

Women's Policy Group NI Response to OHCHR Call for Evidence on Challenges faced by women human rights defenders (WHRDs) working in conflict, postconflict or crisis-affected settings

Women's Policy Group May 2022

Introduction

The <u>Women's Policy Group Northern Ireland</u> (WPG) is a platform for women human rights defenders working in policy and advocacy roles in different organisations to share their work and speak with a collective voice on key issues. It is made up of women from trade unions, grassroots women's organisations, women's networks, feminist campaigning organisations, LGBTQ+ organisations, migrant groups, support service providers, NGOs, human rights and equality organisations, and individuals.

The WPG is endorsed as a group that advocates for women of Northern Ireland on a policy level and we use our group expertise to lobby to influence the development and implementation of policies affecting women. This group has collective expertise on protected characteristics and a focus on identifying the intersectional needs of all women.

This response was prepared by the following WPG members:

- Women's Resource and Development Agency
- Just Fair
- Women's Platform
- HERe NI

This response was endorsed by the following WPG members:

- Northern Ireland Women's Budget Group
- Migrant Centre NI
- Women's Support Network
- Women's Regional Consortium
- Human Rights Consortium
- The Rainbow Project
- Alliance for Choice

Key points

In this submission members of the WPG highlight three key challenges faced by women human rights defenders in post-conflict Northern Ireland. This submission is not intended to be an exhaustive account of all challenges faced, thus the absence of an issue should not be interpreted as the issue being unimportant. The three issues we are highlighting are:

- 1. Abuse faced by the women's movement, as organisations and as individuals, for consciously taking an intersectional approach
- 2. Race hate crime in post-conflict Northern Ireland and it's particular impact on women
- 3. The ongoing impact of paramilitarism on women and girls in Northern Ireland including in relation to predatory money lending, debt collection, allocation of social housing and racism.

Protection gaps:

Several legislative protections gaps have been highlighted in this submission including:

- The lack of a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland as provided for in the Belfast/Good Friday Agreement
- The lack of official status on UNSCR 1325 in Northern Ireland
- The lack of a single equality bill in Northern Ireland, and the lack of protection for those experiencing multiple discrimination on the basis of intersectional characteristics
- The lack of an adequate working definition of hate crime
- The lack of a consolidated hate crime legislation model for Northern Ireland. An independent review of hate crime legislation, led by Judge Desmond Marrinan, published its final report in 2020¹. The Department of Justice (DoJ) began to consult² on first set of these recommendations prior to the collapse of power sharing. In relation to the Phase Two Consultation, work on developing policies to be included in the Phase Two public consultation document has commenced. The remaining policy aspects relate to considering stirring up hatred offences; inclusion of age and/or sex/gender/variations of sex characteristics as protected groups; and exploring the merits of a statutory duty to remove hate expressions from public places. Plans are in place to publish this consultation in Autumn 2023.

¹ Available here: https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/hate-crime-legislation-independent-review

² https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/consultations/consultation-hate-crime-legislation-northern-ireland

1. Are you doing human rights work in a conflict, post-conflict or crisis-affected setting? Please describe the conflict context in which you work.

The WPG operates within the post-conflict context of Northern Ireland. 30 years of armed conflict named, 'The Troubles' resulted in the deaths of over 3720 people, 54% of whom were civilians. 47,541 people were injured, 68% of whom were civilians. The small population of Northern Ireland (approximately 1.675 million in 1998 when the Belfast/Good Friday Agreement was negotiated) and nature of the Troubles meant that it impacted people in every walk of life in Northern Ireland and detailed literature already exists on both the gendered and the intergenerational impact of the conflict.

"Nearly everyone who lived here during the Troubles is a victim in some way."⁶ Participant at consultation event, 2018

The legacy of conflict remains, and Northern Ireland was recently highlighted as the <u>most dangerous</u> <u>place in Europe to be a woman</u>. Despite this 30 year conflict, and the ongoing legacy of it, <u>United Nation Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325</u> on women and peace and security has no official status in Northern Ireland, as successive UK governments have held that it does not apply in Northern Ireland.⁷ Please read **Annex A** (Factsheet: women and peacebuilding in Northern Ireland) for more detail. One of the key human rights commitments in the Belfast/Good Friday Agreement - the Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland - remains undelivered.

2. What **challenges** does the conflict, post-conflict or crisis situation present to your work as an activist?

Paramilitarism is a reality in Northern Ireland and continues to persist as we mark the 25th anniversary of the Good Friday/Belfast Agreement this year. Paramilitary organisations continue to exist, despite, in most cases, ceasefires being in place. Please read **Annex B** (Factsheet: paramilitarism in Northern Ireland) for more background.

Paramilitaries are known to be involved in illegal money lending and debt collection and this particularly impacts upon those with limited incomes, especially women, as shown in research carried out by the

³ 'Fact Sheet on the conflict in and about Northern Ireland', Healing Through Remembering, June 2007, available here: Fact Sheet for the conflict in and about Northern Ireland (ulster.ac.uk)

⁴ See for example the library hosted by the Women's Resource and Development Agency: <u>Women and Peacebuilding – Womens Resource and Development Agency (wrda.net)</u> and Women and the Northern Ireland Conflict on the CAIN website: CAIN: Issues: Women and the conflict (ulster.ac.uk)

⁵ Consortium for the Regional Support for Women in Disadvantaged and Rural Areas, response to 'Addressing the Legacy of Northern Ireland's Past', May 2018, available: <u>Prioritising Policy: Women's Perspectives (womensregionalconsortiumni.org.uk)</u>

⁶ Consortium for the Regional Support for Women in Disadvantaged and Rural Areas, response to 'Addressing the Legacy of Northern Ireland's Past', May 2018, available: <u>Prioritising Policy: Women's Perspectives</u> (womensregionalconsortiumni.org.uk)

⁷Please see **Annex A** (Factsheet: women and peacebuilding in Northern Ireland)' for more information

Women's Regional Consortium.⁸ In addition there is evidence that paramilitaries are targeting food bank users⁹ and other people experiencing the sharpest end of the current cost-of-living crisis.¹⁰

Without access to domestically enforceable economic, social and cultural rights, such as social security, an adequate standard of living (including adequate food, housing, and clothing) through a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland, people in this part of the world, and in particular women, are vulnerable to this harm.

In addition, women human rights defenders have reported serious intimidation by paramilitary elements. As noted by the Committee on the Administration of Justice in April 2023:

"Activists living and working in loyalist areas also expressed that they have only experienced intimidation and harassment from within their own community, particularly if their activism challenges loyalist control of an area or political space. For women activists living in loyalist areas, loyalist intimidation is deeply dangerous and traumatising, with activists forced to move out of their house for weeks on end and being required to have police monitoring their homes for years. These activists were forced to consider leaving their communities and their jobs for the safety of themselves and their families." 11

Advocating for gender equality in Northern Ireland often requires those working in the women's movement to have public-facing roles. For example, colleagues regularly present evidence to government bodies, departments and committees. The systemic and institutionalised misogyny in society means that women in public-facing roles are particularly vulnerable to abuse and harassment as a result of their work.

