

Draft

# National Action Plan on Women, Peace & Security for India

Submitted to  
Shri Kiren Rijiju Union Minister of State for Home Affairs  
Government of India



**Control Arms  
Foundation of India**



**Manipur Women  
Gun Survivors Network**

**NEIWIP**  
Northeast India Women Initiative for Peace



# INTRODUCTION

“The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth or any of them.”– Article 15(1), the Constitution of India, 1950

India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage. As the 7th largest country in the world, India stands apart from the rest of Asia, marked off as it is by mountains and the sea, which give the country a distinct geographical entity. India’s population, as on 1 March 2011 stood at 1.2 billion (623.7 million males and 586.4 million females). The sex ratio of India is 940 females per 1000 males according to 2011 census. According to the 2011 census, the literacy rate in the Country stands at 74.04 per cent, 82.14% for males and 65.46% for females.<sup>1</sup>

## OBJECTIVES & FOCUS

India has pledged itself to gender equality through several Articles of the Constitution. In fulfillment of this constitutional mandate, several steps have been taken since independence to empower women, including a series of women-specific and women related legislations and creation of national policy level commitments. After 69 years of independence and of women’s rights being enshrined in the democratic fabric of India, we are yet to fully honour our constitutional commitments. Indian women, in general, do not have equal rights as men in either political, social or economic spheres; they are discriminated against in jobs and in education; they are not equally represented in public institutions; they do not enjoy equal pay for equal work; and violence against women in both public and the private spheres is increasing, with impunity for the perpetrators and little justice for women.<sup>2</sup>

Sources estimated that up to 50 million girls and women are ‘missing’ from India’s population because of termination of the female fetus or high mortality of the girl child due to lack of proper care. Women’s share of non-agricultural wage employment is only 17%. Participation of women in the workforce is only 13.9% in the urban sector and 29.9% in the rural sector. Women’s wage rates are, on an average only 75 % of men’s wage rates and constitute only 25% of the family income. In no Indian State do women and men earn equal wages in agriculture.<sup>3</sup> Women occupy only 11% of parliamentary seats, less than 4% seats in High Courts and Supreme Court, less than 3% administrators and managers

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1 <http://india.gov.in/india-glance/profile>

2 [http://planningcommission.nic.in/aboutus/committee/strgrp11/str11\\_wcd.pdf](http://planningcommission.nic.in/aboutus/committee/strgrp11/str11_wcd.pdf)

3 Human Development Report, 2013

are women.<sup>4</sup> Close to 245 million Indian women lack the basic capability to read and write.<sup>5</sup>

## **Constitution of India and Commitments Gender Equality and Social Justice**

- Article 14: Men and women to have equal rights and opportunities in the political, economic and social spheres.
- Article 15(1): Prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex etc.
- Article 15(3): Special provision enabling the State to make affirmative discriminations in favor of women.
- Article 16: Equality of opportunities in matter of public appointments for all citizens.
- Article 39(a): The State shall direct its policy towards securing all citizens men and women, equally, the right to means of livelihood.
- Article 39(d): Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- Article 42: The State to make provision for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
- Article 51 (A) (e): To renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- Article 46: Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Weaker Sections

Within the framework of India's democratic polity, our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development<sup>6</sup>. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats

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4 [http://hdr.undp.org/statistics/data/cty/cty\\_f\\_IND.html](http://hdr.undp.org/statistics/data/cty/cty_f_IND.html)

5 Gender and women's health, publication by Chetna, Ngo

6 <http://www.ijooart.org/docs/Strategic-Shift-in-Approach-towards-Womens-Protection-in-Twelfth-Five-Year-Plan-2012-2017.pdf>

and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels.

India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1993. The Beijing Declaration as well as the Platform for Action (1995) and the Outcome Document adopted by the UNGA Session on Gender Equality and Development & Peace for the 21st century, titled "Further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action" have been unreservedly endorsed by India for appropriate follow up.

