequency
AREA 1 Gender balance in CSP meetings (including WGs and Preparatory Meetings)	The ATT sponsorship programme adopts gender balance as one of the selection criteria	Incorporation of gender criteria in the protocol to guide the selection process of the ATT sponsorship programme Existence and application of gender criteria in the ATT Sponsorship programme funding proposal (& administrative guidelines)	Copy of ATT Sponsorship programme funding proposal (& administrative guidelines) Report on the ATT Sponsorship programme	Annual
	Chairs and facilitators include gender aspects in WG sessions	% of WG sessions that include / address gender aspects	Quantitative analysis of the number of panels addressing gender aspects	Three times per year
AREA 2 Increased understanding of the gendered impact of armed violence in the context of the ATT	State parties collect gender disaggregated data in relation to arms trade issues and make publicly available	% of state parties having institutions mandated to collect sex-disaggregated data % of state parties collecting disaggregated data on victims of armed violence (femicides, etc). % of state parties that make data available in ATT reporting	Surveys, consultations	Annual

Area of Focus	Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Measurement Frequency
AREA 2 Increased understanding of the gendered impact of armed violence in the context of the ATT	Item 1- States fund research that helps increase understanding of the gendered impact of armed violence in the context of the ATT	<p>% of States funding research on gender in the context of the ATT</p> <p>% of events or side events organized by civil society on gender issues as they relate to the ATT</p>	<p>Review of funded programmes and projects on gender in the context of the ATT</p> <p>Quantitative analysis of side events organized or co-organized by civil society on gender issues</p>	Annual
	Item 2- Stakeholders develop a common understanding of gender terms	<p>% of States contributing input on gender terms into the Voluntary Guide on Art 6 & 7</p> <p>Existence of guidelines on gender terms and gender issues developed by civil society</p>	<p>Quantitative analysis of public submission of reports (WGETI)</p> <p>Quantitative/Qualitative analysis of gender terms/ issues addressed in civil society publications</p>	Three times per year
	States supported research on gendered impact of armed violence in the ATT context of ATT	<p>% of states funding/ supporting research on gendered impact of armed violence in the context of the ATT</p> <p>% of states funding/ supporting training programs</p> <p>% of states supporting awareness building (for instance sponsoring or co-sponsoring side-events, relevant Resolutions, or other activities)</p>	<p>Surveys</p> <p>Qualitative analysis of relevance of projects funded</p> <p>Consultations with states and relevant NGOs (on projects funded, trainings programs supported, and events and Resolutions co-sponsored)</p>	Two times per year

Area of Focus	Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Measurement Frequency
AREA 2 Increased understanding of the gendered impact of armed violence in the context of the ATT	Participation of delegates with gender expertise (gender experts*) <i>*See Attachment 3 for explanation</i>	% of States having delegates with gender expertise contributing to interventions/ statements	Surveys; quantitative analysis of the number of delegates with gender expertise	Three times per year, annual surveys
		% of participating delegates actively* contributing to discussions on gender in other ways (=meaningful participation) <i>*See Attachment 3 for explanation</i>	Surveys; quantitative analysis of participating delegates actively contributing to WG discussions	Three times per year, annual surveys
		% of Heads of Delegation with gender expertise (=meaningful participation)	Quantitative analysis of participating delegates actively contributing to WG discussions	
AREA 3 Incorporation of GBV risk assessment criteria, with a view to enhancing the ability of State Parties to implement Articles 6 and 7	States Parties provide / share information on their national practices in GBV risk assessment	% of State Parties that have integrated GBV into their risk assessment criteria, including: Item 1- % of State Parties that incorporate GBV criteria into broader general human rights risk assessment criteria Item 2- % of State Parties that integrate GBV risk assessment criteria into other (broader) risk assessment criteria (IHL or other) Item 3- % of State Parties that have an export control criterion explicitly referring to GBV	CSP meetings reports, copies of national documents (standards, legislation, etc); WG meetings reports; review of statements; review of initial ATT reports (Q in section 3) and annual reports (no specific Q but States may submit annexes); surveys; consultations	Annual
		% of states that have shared national practices with WGETI and WGTR	WG reports	Two times per year
		% of States that - reference denial of transfers for gender considerations of the basis of Article 7.4 - provide info in their ATT annual reports (annexes) on whether transfers were denied for gender consideration	Surveys; consultations	Annual