Members of the WPG and colleagues in the wider women's movement regularly face intimidation, online abuse and defamation following public appearances, particularly if they discuss paramilitarism in our society. For example, after giving oral evidence to the Northern Ireland Affairs Committee in July 2021,¹² members of the WPG received threats and a significant amount of online abuse after discussing the impact of paramilitarism on women in Northern Ireland.

This kind of behaviour is difficult to challenge because its source is opaque, especially when it is by anonymous online accounts. However, quite often, this abuse is instigated by public figures in Northern

⁸ Making Ends Meet: Women's Perspectives on Access to Lending, Women's Regional Consortium, February 2020, <u>Making-Ends-Meet-Womens-Perspectives-on-Access-to-Lending.pdf</u> (womensregionalconsortiumni.org.uk)

⁹ Spotlight: Paramilitary loan sharks targeting food bank users - BBC News

¹⁰ 'A culture of fear and secrecy.' How paramilitary-linked illegal lenders are exploiting the cost of living crisis - Investigations & Analysis - Northern Ireland from The Detail

¹¹ JUST NEWS Special edition - The 'chill factor' in Northern Ireland April 2023, p. 2 <u>JN-Apr-CF-23-FINAL.pdf</u> (caj.org.uk)

¹² Northern Ireland Affairs Committee Inquiry, 'Brexit and the Northern Ireland Protocol', 7 July 2021. Transcripts of evidence available here: https://committees.parliament.uk/oralevidence/2530/pdf/ and here: https://committees.parliament.uk/oralevidence/2531/pdf/

Ireland with a large platform and links to credible political leaders.¹³ Comments made online are often deleted or removed, but the ideas and misconceptions they spread remain in the public realm. This makes it difficult for people within communities to discern factual information, which leads to mistrust. Many women feel disenfranchised, which in turn encourages disengagement with public affairs.¹⁴

The prevalence of hate expression in public spaces in Northern Ireland is another ongoing problem in which there is known to be paramilitary involvement. Racist and sectarian hate expression is particularly common, but hate expression targeting the LGBT+ community and women also regularly appears in public space. Hate expression causes significant harm to the communities it targets and is a contributor to housing segregation. Yet, despite this, the issue is rarely expressly dealt with or otherwise referenced in relevant strategic policy arising from public bodies.¹⁵

3. What is the **impact of your work** in your view; do you believe the work you are doing, in broad terms, is contributing towards promoting and protecting human rights and/or building sustainable peace? If so, please describe how and give examples.

Women have always been at the centre of peace building and human rights work in Northern Ireland. The Nobel Peace Prize 1976 was awarded jointly to Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan "for the courageous efforts in founding a movement to put an end to the violent conflict in Northern Ireland" through their movement Peace People. To this day, members of the WPG work across organisations focused on issues such as racial equality, disability rights, reproductive rights, justice in the social security system, workers' rights, maternal mental health, and rural women's rights. The WPG has members drawn from trade unions, as well as dedicated women's, human rights, and peacebuilding organisations.

While the absence of an official status for UNSCR 1325 may mean women are not centred in many high-level political and peace discussions, nonetheless they continue to do the work of peacebuilding and human rights on the ground across communities day and daily. The women's movement has been keen to share our learning internationally so that other women, particularly in conflict-affected societies, can learn from our experience.¹⁶

¹³ See for example Just News Special edition - The 'chill factor' in Northern Ireland, April 2023, p. 3 <u>J</u>

¹⁴ Women's Platform (January 2023) A Women's Vision for Northern Ireland project report

¹⁵ See CAJ's report, <u>Dealing with hate expression in public space in Northern Ireland</u>, for an in depth analysis of this issue and how NI public bodies respond to it.

¹⁶ See for example: <u>Women, Peace and Security: Women's Rights and Gender Equality: Strategic Guide and Toolkit</u>, Bronagh Hinds and Debbie Donnelly, June 2014 and "<u>Unheard Voices Stories of Loyalist Women Growing up in Northern Ireland</u>" Her Loyal Voice, August 2022

4. How do any of the following **increase the risks** you face as a WHRD working in a conflict, post-conflict or crisis-affected setting: your ethnicity, race, religion, identity, sexual orientation and gender identity, disability, gender, age, geographical location, class, social status or profession? Please give examples. If possible, also describe the **gender-specific nature of attacks** against WHRDs and/or their specific impact, taking into account the local context and social norms.

Racism takes on a particular guise in Northern Ireland. For example, race hate crime in Northern Ireland is often linked to paramilitarism. It is a reductive approach to say that a racist hate crime (e.g. intimidation with the intent of forcing someone from their home) committed by a paramilitary member, or on the orders of a paramilitary group, is a matter of race alone. In communities which have endured and suffered under paramilitary community control for decades, paramilitaries are incentivised to target perceived 'newcomer' communities, on the pretext of racism and xenophobia, to justify their grip and coercive control over the community as a whole.

The failure to date of the Westminster Government and the Northern Ireland government to introduce a Bill of Rights - which would protect not only civil and political rights, but also economic, social and cultural rights - is a missed opportunity to enshrine rights that would offer protection on the basis of race and gender in an intersectional manner. The continued failure to introduce a Single Equality Bill with protection for multiple discrimination to Northern Ireland further weakens protections.

The issue of policing is inextricably linked to the matter of racial justice and has been brought to the forefront in the Northern Ireland context with the disproportionate policing of the Black Lives Matter protests in the summer of 2020. See **Annex C** (Factsheet: racism in Northern Ireland) for more information on these protests and the disproportionate policing reaction to them.

The Police Ombudsman's subsequent investigation¹⁷ found that claims the police handling of 'Black Lives Matter' protests and a counter demonstration in 2020 amounted to unfairness and discrimination are justified. It was also noted that confidence in policing among some within the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities in Northern Ireland had been severely damaged. The investigation found that the situation had come about due to a failure by police to fully understand their human rights obligations. In addition, the report found that claims of differential treatment by PSNI of protesters on 6th June when compared with those attending 'Protect Our Monuments' on 13th June, amounting to unfairness and discrimination, had substance and were justified in the circumstances.¹⁸

While Northern Ireland does have a Racial Equality Strategy 2015-2025,¹⁹ this strategy was not reviewed in light of the pandemic, Black Lives Matter protests, and a timetable being established for the development of four additional 'social inclusion' strategies for NI.²⁰

¹⁷ Full report: 858a4b0b-9b99-4<u>921-b947-5fae248ba683.pdf (policeombudsman.org)</u>

¹⁸ Ihid n 14

¹⁹ https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/publications/racial-equality-strategy-2015-2025

²⁰ Announced here: https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/articles/social-inclusion-strategies

5. Are there particular **types of work** you do in this context that may increase the risk you face, for example documentation of violations; advocacy – local, national or international; supporting victims directly; being part of movements seeking accountability?