The women's movement and a wide-spread network of non-government organisations which have strong grass-roots presence and deep insight into women's concerns have contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women. However, there still exists a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the Constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programmes, and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of women in India, on the other. Gender disparity manifests itself in various forms, the most obvious being the trend of continuously declining female ratio in the population in the last few decades. Social stereotyping and violence at the domestic and societal levels are some of the other manifestations. Discrimination against girl children, adolescent girls and women persists in parts of the country. The underlying causes of gender inequality are related to social and economic structure, which is based on informal and formal norms, and practices.<sup>7</sup>

Consequently, the access of women particularly those belonging to weaker sections including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ Other backward Classes and minorities, majority of whom are in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector – to education, health and productive resources, among others, is inadequate. Therefore, they remain largely marginalized, poor and socially excluded.

The goal of India's National Action Plan is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. The Plan will be widely disseminated so as to encourage active participation of all stakeholders for achieving its goals. Specifically, the objectives include<sup>8</sup>:

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7 National Policy for Empowerment of Women, 2001

8 National Policy for Empowerment of Women, 2001

- Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential
- The de-jure and de-facto enjoyment of all rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres – political, economic, social, cultural and civil
- Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation
- Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.
- Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
- Changing societal attitudes and community practices by active participation and involvement of both men and women.
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process.
- Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child; and
- Building and strengthening partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organizations.
- Women to be included in peace talks and peace processes and recognition of their efforts in socio-cultural processes

The following draft matrix has been created as a framework for a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security for India.



<p>2. Review and enhance existing programs and capability of local government bodies other agencies and CSOs in providing legal, economic, educational, psycho-social support and spiritual services for women, girl and other sexual minorities survivors</p>	<p>2.1 Comprehensive psychosocial support programs that are effective, culturally appropriate and gender sensitive</p> <p>2.2 Programs and capability of CSOs in providing health, psycho-social, education, economic, and spiritual support to women and girl-survivors are enhanced, well-coordinated and readily made available Note: Mental Health of women and girls in such situations should also be addressed</p> <p>2.3 Issues of women and children in evacuation centers/camps are addressed and displaced women's participation and leadership in relief and rehabilitation camps and programs are supported</p>	<p>2.1.1 No. of programs enhanced and sustained</p> <p>2.2.1 Significant increase in the number of service providers especially at community levels</p> <p>2.2.2 No. of CSOs and community response networks capacitated</p> <p>2.2.3 Allocation out of the CSO fund for support services</p> <p>2.2.4 Coordinative structure for key government and non-government organizations providing such services/ programs</p> <p>2.2.5 Specific teams to respond to PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder)</p> <p>2.3.1 A network of community based quick response teams in psycho-social support organized and ready to be deployed in evacuation/refugee centers/communities</p> <p>2.3.2 Standard of care and format of reporting on condition of women and girls in IDP camps developed and used</p>	<p>3-5 years</p> <p>3-5 years</p> <p>3-5 years</p> <p>3-5 years</p> <p>1-3 years</p> <p>1-3 years</p>
<p>3. Address special needs of women and girls formerly involved in violent and disturbed area situations and their families</p>	<p>3.1 Special needs of women and girls formerly involved in violent and disturbed area situations and their families identified and addressed</p>	<p>3.1.1 Rapid Needs Assessments (RNAs) as well as in-depth focused study on the situation and special needs of women and girls formerly involved in violent and disturbed area situations</p> <p>3.1.2 Number of women and girls formerly involved in violent and disturbed area situations and their families assisted in the following areas: psychosocial, health, alternative learning, legal, and livelihood</p>	<p>1-2 years</p> <p>1-3 years</p>