Area of Focus	Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Measurement Frequency
AREA 3 Incorporation of GBV risk assessment criteria, with a view to enhancing the ability of State Parties to implement Articles 6 and 7	State Parties provide / share information on national practices relating to "mitigating measures"	% of state parties that report national practices relating to mitigating measures % of state parties that have shared usage of mitigation measures within WGETI	Surveys; consultations Review of WG reports and statements	Annual
	A voluntary training guide to assist States Parties on the issues of GBV* is developed <i>*See Attachment 3 for explanation</i>	Number of ad-hoc guides developed by civil society on the issues of GBV & the ATT Progress toward development of a section on gender and GBV within the Voluntary Guide	Analysis of guides Quantitative and qualitative analysis of WG reports and Voluntary Guide	Annual
	States provide / share input on their practice in interpreting language and standards outlined in article 7.4	Number of States engaging in WGETI sessions discussing language and standards contained in 7.4 Number of States that have provided input on their practice in interpreting key concepts outlined in article 7.4 (*20 State Parties have provided input, thus far) Number of terms directly or indirectly relevant to GBV featuring as key concepts in the first chapter of the 'Voluntary Guide to Implementing Art 6 and 7 of the ATT'	Copies of WG reports List of State Parties that have provided inputs within WGETI (if list can be made available); surveys Draft copies of key concepts, chapter 1 of Voluntary Guide; surveys Quantitative analysis of public WGETI Sub WG submission reports	Annual

Area of Focus	Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Measurement Frequency
AREA 4 Increased incorporation of gender and GBV work in VTF project	A gender / GBV dimension is included in VTF projects	% of project proposals submitted to the VTF that include a gender dimension % of projects funded by the VTF that include a gender dimension % of projects funded by the VTF that tackle GBV (since the inception of the project or not)	Copies of submitted projects; surveys Copies of funded projects Copies of project progress reports if publicly available or interviews with ATT Secretariat	Annual
AREA 5 Review of progress on gender dimensions sustained or maintained	Progress on gender and GBV is reviewed on an ongoing basis	Existence of ongoing discussions on reviewing progress on an regular basis Existence of standing agenda item on gender & GBV	CSP reports Draft CSP agendas	Annual

ATTACHMENT 3: ATT STAKEHOLDER SURVEY

The following questions refer to your Government's policies and practices on the themes of gender and gender-based violence in the context of the ATT.

If there are questions you cannot answer, please leave a blank answer box and continue onto the next question. We will appreciate any further details you may be willing to provide where space for open questions is available. Should you need more space, please feel free to add additional pages and/or provide Annexes under part 3).

Thank you in advance for your time and support.

The Control Arms Team



SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The survey captures four of the five areas covered by the collective methodology **(see Attachment 1)**.

Questions have been regrouped by area and topic. The focus is on government policies, practices, and achievements in relation to gender and GBV, in the context of the ATT.

Responses to the survey will provide information on the implementation by ATT State Parties of CSP5 Gender and GBV related commitments that may not be publicly available, thus filling knowledge, information sharing, and reporting gaps. In this regard, the survey is also intended to foster information sharing and exchange of good practice between State Parties and other ATT stakeholders on the issues of Gender and GBV.



The Control Arms project team will use the responses to this survey for research purposes that could lead to the development of targeted initiatives, and to develop case studies that may serve as guideposts for other States that are at different stages of implementation of their gender and GBV related commitments.

ATTACHMENT 2: ATT STAKEHOLDER SURVEY

SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The survey can also be considered as a resource for State Parties and a benchmark for developing broader 'Gender & ATT' self-assessments that may be conducted at the State level on a periodic basis. In this regard, the survey template can assist State Parties in:

- Understanding where States are in relation to the implementation of gender and GBV commitments arising from CSP5.
- Accessing baseline data against which to monitor and evaluate progress made.
- Identifying specific training needs for licensing officials and others involved in the implementation of the ATT at the national level.
- Understanding challenges to women's meaningful participation in ATT-related processes and highlighting what these challenges may be.
- Developing realistic goals and practical strategies to meet gender and GBV criteria.

SURVEY STRUCTURE

The survey consists of a structured questionnaire including 19 main closed-ended questions. Closed-ended sub-questions and open questions complement the survey. The survey will be administered to State Parties to the ATT.

The survey looks at four main dimensions, relevant to area 1 and 2 of the collective methodology (reflecting paragraph 22 (a) and (b) of CSP5 Action Plan), area 2 (reflecting paragraph 22 (b) of CSP5 Action Plan), area 3 (reflecting paragraph 22 (c) of CSP5 Action Plan), and area 4 (reflecting paragraph 22 (d) of CSP5 Action Plan).

The Control Arms project team members would like to express their gratitude to the representatives of Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) States Parties and other stakeholders who made themselves available and participated in consultations, roundtables, and informal exchange of information on State practice on gender and gender-based violence (GBV) issues in the context of the ATT and on progress made by States towards the implementation of CSP5 decisions on gender and gender-based violence. Control Arms would like to thank the Government of Canada for providing support to the project.