As noted in our response to question two, work that is viewed as challenging the control of certain groups over particular communities is met with attempts to silence women human rights defenders. For more on this, please read, 'The 'chill factor' in Northern Ireland'. In addition, as noted below in answer to question seven, the intersectional approach the WPG proudly takes has opened us to vitriolic online abuse on an organisational and personal basis. See **Annex D** (Factsheet: Online Abuse) for more details.

6. Have you or your colleagues been involved in, or had the opportunity to contribute to, any formal peace or political processes, from design to monitoring and implementation? If so, please outline your experiences. If not, what barriers have you faced in participating in peace processes? What steps would you recommend that would enable you to participate in the future?

See our **Annex A** (Factsheet: women and peacebuilding in Northern Ireland) for details on this. Women remain sidelined in peacebuilding, and gender equality has low priority in decision making.²¹ The potential of UNSCR 1325 to rectify this remains unrealised because UNSCR 1325 has no official status in Northern Ireland. Despite 30 years of conflict and the gendered nature of the conflict, successive UK governments have held that it does not apply in Northern Ireland. We agree with the concluding observation of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in 2019:

"With reference to the Committee's general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, the Committee recommends that the State party take concrete measures to ensure the effective participation of women in post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding processes in Northern Ireland, in line with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)."²²

7. Do WHRDs operate in a safe physical and virtual environment? What steps do you as a WHRD take to **mitigate the risks** that you face in your work? (Are you part of any formal or informal network that offers support when a risk escalates? Do you have measures you put in place after receiving a threat? Do you have allies in other civil society organisations, the media, the government, embassies, UN offices? Have any strategies in particular worked well?). Are there any **WHRDs-specific networks and spaces** in the area/country where you work?

The WPG fundamentally opposes anti-trans policy making. We believe it to be part of an exclusionary narrative which seeks to undermine the principles of universality and non-discrimination upon which human rights are founded. Trans women are women, and they are amongst the most marginalised groups of women in our society. We reject the removal of trans rights being framed as the protection of women's rights. You can view our statement of support for trans communities here.

²¹ See eg. Northern Ireland Women's European Platform (January 2019) <u>Shadow report to CEDAW</u> and <u>Interim shadow report</u> (September 2021)

²² CEDAW Committee (2019) Concluding Observations of the examination of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, para 40

In Northern Ireland, taking this robustly intersectional stance has resulted in abuse aimed at organisations and individuals within our movement. Having been strong proponents of the right to reproductive healthcare in Northern Ireland, the members of the WPG are no strangers to receiving abuse for work done to defend human rights. However, the most recent wave faced in response to support for our trans siblings has taken on a whole new level of vitriol and tactics. We are glad that the UN Independent Expert on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity noted bias-motivated harassment and substantial amounts of abuse both online and offline, in response to efforts of human rights defenders to increase protections of the human rights of LGBT persons in law, policy and practice, in his recent preliminary findings following his UK Country Visit in April and May 2023.

As evidenced in **Annex D** (Factsheet: Online Abuse), women's organisations and the individuals working for them have been attacked. Accusations of fraud made, baseless questions raised about funding and activities they carry out, all with the aim of intimidating these groups and individual women into silence. This classic tool of patriarchal coercive control has found fertile ground in the online sphere.

Women human rights defenders in Northern Ireland have also reported facing swatting (hoax emergency calls to the police with the goal of a potentially violent police encounter); their addresses being posted online and photos of them being posted; reputational damage and its resulting impact on career prospects; and bomb threats at offices.²³

Women human rights defenders also raised concerns that the PSNI are complicit in the intimidation they face, by seeming to adopt an attitude of 'you knew what you were getting into' in relation to harassment faced by activists engaged in work that upsets the far right, such as the defense of reproductive rights and the rights of migrants.²⁴ Once again, the police service, which is a duty bearer in terms of the realisation of human rights, can be viewed as failing to uphold this duty.

8. What are **protection gaps** for women human rights defenders in the area where you work? What further protection measures would you like to see:

Several legislative protections gaps have been highlighted above including:

- The lack of a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland as provided for in the Belfast/Good Friday Agreement
- The lack of official status on UNSCR 1325 in Northern Ireland
- The lack of a single equality bill in Northern Ireland, and the lack of protection for those experiencing multiple discrimination on the basis of intersectional characteristics

Other gaps include:

• The lack of an adequate working definition of hate crime

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²³ JUST NEWS Special edition - The 'chill factor' in Northern Ireland April 2023, p. 2 <u>JN-Apr-CF-23-FINAL.pdf</u> (caj.org.uk)

²⁴ Ibid., p.3

- The lack of a consolidated hate crime legislation model for Northern Ireland. An independent review of hate crime legislation, led by Judge Desmond Marrinan, published its final report in 2020²⁵. The Department of Justice (DoJ) began to consult²⁶ on these recommendations prior to the collapse of power sharing, but they have yet to be implemented.
- 11. Do you, and WHRDs in your country in general, have access to **effective remedies to human rights violations** that take into account the gender-specific barriers women may face when reporting attacks and seeking justice? Are **investigations of threats and attacks** against WHRDs carried out promptly and exhaustively, and are they adequately prosecuted?

Please see concerns outlined above, particularly in relation to the Police Service of Northern Ireland (questions 2 and 4) and also the actions of credible political leaders (question 2).

²⁵ Available here: https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/hate-crime-legislation-independent-review

²⁶ https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/consultations/consultation-hate-crime-legislation-northern-ireland

Annex A

Factsheet: women and peacebuilding in Northern Ireland

Women and peacebuilding

Women remain sidelined in peacebuilding, and gender equality has low priority in decision making.^{27 28} Many women have limited voice in their communities, and the Covid-19 and cost of living crises have further marginalised women, who act as shock absorbers of poverty and take on debt, hunger and chronic stress in families and communities.^{29 30 31} As many as half of low income women are in debt,³² and some went hungry even before the Covid and cost of living crises.^{33 34} A Feminist Recovery Plan sets out a detailed overview of issues, as well as actions needed to build gender equality in Northern Ireland.^{35 36}

Priorities for women in Northern Ireland include:

- a stronger voice for women in decision making
- alongside investment in care, education, employment
- high quality core services, including safe public spaces for non-disabled as well as disabled women³⁷

There is significant agreement on these priorities across age groups, social and community backgrounds, and women are increasingly coming together to build capacity to take action, for example through the Women's Spaces project³⁸.

UNSCR 1325 in Northern Ireland

UNSCR 1325 has no official status in Northern Ireland, as successive UK governments have held that it does not apply in Northern Ireland. However, there is confirmation that the principles of UNSCR 1325 can inform policy and decision making in Northern Ireland. The All Party Group on UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security has been in place as a cross party information mechanism since 2011³⁹ and enables dialogue on the women, peace and security agenda.