<p>4. Strengthen the criminal justice system to address violence against women especially in the context of violent and disturbed area situations</p>	<p>4.1 Criminal justice system made more efficient and effective to address violence against women committed in the context of disturbed area situations</p> <p>4.2 Enhanced witness protection program</p> <p>4.3 Strengthened directorate for women and children affairs in the police system to include VAW in disturbed situations</p>	<p>4.1.1 Research done identifying the loopholes in the criminal justice system related to addressing violence against women especially those committed in the context of disturbed situations</p> <p>4.1.2 Evidence of reform and enhancement of weak aspects of the criminal justice system</p> <p>4.1.3 Number of key actors involved in the criminal justice system provided relevant capability building</p> <p>4.1.4 Number of cases of violence against women reported, endorsed to the prosecution for filing, and resolved</p> <p>4.1.5 Evidence of swifter resolution of cases</p> <p>4.2.1 Gender-responsive witness protection program</p> <p>4.2.1 Hospitals to provide reporting for cases of SGBV</p> <p>4.3.1 Evidence of inclusion of VAW in disturbed area situations in cases handled by the police</p>	<p>1-3 years</p> <p>2-5 years</p> <p>1-3 years</p> <p>3-5 years</p> <p>3-5 years</p> <p>3-5 years</p> <p>1-3 years</p>
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<p>5. Enact and enforce laws regulating possession of tools of violence</p>	<p>5.1 Research on women victimized by tools of violence such as guns, landmines, IED's, cluster bombs, etc. has been made and published</p> <p>5.2 Laws regulating possession of small arms are enacted and enforced</p> <p>5.3 Strict qualifications for the issuance of license and laws regulating possession of tools of violence strictly enacted and/or enforced</p>	<p>5.1.1 Baseline data</p> <p>5.2.1 Small arms and other relevant treaties ratified and local legislation passed</p> <p>5.2.2 Number of legislation on small arms and regulation crafted and enacted</p> <p>5.2.3 Number of loose tools of violence confiscated, surrendered and/or destroyed</p> <p>5.2.4 Number of individuals illegally possessing tools of violence apprehended, prosecuted, and punished</p> <p>5.3.1 An improved system for registration which includes legitimate neuro exams, seminar and orientation on HR and women's rights for owners of such tools of violence</p>	<p>1-3 years</p> <p>3-5 years</p> <p>3-5 years</p> <p>3-5 years</p> <p>3-5 years</p> <p>1-2 years</p>
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<p>6. Conduct trainings and workshops on gender sensitivity, CEDAW and national laws and policies related to women, peace and security among state and non-state actors, especially, but not limited to: a) parties or frontline agencies involved in violent and disturbed area situations; b) actors in peacebuilding and reconstruction; c) government agencies involved in the protection and fulfillment of women's human rights; and d) civil society groups particularly those engaged in the promotion of women's rights, peace, and international humanitarian law</p>	<p>6.1 Parties and key actors involved in armed conflict, peacebuilding, resolution and reconstruction of violent and disturbed area situations, and the promotion and fulfillment of women's human rights are more aware and capable of implementing Indian laws and international commitments on women's human rights</p>	<p>6.1.1 Number of gender and culture-sensitive modules for trainers and training workshops designed 1-2 years</p> <p>6.1.2 Number of trainings and workshops conducted per year for the following target training groups: 3-5 years</p> <p>a) parties or frontline agencies involved in violent and disturbed area situations b) actors in peace-building, and reconstruction c) government agencies involved in the protection and fulfillment of women's human rights d) civil society groups particularly those engaged in the promotion of women's rights, peace, international humanitarian law, etc.</p> <p>6.1.3 Number of women and men trained per year 3-5 years</p> <p>6.1.4 Number of target training groups with action plans to implement the relevant legislation 2-4 years</p> <p>6.1.5 Number of agencies that have instituted policies that require training of all security personnel and other agencies, on IHL 1-3 years</p> <p>6.1.6 Number of advocates and champions of international legislation on women's rights 1-3 years</p>
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<p>7. Sustain the peace negotiations, work towards more gender-responsive peace agreements and strengthen the implementation of mechanisms of peace agreements especially ceasefires and those relating to the protection of HR and IHL</p>	<p>7.1 Just, workable and gender responsive agreements are worked out in the peacenegotiations with the differentarmed groups, leading to fullcessation of hostilities</p>	<p>7.1.1 Number and quality ofreviews issued to the public by the various parties on the implementation of the various agreements 7.1.2 Number and type of third- party groups participating in independent, CSO-initiated monitoring mechanisms, and actively promoting andmonitoring observance of the agreements of relevant parties 7.1.3 Evidence that gender issuesare discussed and addressed inpeace negotiations and peaceagreements 7.1.4 Number of HR and IHL violations and gender-based violence in disturbed areas</p>	<p>2-5 years 3-5 years 2-5 years 3-5 years</p>
<p>8. Continuously monitor and document the impact of violence against women</p>	<p>8.1 Policies, programs andservices for women and girls in violent situations are continuouslyenhanced and made moreeffective as a result of timelymonitoring, documentation andreporting on violence-related cases involving womenand girls</p>	<p>8.1.1. Baseline data andinformation needed for monitoring and documenting of impacts of violence are identified 8.1.2 Number of comprehensiveresearch studies on the impactsof violent and disturbed situations on women andgirls especially related to sexual violence 8.1.3 Regularity of monitoring reports submitted to relevant government agencies such as National Human Rights Commission and relevant parties 8.1.4 Presence of accurate, comprehensive, inter-operable and accessible web-based sex- disaggregated database on violent and disturbed situations maintained and updatedby national security agencies andwelfare agencies</p>	<p>1-2 years 3-5 years 3-5 years Final 3 years</p>