Control Arms appreciates your participation in this survey and your contribution to continued endeavours to support the inclusion of gender perspectives in the ATT discourse. Information provided in this survey will not be included in future publications without prior consent. However, responses to the survey will be collected and used anonymously for data purposes, aggregated by region.

AREAS 1 AND 2

GENDER BALANCE IN CSP MEETINGS AND PARTICIPATION OF DELEGATES WITH GENDER EXPERTISE

? Has your State:

Achieved full gender-balanced representation (50% male delegates and 50% female delegates) in CSP meetings between 2019 and 2022?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

If the answer is NO, could you please provide details on the numbers of total men and female delegates that have represented your State in CSP meetings since CSP5 (2019)?¹

2019 (CSP5) _____

2021 (CSP7) _____

2022 (CSP8) _____

Adopted policies and standards to enhance gender equality?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

If yes, have these been shared during ATT Working Group or CSP meetings?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

If the answer is YES, could you please provide details on when and how information on such policies and standards was shared?

Achieved “meaningful participation” of women in CSP meetings or related processes since 2019?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

If the answer is YES, could you please provide further information on your efforts, including the year in which these efforts took place (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022)?

For example, have female delegates:

Drafted statements ☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No If yes, how many? _____

Delivered statements ☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No If yes, how many? _____

Headed the Delegation ☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No If yes, how many? _____

Ensured participation of delegates with gender expertise in CSP meetings or related processes since 2019?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

If the answer is YES, could you please provide further information on the titles of these delegates with gender expertise and the year in which they participated?

¹CSP6 (2020) WAS HELD BY WRITTEN PROCEDURE

AREA 2

GENDERED IMPACT OF ARMED VIOLENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ATT



Does your State:

Collect sex-disaggregated data within any national statistics?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

Collect sex-disaggregated data on victims of armed violence and conflict (e.g. femicides)?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

Collect sex-disaggregated data at the national level through a specific entity or process such as a National Observatory against domestic and gender-based violence, Crime Observatory, National Register of Femicides or other?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

Make such data available in ATT reporting?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

If the answer is NO, is this data publicly available elsewhere?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

If YES, please indicate where this information is available.

Provide funding for research on issues concerning gender and arms transfers, armed violence, or conflict?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

If the answer is YES, is funding provided for research on the gendered impact of armed violence

• In the context of ATT ☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

Please provide further details on research funded:

• Outside the context of ATT ☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

Please provide further details on research funded:

AREA 2

GENDERED IMPACT OF ARMED VIOLENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ATT

Does your State:

Provide other types of support for research or activities on the gendered impact of armed violence?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

Please provide further details on research funded:

If the answer is YES, has your State:

• Attended or supported training programmes ☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

• Attended or supported awareness building (e.g. event sponsorship or other) ☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

Please provide further information on the specific type of engagement/support undertaken

AREA 3

ARTICLE 6 & 7: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RISK ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Does your State:

Take into account GBV risk assessment criteria when conducting export risk assessments under the ATT?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

If the answer is YES, does your State:

- Integrate GBV risk assessment criteria into broader human rights risk assessment criteria the State considers when conducting risk assessment prior to authorizing an export?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

- Integrate GBV risk assessment criteria into IHL related risk assessment criteria the State considers when conducting risk assessment prior to authorizing an export?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

- Integrate GBV risk assessment criteria into other (broader) risk assessment criteria the State considers when conducting risk assessment prior to authorizing an export?

☐ A. Yes ☐ B. No

AREA 3

ARTICLE 6 & 7: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RISK ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Does your State:

- Have an export control criterion explicitly referring to GBV?

☐ A. Yes

☐ B. No

Request or require importing States to make commitments relating to GBV by including a specific reference in the end-use/r or other documentation relating to the arms transfer?

☐ A. Yes

☐ B. No

Include reference to gender considerations on the basis of Article 7.4 of the ATT when recording denials/outcomes of arms transfer decisions?

☐ A. Yes

☐ B. No

Has your State:

Denied transfers for gender considerations on the basis of Art. 7.4 of the ATT?

☐ A. Yes

☐ B. No

If the answer is YES, can you please provide further details on the case(s) of denial:

Trained export licensing officers on GBV, violence against women (VAW) or other gender-related issues?

☐ A. Yes

☐ B. No

Undertaken efforts to implement 'mitigating measures' in the context of Article 7.4 of the ATT?

☐ A. Yes

☐ B. No

If the answer is YES, can you please provide further details on mitigating measures:

Submitted input on State practices and approaches to interpreting ATT key concepts (Chapter 1) to inform the Voluntary Guide to Implementing Articles 6 and 7?