²⁷ See eg. Northern Ireland Women's European Platform (January 2019) <u>Shadow report to CEDAW</u> and <u>Interim shadow report</u> (September 2021)

²⁸ Women's Platform (January 2023) Shadow List of Issues report to ICESCR

²⁹ Women's Regional Consortium (September 2022) Women living with debt

³⁰ Women's Regional Consortium (2019) Impact of ongoing austerity: Women's perspectives

³¹ Women's Regional Consortium (February 2020) <u>Making ends meet: Women's perspectives on access to lending</u>

³² Women's Regional Consortium (September 2022) Women living with debt

³³ Women's Regional Consortium (2019) <u>Impact of ongoing austerity</u>: <u>Women's perspectives</u>

³⁴ Women's Regional Consortium (February 2020) <u>Making ends meet: Women's perspectives on access</u> to lending

³⁵ Women's Policy Group (July 2020) COVID-19 Feminist Recovery Plan

³⁶ Women's Policy Group (July 2021) COVID-19 Feminist Recovery Plan – One Year On

³⁷ Women's Platform (January 2023) A Women's Vision for Northern Ireland project report

³⁸ Women's Spaces <u>website</u>, last accessed 4.5.23. This is a consortium project building women's capacity and confidence to engage in peacebuilding and public life.

³⁹ More information is available at https://aims.niassembly.gov.uk/mlas/apgdetails.aspx?&cid=283. The secretariat for the APG is provided by Women's Platform, a women's sector organisation acting as the

The UK National Action Plan on women, peace and security 2023-27⁴⁰ makes reference to Northern Ireland and domestic implementation for the first time, but implementation has yet to begin. The Irish National Action Plan 2019-24⁴¹ takes an all of island approach, and the Reconciliation Fund⁴² of the Irish government includes women and peacebuilding as specific priorities. This fund has been among the main funders of work on these themes in Northern Ireland, along with the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust⁴³.

Legislative position

Northern Ireland continues to rely significantly on equality provisions set out in the Northern Ireland Act 1998, which enacts provisions in the Belfast/Good Friday Agreement.⁴⁴ This legislation has not been updated and no single equality legislation is in place or proposed. As noted by the CEDAW Committee in its Concluding Observations 2019, protections for women and girls in Northern Ireland have fallen behind those for women and girls elsewhere in the UK⁴⁵ as a result.

link between the sector in Northern Ireland and the international level, and there is ongoing dialogue between the APG and the sector, including information sharing and raising issues within decision making.

40 UK Foreign, Development and Commonwealth Office and Ministry of Defence (February 2023) UK National Action Plan on women, peace and security 2023-27

⁴¹ Ireland Department of Foreign Affairs (2019) <u>Ireland's third National Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions 2019-24</u>

⁴² Department of Foreign Affairs Reconciliation Fund website, last accessed 4.5.23

⁴³ Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust website, last accessed 4.5.23

⁴⁴ Northern Ireland Act 1998

⁴⁵ CEDAW Committee (2019) Concluding Observations of the examination of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Annex B

Factsheet: paramilitarism in Northern Ireland

Background

Paramilitarism is a reality in Northern Ireland and continues to persist 20+ years after the Good Friday/Belfast Agreement. Paramilitary organisations continue to exist, despite, in most cases, ceasefires being in place and the conflict being behind us. Further, many of those who are involved in paramilitary activity are not the same actors that were involved during the conflict and the activities that continue to come under the umbrella name of "paramilitary activity" are not the same as those carried out during the conflict, and the nature of their activities has changed also.

Paramilitaries are known to be involved in loan sharking and this particularly impacts upon those with limited incomes, especially women, as shown in research carried out by the Women's Regional Consortium⁴⁶. This fact increases their control over vulnerable communities while also demonstrating the fact that they are a malign influence.

Race hate crime in Northern Ireland is often linked to paramilitarism. It is a reductive approach to say that a racist hate crime (i.e. intimidation with the intent of forcing someone from their home) committed by a paramilitary member or on the orders of a paramilitary group is a matter of race alone. In communities which have endured and suffered under paramilitary community control for decades, paramilitaries are incentivised to target perceived "newcomer" communities, on the pretext of racism and xenophobia, to justify their grip and coercive control over the community as a whole.

Paramilitary-run organisations continue to act as community organisations within vulnerable communities and many are in receipt of public money. These same organisations can act as gatekeepers within their communities, choosing favoured organisations to work alongside and choking off support to groups that may challenge or question paramilitary influence. These organisations are often highly maledominated, leading to the silencing of women's voices within the local community, while reinforcing gender divisions. This problem has been further exacerbated by the UK's refusal to apply the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 to the Northern Ireland conflict, a situation which must be corrected in order to ensure peace, particularly at this sensitive juncture in our history.

We also see the repercussions of this in the relative lack of women's involvement in politics and public life more generally. Recent research by the Independent Reporting Commission⁴⁷ confirms that paramilitary activity remains an issue in Northern Ireland, and laments that civil society has apparently learned to live with it. She describes the situation as one of "coercive control" of entire communities8. In addition, paramilitary affiliation, or alleged affiliation, is used to enact coercive control within domestic relationships and after they end.

⁴⁶ Making Ends Meet: Women's Perspectives on Access to Lending, Women's Regional Consortium, February 2020 Making-Ends-Meet-Womens-Perspectives-on-Access-to-Lending.pdf (womensregionalconsortiumni.org.uk)

⁴⁷ See Independent Reporting Commission: https://bit.ly/3vTMpNA

Evidence from Women's Policy Group and Women's Regional Consortium research

Both the Women's Policy Group (WPG) and the Women's Regional Consortium (WRC) have carried out research that has demonstrated the continued and the specifically gendered influence of paramilitaries. Findings related to the following areas:

- Loan-sharking and illegal lending,
- Honour-based abuse,
- Control of communities,
- Gender-based violence and reporting,
- Online abuse and threats

Loan Sharking and Illegal Lending⁴⁸

Research by the Women's Regional Consortium⁴⁹ with local women in Northern Ireland found that the use of high-cost credit was widespread and showed a number of examples of borrowing through loan sharks including paramilitaries. It revealed that 6% of the women who took part in the research had borrowed through illegal lenders such as loan sharks including paramilitaries.

Women were more reluctant to talk about this type of lending as they understood it is a more dangerous form of borrowing and many were too afraid to discuss it at all. Some others did not understand it as a form of illegal lending and had just seen it as a local money lender operating in the area. Some of the women were aware of local loan sharks linked to paramilitaries but some of the evidence they gave was anecdotal with the women talking about friends, family or people they knew who had borrowed this way. All these factors combine to make it very difficult to understand the true nature and scale of this problem. However, there was a general acceptance among the women that the consequences of this type of borrowing could be very scary.

The quotations and case studies provided below have come from Women's Regional Consortium research with local women in Northern Ireland on the issue of access to lending.

