**Comments from Amanda Cahill-Ripley**

I attach here some of the useful reports and publications I referred to in the course of the discussion:

* ESCR Net, *Building sustainable peace. Transforming conflict-affected situations for women,* 2022 at[https://www.escr-net.org/news/2022/building-sustainable-peace-transforming-conflict-affected-situations-women](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.escr-net.org%2Fnews%2F2022%2Fbuilding-sustainable-peace-transforming-conflict-affected-situations-women&data=05%7C01%7Csamhitha.reddy%40un.org%7Cd398a17afea34af4f5c908daac67fadc%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C638011859864890010%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=aT8QoXVXwN%2BOYybdmFm2P6EeFxbGbE7IrO10QJOcpug%3D&reserved=0)
* Amanda Cahill-Ripley, Luke David Graham, 'Using Community-Based Truth Commissions to Address Poverty and Related Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Violations: The UK Poverty Truth Commissions as Transformative Justice', Journal of Human Rights Practice, Volume 13, Issue 2, July 2021, Pages 225–249, [https://doi.org/10.1093/jhuman/huab021](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fdoi.org%2F10.1093%2Fjhuman%2Fhuab021&data=05%7C01%7Csamhitha.reddy%40un.org%7Cd398a17afea34af4f5c908daac67fadc%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C638011859864890010%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=0q%2B5eBKO3KmQINC1EcdYXpG%2BZXPZW76uXDwnxcOg7Sk%3D&reserved=0)
* Amanda Cahill-Ripley, 'Reclaiming the Peacebuilding Agenda: Economic and Social Rights as a Legal Framework for Building Positive Peace - A Human Security Plus Approach to Peacebuilding', Human Rights Law Review, Volume 16, Issue 2, June 2016, Pages 223–246, [https://doi.org/10.1093/hrlr/ngw007](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fdoi.org%2F10.1093%2Fhrlr%2Fngw007&data=05%7C01%7Csamhitha.reddy%40un.org%7Cd398a17afea34af4f5c908daac67fadc%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C638011859864890010%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=nDQiMCar8RR5yWfaE9VO3NKlPeM70ELpG4LT2dMYpw8%3D&reserved=0)

I would also note if there is one major thing to take away from the conversation it is the need for a human security focus. I have been asked in the past why human security - surely human rights is suffice - so I think the value added by a human security lens should be clear - bridging concept understood by development, peace and security and human rights actors. Collective dimension; focus on risk and prevention etc.  My book (still in progress) will have a chapter on human security and human rights if that would be of use in the future.

It would also be useful to reflect on how current international policy as well as law for example the WPS agenda and the SDGs support (or not) tackling women's poverty through a human security lens.

Also, I gave the example of period poverty and the positive developments in Scotland and Northern Ireland with the Period Products (Free Provision) (Scotland) Act 2021 and the  Period Products (Free Provision) (Northern Ireland) Act 2022 but another interesting grassroots development is the formation of women only food and clothing banks e.g. *Emmeline's Pantry* in Manchester - although I don't personally know much about this group.