

conflict and post-conflict stages;

- cultural, ethnic, racial, and class variabilities and specificities;
- revealing how gender relations are instrumentalized by a number of actors, including the state for a variety of purposes;
- focus on the relationship between conflict and changing gender relations and the necessary material conditions;
- focus on whether conflict reconfigured gender relations and whether these were sustained over time or were reversed; and
- focus on specifics of post-conflict reconstruction in each case.

### **Methodology and Sources**

(En)Gendering Peacebuilding: The Cases of Cambodia, Rwanda and Guatemala has been prepared primarily through the use of already existing materials collected during the period of May 1998 to February 1999. These include academic monographs, articles and conference papers taken from a variety of fields including feminist theory, gender and conflict, international security and international relations theory. Other forms of documentation were also used including reports from United Nations institutions including the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); non-governmental organizations' (NGOs) reports; and reports and policy papers from DFAIT.

Some interviews were conducted, primarily with academics, policy analysts and foreign service officers, and field researchers. These interviews were informal discussions conducted either in person, telephone, or in some instances via email.

This report was written with the main objective of developing a policy paper with recommendations for future paths of implementation for the DFAIT, and AGP specifically. It was however written with a broader departmental audience in mind and hopefully it can be used as an introduction to the field and as a resource so that other divisions can see the relevance of gender-based analysis for their own work and gain some insights into its application. The report may also have relevance for other groups including other governments' policy-makers, researchers, and NGOs.