☐ A. Yes

☐ B. No

CONTINUE THE SURVEY ON THE NEXT PAGE

AREA 3

ARTICLE 6 & 7: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RISK ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

If the answer is YES, does your State:

- Submitted any input in regard to gender and/or GBV related concepts?

☐ A. Yes

☐ B. No

If the answer is YES, could you please provide a summary of input you provided on gender and/or GBV-related concepts?

Please note that there is an option to submit full input/statement as an Annex to this questionnaire [Annex 1]

- Developed or applied a definition of 'serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children'?

☐ A. Yes

☐ B. No

If the answer is YES, could you please provide the definition or application below? Please note that this can be a legal definition or a definition contributing to the practical understanding of the concept 'serious acts of gender-based violence' and 'serious acts of violence against women and children'

AREA 4

GENDER AND GBV IN VTF PROJECTS

 **Has your State:**

Submitted project proposals to the VTF?

☐ A. Yes

☐ B. No

If the answer is YES, has your State incorporated gender and GBV dimensions in those project proposals?

 **Is your State:**

A contributor to the VTF?

☐ A. Yes

☐ B. No

If the answer is YES, would you welcome:

- An increased focus on gender and GBV in VTF-funded projects?

☐ A. Yes

☐ B. No

- An increased focus on gender and GBV in regional meetings supported and/or funded by the VTF?

☐ A. Yes

☐ B. No

Annexes

Annex 1 (optional)

Input provided to interpreting ATT key concepts (Chapter 1) to inform the Voluntary Guide to Implementing **Articles 6 and 7** (Please attached below)

Gender

is referred to as “the roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for men and women. In addition to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, gender also refers to the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context/ time-specific and changeable.”¹ Gender does not equate to an exclusive focus on women”.²

Gender balance

is referred to as the “equal representation of men and women within and among delegations, briefers and presenters to the Working Groups, office holders, and panelists”. It thus refers to gender balance among total delegates in attendance, gender balance among State delegates by region, gender balance within delegations, gender balance among briefers and presenters to the Working Groups, among panelists at side events, and among office holders.³

Gender balance, in this context, is distinct from gender equality, which refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys: “Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women’s and men’s rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a women’s issue but should concern and fully engage men as well as women”.⁴

Gender experts

is referred to as individuals employed by governments, international organisations (IOs), and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to focus on shifting organisational practices to ensure the role of gender is considered in and among various issue areas and policies. These may include gender experts, gender focal points, gender advisors, gender analysts and gender officers, as well as delegates or officials having gender-related knowledge and practice.⁵

Gender-based Violence

is referred to as “violence that is directed against a person on the basis of gender or sex. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty... While women, men, boys and girls can be victims of GBV, women and girls are the main victims”.⁶

Meaningful participation

is referred to as the active participation of delegates, which may include but is not limited to: principal responsibility for the drafting of interventions and/or statements; direct or indirect contribution to interventions and/or statements; involvement in side events in speaker or moderator roles. Active participation also includes delegates taking the floor, formally or informally, to: express official or unofficial views; provide clarification and/or feedback to other delegates, Chairs, speakers, and panelists; asking questions of other delegates, Chairs, speakers, and panelists.⁷

Sex-disaggregated data

is referred to as “data that is cross-classified by sex, presenting information separately for men and women, boys and girls. Sex-disaggregated data reflect roles, real situations, general conditions of women and men, girls and boys in every aspect of society. Sex-disaggregated data is necessary for effective gender analysis”.⁸

¹ UN Women, Gender Equality Glossary. <https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/mod/glossary/view.php?id=36&mode=letter&hook=G&sortkey=&sortorder=>

² NATO.2017: BI-Strategic Command Directive (BI-SCD) 40-1 – 2 revised. https://www.nato.int/issues/women_nato/2017/BI-SCD_40-1_2Rev.pdf

³ Definition developed by the Control Arms’ team.

⁴ UN Women, OSAGI Gender Mainstreaming, <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsanddefinitions.htm>

⁵ Definition developed by the Control Arms’ team.

⁶ UNGA (1994). ‘Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women’. 23 February 1994. A/RES/48/104. <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/48/ares48-104.htm>, Article 1 and 2; and Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW Committee) (1992). ‘General Recommendation No. 19: Violence against women’. 11th Session, paragraph 6.

⁷ Definition developed by the Control Arms’ team.

⁸ UN Women, Gender Equality Glossary. <https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/mod/glossary/view.php?id=36&mode=search&hook=sex-disaggregated+data&fullsearch=1>

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