"I have heard of drug dealers lending money locally. They lend people they know are regular customers."

"When you borrow money from these dodgy lenders you will never get it paid off – they know you are vulnerable."

"You don't hear so much about paramilitary lending here anymore. It used to be a bigger issue than it is now. Now it's drug dealers lending money."

"My friend borrowed from them [paramilitary] and actually paid double back."

⁴⁸ Women's Regional Consortium, May 2022, Response to NI Affairs Committee: Effects of Paramilitaries in Society. Available online at: https://www.womensregionalconsortiumni.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Womens-Regional-Consortium-response-to-NI-Affairs-Committee-Call-for-Evidence-on-Paramilitaries.pdf

⁴⁹ Making Ends Meet: Women's Perspectives on Access to Lending, Women's Regional Consortium, February 2020 Making-Ends-Meet-Womens-Perspectives-on-Access-to-Lending.pdf (womensregionalconsortiumni.org.uk)

"My friend is a single mother and she was approached by an illegal money lender offering her a job. She was told to approach her friends and family and offer them loans. She offered me a loan but I said no. They will give you £500 and you have to give back £600 but it had to be repaid in a month. I warned her about this as she doesn't know what will happen if they can't pay it back. My nerves couldn't take it."

'You hear about a lot of people who get loans from paramilitaries they pay £30 on £100. Someone else said they pay £80 on £100 to a paramilitary. Everybody knows somebody that would lend them money."

"It is usually just done through friends or people you know saying don't worry I can get you a loan. If you don't pay them [paramilitary] they just keep putting it up."

"I've been to a loan shark – it's not good. The interest they put on. If you miss a payment they are at your door – you don't miss those payments."

"I have a debt to a paramilitary lender. On every £100 I pay £30. I pay it back every 2 weeks. On £1,000 I pay £300 interest. I work full time but still have difficulty making ends meet on a low income. You ask these lenders can I borrow £1,000 today and they will leave it round to you that night."

"If you don't pay back you get your windows put in first. I heard a local woman got her windows put in for not paying back a loan."

"The local paramilitary charges £40 for every £100."

"You get your knees done if you don't repay – there are so many things they can do."

"If you can't get a bank loan, a Credit Union loan because you have to have savings, or payday loans then after that it's paramilitaries."

Honour-Based Abuse⁵⁰

Honour-based abuse (HBA) is a prevalent issue that is often misunderstood in Northern Ireland. While gender-based violence is usually described as violence that is directed at a woman because she is a woman or violence that affects women disproportionately, HBA is often described as the violence predominantly inflicted on women who are thought to have brought shame and dishonour to their family through actual or perceived immoral behaviour.

The Crown Prosecution Services describe HBA as relating to a collection of practices which are used to control behaviour within families or other social groups to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or honour. Such behaviour can occur when perpetrators perceive that a relative has shamed the family and/or community by breaking their honour code. HBA can take place in many forms such as (but not limited to): threatening behaviour, assault, rape, kidnap, abduction, forced abortion, forced

Please Note: This section, taken from the Feminist Recovery Plan, is informed by the research of Coumilah Manjoo on Honour-Based Abuse in Northern Ireland compared to the rest of the United Kingdom. This research relates to how Inter-Faith, Inter-Racial and CrossCultural Marriages can provide additional challenges, including disapproval from families and communities, associations of shame, and the potential for honour-based abuse or violence (HBA/HBV). HBA/HBV is not an attribute to any specific culture, faith or religion - Manjoo, C. (2018) "Shame" and "Honour": Comparison of the Prevalence of "Honour"-Based Abuse/Violence in Northern Ireland and the Rest of the United Kingdom', Queen's University Belfast.

marriage, threats to kill and false imprisonment. Worryingly, the UK is considered one of the worst areas within Europe with almost 3,000 'honour' attacks per year and 12 'honour' killings per year. Awareness for HBA is low in Northern Ireland compared to the rest of the UK. It could be argued that it was deprioritised due to ongoing issues relating to the aftermath of the conflict. However, rather than dismissing HBA as an issue that isn't as prevalent in Northern Ireland, an understanding of the unique manifestations of HBA within Northern Ireland must be developed, particularly in how cultural and religious beliefs and the prevalence of paramilitaries can also contribute to HBA.

A 2016 report on 'Intimate Partner Violence in Conflict and Post Conflict Societies'⁵¹, in collaboration with Women's Aid, highlights several examples of domestic violence and abuse being perpetuated due to links with paramilitarism and their values, community attitudes and traditional religious belief. The lack of understanding or discussion of the 'honour' element of this form of domestic violence will enable this form of abuse to continue as root causes and societal attitudes are not addressed. Further, failing to recognise the 'honour' element of abuse can further prevent victims from speaking up about the abuse they have endured⁵².

Gender Based Violence

As previously mentioned, the Women's Policy Group has conducted several pieces of primary research into the experiences of women with a range of issues relating to gender inequality and violence against women and girls.

In total, the WPG has engaged with over 1200 women in Northern Ireland through this research. Although we did not directly ask women about their experiences with paramilitarism in this research, women repeatedly raised issues relating to paramilitarism and anonymously provided us with personal stories, which we have included below.

We received the following responses to the question 'Do you think there are any forms of violence against women and girls that we have not mentioned that should be included in the strategy?'

"Revenge porn, involvement in organised crime eg prostitution, trafficking into domestic labour, paramilitary or gang violence or threats of to women - the gender specific nature of that eg threat of sexual violence, degradation or coerced sexual activity with male gang members to "initiate" into aroups."

"Paramilitary, educational."

"Sectarian abuse."

We received the following responses to the question 'Would you like to share any details about how you've been impacted by violence against women and girls and what age you were when this first happened?'

⁵¹ Jessica Leigh Doyle and Monica McWilliams, 'Intimate Partner Violence In Conflict And Post-Conflict Societies' (Political Settlements Research Programme (PSRP) 2018) 1-120

⁵² See more in relation to a case involving an elderly woman who spent her life in a mother and baby institution and the impact this had on her long-term: Patsy McGarry, 'Magdalene Laundries: 'I Often Wondered Why Were They So Cruel' Irish Times (2018) https://bit.ly/3d7phom

"...Friend was held at knife point for two days by a group of three men who brutalised her body, tortured her with cigarette burns and hundreds of knife cuts and repeatedly raped her because she was lesbian. The men were paramilitary and lived on her street. She never reported it because the police and paramilitaries were on the same side. Her family left Belfast."

"Raped between ages 4-8, again aged 16, 25, 35. All of my relationships have been abusive, emotionally, physically, financially with coercive behaviour. My ex got his uvf paramilitary friends to burn me out of my Belfast home with our 2 babies in 2018, I had to flee to start over in Derry. The court process indulged his abuse, put the babies at risk, allowed him access to our children as a violent drug addict. He has no contact now, we are safe, but he refuses to pay maintenance despite working cash in hand."