Action Point	Result Statement	Indicators	Timeline
<b>Purpose 2</b>	<b>EMPOWERMENT &amp; PARTICIPATION</b> To empower women and ensure their active and meaningful participation in areas of peacebuilding, peacekeeping, prevention, resolution and reconstruction in violent and disturbed situations		
<b>Outcome 2 &amp; Indicators</b>	<b>Women are significantly represented and play a decisive role in peace and security bodies, processes and mechanisms</b> • <b>Number of women in peace and security bodies, processes and mechanisms</b>		
9. Conduct action research <u>on the situation, role and impact of women in the security sector</u>	9.1 Policy reforms and programs developed, instituted and implemented to address situation and concerns of women in the security sector, particularly their protection and well-being	9.1.1 Number of policy and program initiatives on the situation, role and impact of women in the security sector	2-5 years
10. Involve the women community members as stakeholders in programs that address the impact of violent and disturbed area situation, ensuring the participation, influence and benefits of community women	10.1 Agenda of marginalized women are mainstreamed in local programs that address impacts of violent and disturbed area situations	10.1.1 Number of women organizations oriented on Humanrights and peace 10.1.2 Number of trainings or capability building programs conducted to enhance leadership skills of community, indigenous women 10.1.3 Number of women and men trained 10.1.4 Number of community women, involved, and occupy leadership roles at all levels of programs and mechanisms	3-5 years 3-5 years 3-5 years 3-5 years

<p>11. Increase the number of women peace and women's rights advocates in peace panels, peace keeping operations and in other peace bodies at local and national levels. Also women's participation and leadership in other customary bodies to be encouraged</p>	<p>11.1 Women peace and women's rights advocates participating in peace panels, peacekeeping operations and other peacebodies at local and national levels and their involvement, input and influence in resolution, prevention of violence and peacebuilding increased and sustained</p> <p>11.2 Women's leadership and participation enhanced in local customary bodies through heightened sensitization and de-recognition of customs limiting women's participation</p>	<p>11.1.1 Number of women in peace and security bodies, processes and mechanisms</p> <p>11.1.2 Number of appropriate gender-responsive and culture-sensitive training programmes conducted to enhance women's skills and leadership capability to actively participate in peace process bodies, processes and mechanisms</p> <p>11.1.4 Number of policies and practices that impinge on the participation of women in key leadership positions in peace bodies, including peacekeeping forces, repealed and appropriate reforms are adopted and implemented</p> <p>11.1.5 Number of studies undertaken on the role of women and the impact of their participation in prevention, resolution of violent and disturbed situations and peace building</p> <p>11.2.1 No of women in local customary bodies in participative and leadership roles</p> <p>11.2.2 No of customary laws repealed or de-recognized for their discriminatory practices.</p>	<p>2-5 years</p> <p>2-5 years</p> <p>2-5 years</p> <p>1-3 years</p>
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Action Point	Result Statement	Indicators	Timeline
<b>Purpose 3</b>	<b>PROMOTION AND MAINSTREAMING</b> To promote and mainstream gender perspective in all aspects of prevention, resolution of violent and disturbed area situations and peacebuilding		
<b>Outcome 3 &amp; Indicators</b>	<b>Gender-responsive and sensitive prevention, resolution of violent and disturbed area situations and peacebuilding programs, services, processes and mechanisms</b> • Studies and researches on changes in perceptions, attitudes and behaviors on violence against women and gender discrimination		
12. Integrate a gender perspective/agenda in other Action Plans and other policies and programs on peace and human rights	12.1 Gender perspective/agenda mainstreamed in the successive action plans and other policies and programs on peace and human rights	12.1.1 Evidence of policies, plans and programs consistent with international and national policies and standards on gender, human rights, IHL and peace	3-5 years
13. Mainstream NAP into national, regional and local development plans particularly in their planning processes and allocate funds from budget as well as tap other resources for its implementation	13.1 NAP mainstreamed in the national, regional and local development plans especially budget and other sources of funds utilized for the NAP implementation	13.1.1 Number of national bodies, commissions, local government, CSO's mainstreaming the NAP in their plans, especially those working in violent and disturbed area situations 13.1.2 Amount and quality of resources of such bodies to support and implement the NAP 13.1.3 Amount and quality of CSOs support for the implementation of the NAP	3-5 years  3-5 years 2-5 years
14. Integrate peace, non-violence and gender education in all levels of formal and non-formal education	14.1 Gender-sensitive and peace promoting educational system, students, educators, women and peace groups	14.1.1 Number of policies 14.2.1 Number of curriculum developed 14.3.1 Number of coordination mechanisms 14.4.1 Number of publications	1-3 years 1-3 years 1-3 years 3-5 years