We received the following responses to the question 'What do you think are the root causes of sexism, misogyny, victim-blaming, rape myths and rape culture?'

"The patriarchal, religious structure of the NI culture which is propped up by our history of violence and the political manipulation of deep seated fears of men involved with the troubles and the legacy of the troubles. This is further compounded by lad culture and toxic masculinity, where being a 'hard man' is revered and seen as a leadership trait in communities where community development is anchored in workers who are (ex?) combatants as role models. I also do not think there is a political option for equality based thinking outside the traditional split which means the issues women work to address are downgraded in terms of importance as politicians manipulate the legacy of the troubles to stay in power."

"Toxic masculinity especially that which is caused by the legacy of the troubles. Lack of proper integrated sex education in schools especially Catholic schools. General attitudes towards women and girls in terms of their place in society and what they can and cannot achieve/what they are good for. We have a real issue with "bro culture" with our young men and boys believing violence against women is funny or something that women ask for especially by dressing or acting in a certain way."

We received the following responses to the question 'What do you think the barriers are to victims in reporting?'

"Paramilitaries, threat from family members bringing shame on the family name."

"In Northern Ireland there are too many people connected to or pretend to be connected to or involved with paramilitaries. Also being threatened by their abuser. And loving the abuser. There's no financial support at all if the victim works. Even on a low income. I have seen that with my former colleague and also my friend when she and her dog got beaten up by her ex-partner."

We received the following response to the question 'What sort of measures do you think are necessary to change men and boy's actions?'

"Peace education from Primary school up. The militarization/paramillitarisation of our society stunts boy's emotional growth and promotes harmful ideas of what it means to be a man. Consent education. Getting them to understand what sexism looks/feels like."

We received the following responses to the question 'Could you please expand on what additional factors need to be considered or what additional action needs to be taken to support these women?'

"Women who are disabled are more vulnerable to many types of abuse particularly financial abuse and coercive control. Rural women are at increased risk of physical violence, easy to cover up signs of domestic abuse when you live on a farm. I know a woman whose husband tried to crush her with a round bale wrapper, she thought to herself that if he succeeded he would be able to claim it was a farm accident. Loyalist women are less likely to report due to lack of trust in the police and a reluctance to be seen to be bringing the police into the area, paramilitarisation and the pressure that it will be used to make the community look bad, play into the 'thug' narrative."

"Cultural norms can vary in different groups, meaning certain women are more at risk. Loyalist macho culture should also be listed here."

We received the following responses to the question 'What sort of changes would you like to see within the justice system in relation to men's violence against women and girls?'

"Review of rape allegations and trails. Greater recognition that some women offenders are or have been exploited. I think there's a particular need for work around paramilitary-style groups and VAW."

We received the following responses to the question 'Is there anything else that you would like to share that you think the WPG should be calling for within the Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy?'

"A focus on Primary Prevention, through Education in all schools. Emotional literacy, rights and responsibilities, relationship education, power, consent, social media, sexual harassment. All children need to be educated and empowered to choose different paths than those modelled in our society. Violence towards women and girls is a cornerstone of oppression and all forms of violence in Northern Ireland. Challenging it and changing it will support anti- sectarianism."

"Also need to look at the linkages with the troubles - talk to victims and survivors - I would expect a large proportion of women and girls already impacted by the troubles have also been impacted by violence - other strategies need to link in."

Online abuse and threats to those speaking out

Advocating for gender equality in Northern Ireland often requires those working in the Women's Sector to have public-facing roles. For example, colleagues regularly present evidence to government bodies, Departments and Committees.

The systemic and institutionalised misogyny in society means that women in public-facing roles are particularly vulnerable to abuse and harassment as a result of their work. Members of the Women's Policy Group, Women's Regional Consortium and colleagues in the wider Women's Sector regularly face intimidation, online abuse and defamation following public appearances, particularly if they discuss paramilitarism in our society.

For example, after giving oral evidence to the Northern Ireland Affairs Committee in July 2021, Women's Sector colleagues received threats and a significant amount of online abuse after discussing the impact of paramilitarism on women in Northern Ireland. This was so widely recognised that it was mentioned

the next time these advocates appeared before this Committee, with the Chair recognising the impact of these threats, and members asking follow-up questions⁵³.

This kind of behaviour is difficult to challenge because its source is opaque, especially when it is by anonymous online accounts. However, quite often, this abuse is instigated by public figures in Northern Ireland with a large platform and links to credible political leaders. Comments made online are often deleted or removed, but the ideas and misconceptions they spread remain in the public realm. A real danger for those working in the field is the fear of speaking openly to political figures about this abuse and more specifically about the evidence that their research has uncovered. One of the things that makes Northern Ireland such a hostile place to do this work is the fact that these connections are much more than trivial and any threats not easily dismissed.

⁵³ NI Affairs Committee Oral Evidence Transcript, 18th January 2023, The Effects of Paramilitary Activity and Organised Crime on Society in Northern Ireland https://committees.parliament.uk/oralevidence/12544/pdf/

Annex C

Factsheet: racism in Northern Ireland

Black Lives Matter Protests

Black Lives Matter protests took place in Belfast and Derry/Londonderry on Saturday 6th June 2020, as part of the wider Black Lives Matter movement. Women human rights defenders were amongst the key organisers and participants in these protests.

It has been confirmed that a last-minute amendment was made to the Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2020⁵⁴ just hours before the anti-racism protests started, which attached enforcement powers to the regulations and enabled the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PNSI) to fine those in attendance; despite evidence of safety and social distancing being in place. As organiser Lilian Seenoi-Barr of the Northwest Migrants Forum stated,

"Racism is a pandemic, racism has cost lives, racism is a health pandemic also, so we are here to protect people, we are here to protect our lives from two different pandemics. We can't choose one above the other. Everybody has been responsible. They have used gloves, they have used sanitisers, we've provided them because we promised people that at the heart of us organising this today was the health and safety of everybody. I am delighted that every one [of the protesters] is wearing a mask."55



Image showing social distancing during Belfast protest. By Rebecca Black/PA Wire

⁵⁴ The Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (Amendment No. 5) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2020 The Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (Amendment No. 5) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2020 (revoked) (legislation.gov.uk)

⁵⁵ 'Organisers of Belfast and Derry protests could face prosecution', Irish Times, 6 June 2020, accessed 16/5/2023

The PSNI had sought the prosecution of organisers,⁵⁶ a first for any Black Lives Matter protest in Britain or Ireland. While the WPG welcomed the decision⁵⁷ by the Public Prosecution Service for Northern Ireland to not proceed with prosecutions of people who participated in the protests, it is a shocking indictment of the understanding of the right to protest within our police service that action was taken in the first place.