<p>15. Promote the involvement of civil society organizations, particularly peace and women's groups in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NAP</p>	<p>15.1 More civil society organizations particularly peace and women's groups actively involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NAP</p> <p>15.2 Increased awareness on importance of women's participation and the limitations posed by customary as well as socio cultural practices</p>	<p>15.1.1 Number and types of civil society organizations particularly peace and women's groups actively involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NAP</p> <p>15.1.3 Evidence of local government supporting CSO involvement in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NAP reports</p> <p>15.2.1 No of awareness raising campaigns conducted at the grassroots and institutional level for discriminatory practices relating to women's participation</p> <p>15.2.2 Evidence of increased and inclusive participation of women in decision making bodies at local level</p>	<p>2-5 years</p> <p>3-5 years</p>
<p>16. Gender-responsive and culture-sensitive advocacy campaigns through tri-media to make the community, especially women, aware of women's issues in peace and disturbed situations including the vital role of women in peace and security work</p>	<p>16.1 Increased awareness of women's issues in peace and disturbed situations including the vital role of women in peace and security work through tri-media (print, broadcast &amp; cyber-media/new media)</p> <p>16.2 Participation of the tri-media in the promotion of women's issues in peace and disturbed situations including the vital role of women in peace and security work</p>	<p>16.1.1 Evidence of usage of tri-media to promote awareness of women's vital role in peace and security work</p> <p>16.2.1 Number of tri-media (print, broadcast &amp; cyber-media/new media) practitioners &amp; establishments advocating role of women in peace and security work</p>	<p>2-5 years</p> <p>3-5 years</p>

Action Point	Result Statement	Indicators	Timeline
Purpose 4	<b>CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING AND REPORTING</b> To institutionalize a system to monitor, evaluate and report on the implementation of the NAP in order to enhance accountability for successful implementation and the achievement of its goals		
Outcome 4 & Indicators	Progress of NAP implementation and results achievement is tracked to inform policy, improve planning and management, strengthen organizations/agencies and promote learning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of NAP-influenced changes in policy, planning and management, and service delivery</li> <li>Recognition system for duty bearers that promote and implement the NAP is in place</li> </ul>		
17. An assessment of institutional existing structures, programs and resources of government relevant to the implementation of the NAP is conducted	17.1 Institutional capacity of government agencies involved in the implementation of the NAP is strengthened	17.1.1 Reviewed and recommended institutional mechanism to implement the NAP	1-2 years
18. NAP monitoring, evaluation and reporting system established	18.1 Efficient and participatory monitoring and reporting of national compliance to implement relevant international conventions signed under the prevention of violence against women	18.1.1 NAP M&E system developed and rolled out to concerned NAP stakeholders 18.1.2 Number of monitoring and feedback reports on the implementation of the NAP	1-2 years 2-5 years