The Police Ombudsman's subsequent investigation⁵⁸ found that claims the police handling of 'Black Lives Matter' protests and a counter demonstration in 2020 amounted to unfairness and discrimination are justified. It was also noted that confidence in policing among some within the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities in Northern Ireland had been severely damaged. The investigation found that the situation had come about due to a failure by police to fully understand their human rights obligations.

In addition the report found that claims of differential treatment by PSNI of protesters on 6th June when compared with those attending 'Protect Our Monuments' on 13th June, amounting to unfairness and discrimination had substance and were justified in the circumstances.⁵⁹ As organiser Lilian Seenoi-Barr stated.

"There was a lot of public pressure after the protests because it became very clear that the Black Lives Matter protests were the only protests that were criminalised in Northern Ireland."⁶⁰

⁵⁶ Interviews were conducted with the protest speakers under Section 44 of the Serious Crime Act, legislation normally used against organised crime.

Northern Ireland: Prosecution dropped for Black Lives Matter protestors | Amnesty International UK

⁵⁸ Full report: 858a4b0b-9b99-4921-b947-5fae248ba683.pdf (policeombudsman.org)

⁵⁹ Ibid p. 14

⁶⁰ Black Lives Matter protest fines: PSNI reputation 'damaged', BBC News, 18 August 2021, accessed 16/5/23

Annex D

Factsheet: online abuse

Background

There has been a growing wave of transphobia spreading across the United Kingdom and into Northern Ireland in the past few years. One symptom of this is that high-profile individuals have begun holding rallies and events in public spaces to garner support and spread transphobic hate speech that seeks to further marginalise the trans community. One particular individual, Kellie-Jay Keen-Minshull, known online as 'Posie Parker,' has organised a series of public speeches in several countries titled 'Let Women Speak,' using anti-trans voices in areas to appeal to the local audience and directly attack trans-inclusive voices.

Kellie-Jay came to Northern Ireland in April 2023 to hold a 'Let Women Speak' rally. On the same day, the women's sector, LGBTQIA+ sector, trade unions and trans activists held a LGBTQIA+ community day titled 'Songs for Solidarity.' This community day focused on positivity, support and solidarity, and included several music performances and family-fun activities.

The levels of online hate and abusive messaging against women and women peacebuilders are particularly high in relation to trans rights. It should also be noted that women, and in particular women activists and women in public life, experience high levels of online hate and abuse overall. Recent research indicates that the majority of women in public life have experienced abuse and harassment, which in some cases is aimed at their families, and leads to women limiting activities for fear of family being targeted⁶¹. In the regional Assembly election campaign in spring 2022, a number of young women candidates experienced highly vitriolic, personal abuse campaigns⁶², which included sexually abusive content⁶³. This is serving to discourage women from becoming involved.

Online Abuse

Following the 'Let Women Speak' and 'Songs for Solidarity' events that took place on the same day, organisations and individuals involved in the 'Songs for Solidarity' event have been subject to widespread online abuse and harassment. Women's sector organisations, LGBTQIA+ sector organisations, trade unions and trans activists were directly named and targeted during the 'Let Women Speak' rally. This onslaught of abuse has been aimed at both individuals and organisations. The screenshots below provide a sample of the online abuse that has been received in recent months against civil society organisations in Northern Ireland for being trans-inclusive. These include comments relating to the women's sector as a whole (as shown below) and comments aimed at specific organisations such as The Rainbow Project NI (TRPNI), HERe NI, the Northern Ireland Rural Women's Network (NIRWN), WRDA, and the Women's Policy Group.

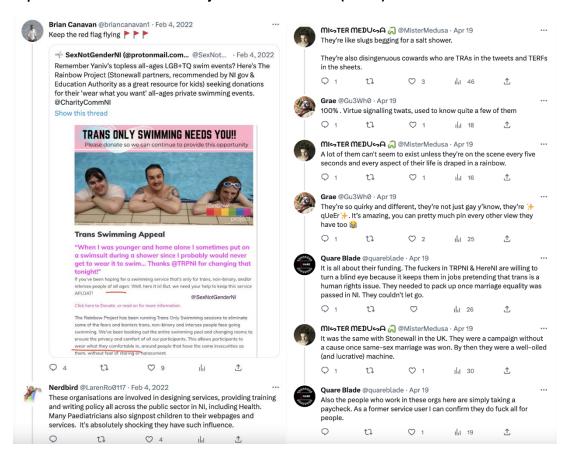
⁶¹ Swaine, A & Turner, C (2021) <u>At the Nexus of Participation and Protection: Protection-Related Barriers to Women's Participation in Northern Ireland. New York: International Peace Institute.</u>

⁶² See eg. Belfast Telegraph 10 May 2022 '<u>DUP MLA Diane Forsythe: Abuse from trolls 'began from day one</u>"

⁶³ See eg. *Belfast Telegraph* 9 May 2022 'Cara Hunter MLA: Stress of fake clip made my life absolutely horrific in election run-up'



Experiences of The Rainbow Project Northern Ireland (TRPNI)





Nerdbird @RoLaren_0117 · Mar 7

The 💸 rolling in to these orgs is eye watering but isn't being used for original stated purposes. Now NI has legislated for women's reproductive rights, LGB marriage equality etc., like Stonewall, these orgs need to justify their expenditure so have turned to gender ideology.



Nerdbird @RoLaren_0117 · Mar 7

The grift..

Sit on stormont panels and tell politicians like @RobinSwann_MLA there is no need for psychology input to GIDs.

Lobby on the lack of mental health support for kids with "gender issues". Idiot politicians write them a huge cheque for child mental health

LZ00,000 running boost

Date published: 10 March 2022

Topics: DoH statistics and research

Health Minister Robin Swann has visited The Rainbow Project and HERe NI after the organisations were awarded more than £260,000 through the Mental Health Support Fund.





Toby @Toby1979_ · Mar 7

You'd think they'd still feel the need to do their due diligence, to question what the money is being used for, question teaching materials etc. I just don't get why politicians are so complacent when it comes to this stuff. They seem to be blinded by the sight of a rainbow flag.

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t↓ 1 Nerdbird @RoLaren_0117 · Mar 7

We WILL hold politicians accountable for lack of due diligence. A cursory glance at successful scoops of @hannahsbee @HJoyceGend show this is a huge NI scandal, (moreso than RHI). A shame respected NI journalists aren't interested in investigating.

@AllisonMorris1@SJAMcBride

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Toby @Toby1979_{_} · Mar 7

Well done on your tracking of this in NI. You're always up to speed. @SJAMcBride and @AllisonMorris1 should absolutely be investigating this gender scandal that is taking place in real time. It won't take much digging either. The information is already out there.

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Nerdbird @RoLaren_0117 · Mar 7 Not just me Toby...

There's a legion of cross-party NI women and men networking and sharing collective expertise.

Thank you for speaking up too. I know the courage it takes to do so.