Key agencies to be involved		
Ministries	Commissions	Others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Women and Child Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</li> <li>• Ministry of Human Resource Development ( Department of Education, etc.)</li> <li>• Ministry of Labour and Employment</li> <li>• Ministry of Law and Justice</li> <li>• Ministry of Rural Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment</li> <li>• Ministry of Defence</li> <li>• Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region</li> <li>• Ministry of External Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry of Finance</li> <li>• Ministry of Home Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry of Minority Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry of Panchayati Raj</li> <li>• Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</li> <li>• Ministry of Tribal Affairs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Human Rights Commission</li> <li>• State Human Rights Commissions</li> <li>• State Commissions for Women</li> <li>• National Commission for Scheduled Castes</li> <li>• National Commission for Scheduled Tribes</li> <li>• National Commission for Minorities</li> <li>• National Commission for Other Backward Castes</li> <li>• National Commission for Women</li> <li>• National Commission for Persons with Disability</li> <li>• National Commission on Population</li> <li>• Law Commission</li> <li>• Central Information Commission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Government Bodies</li> <li>• Civil Society Organizations</li> <li>• Judicial Bodies</li> <li>• Legal Service Authorities</li> <li>• Private sector</li> <li>• Academic institutions</li> <li>• Media</li> <li>• Civil Society Organizations</li> </ul>





## **Control Arms Foundation of India**

**Control Arms Control Arms Foundation of India (CAFI)** was founded on 10th September 2004 in New Delhi by a group of concerned citizens from all across the country to address humanitarian concerns due to rising armed violence in India. CAFI has been working in the Northeast Region of India for the past 10

years through its sister organization, the Manipur Women Gun Survivors Network, which was set up to help women in Manipur. Also in the year 2009, CAFI set up the North East India Women Initiative for Peace (NEIWIP) working for peace in Northeast region of India. CAFI's Humanitarian efforts have been recognised through several awards such as Sean McBride Peace Prize 2010, CNN IBN Real Heroes Award 2011 and Femina Women Achievers Awards 2015.

**CAFI Delhi Office:** B 5/ 146, First Floor, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi - 110029, India  
Phone: 91-11-46018541, Fax: 91-11-26166234  
Email: Caficomuniqu@gmail.com, website: wwwcafi-online.org



## **Manipur Women Gun Survivors Network**

**Manipur Women Gun Survivors Network (MWGSN)** founded on December 24, 2004 by Ms Binalakshmi Nepam in an attempt to help women in Manipur and other armed violence affected areas in Northeast India. Network helps to open bank accounts and provide seed money for setting up livelihood measures so that women can lead

their lives with a new found courage. MWGSN efforts has been awarded Best Humanitarian Initiative of the Year Award 2010, Sean Macbride Peace Prize 2010, CNN IBN Real Heroes Award 2011 and CNN IBN Indian of the year Award in special category for 2011.

### **Northeast India office:**

Langthabal Mantrikhong, Thong Ahanbi, Old Palace Road, Imphal West- 795003, Manipur, India,  
Website: [www.womensurvivorsnetwork.org](http://www.womensurvivorsnetwork.org)

## **NEIWIP**

Northeast India Women Initiative for Peace

Northeast Women Initiative for Peace (NEIWIP) was formed on 13 June 2009. Northeast Women Initiative for Peace (NEIWIP) is a network of women organizations that are working for peace in the northeast region of India. NEIWIP brings together women from all over Northeast states to strategize an action plan to strategise an action plan for building peace,

providing justice and political rights in the region ruptured by years of conflict.

### **NEIWIP office:**

Langthabal Mantrikhong, Thong Ahanbi, Old Palace Road, Imphal West-795003, Manipur, Northeast India  
Blog: [www.neiwip.blogspot.in](http://www.neiwip.blogspot.in)