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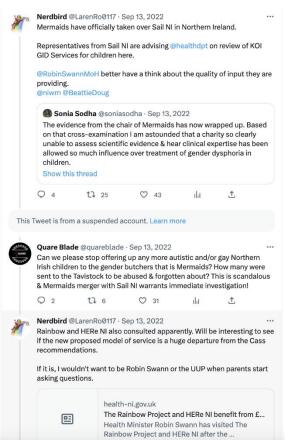
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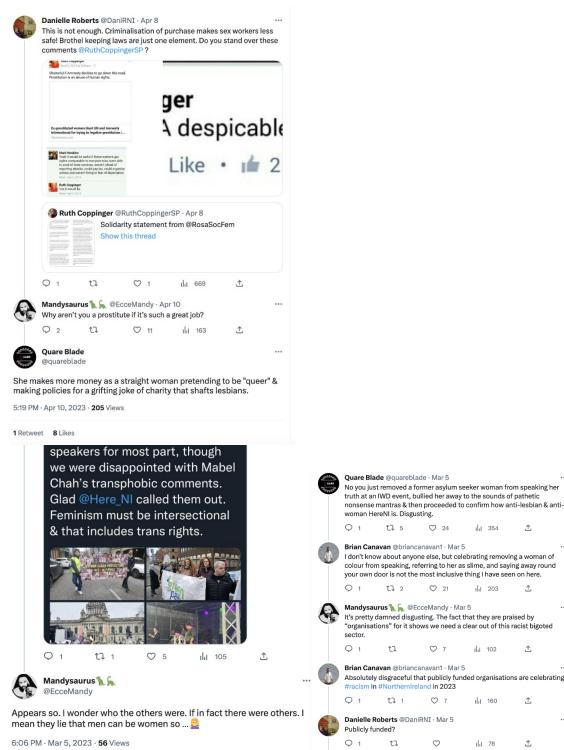




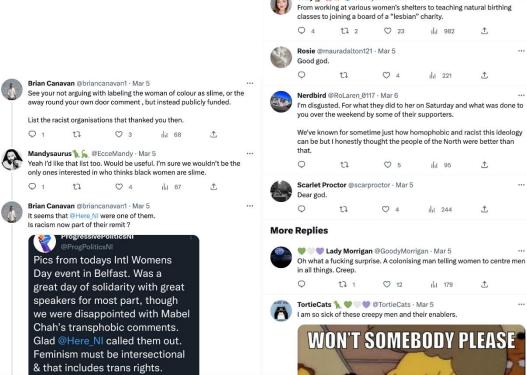
gender ideologues with zero MH expertise.



Experiences of HERe NI



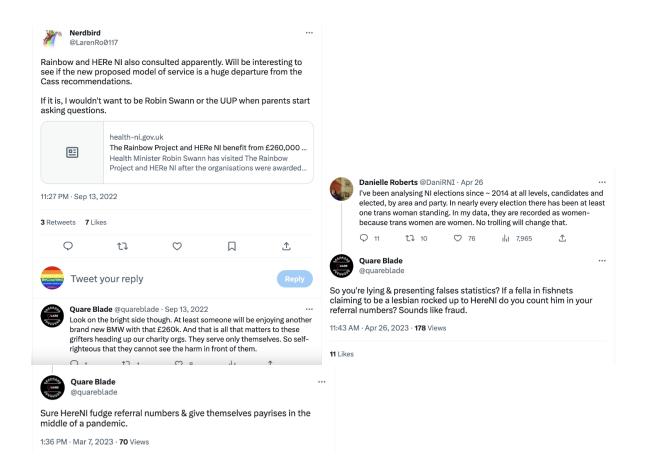




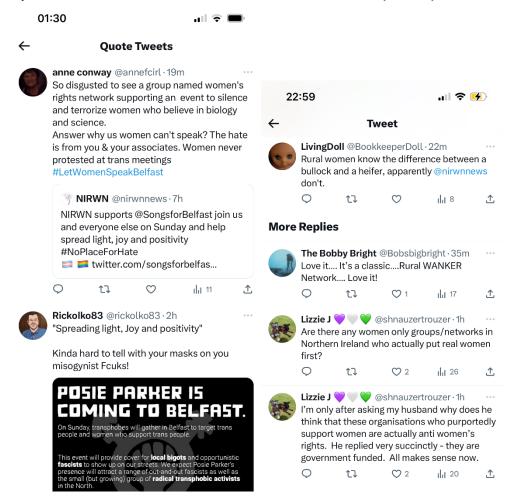


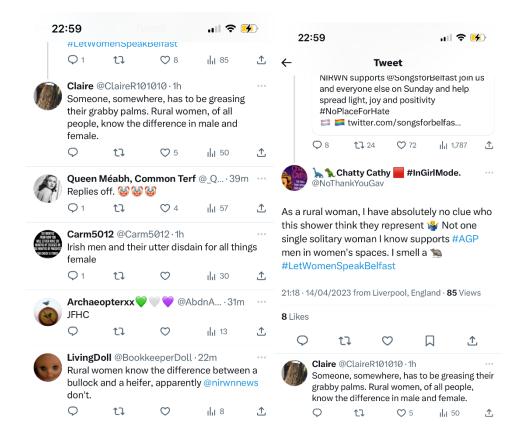


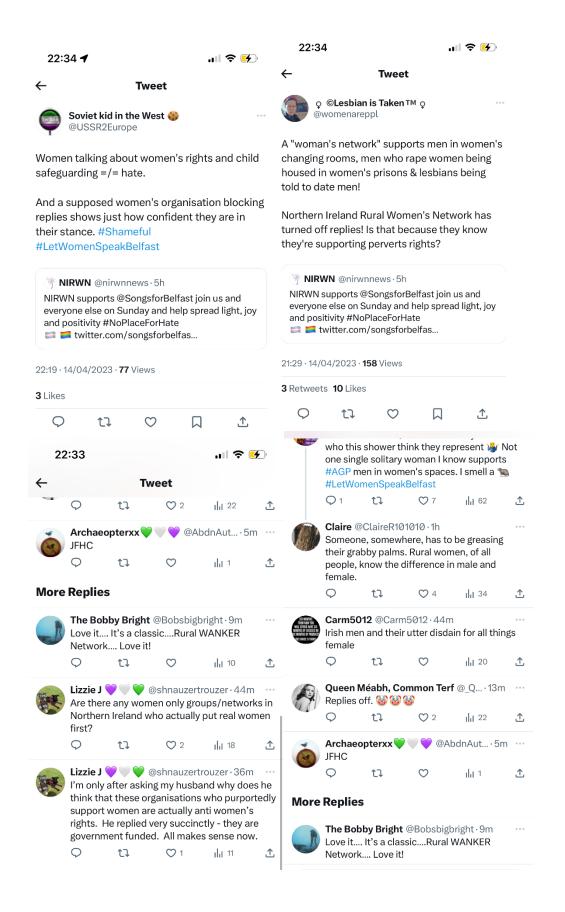
Shay 🌈 🏇 🐤 @ ShayWoulahan · Mar 5

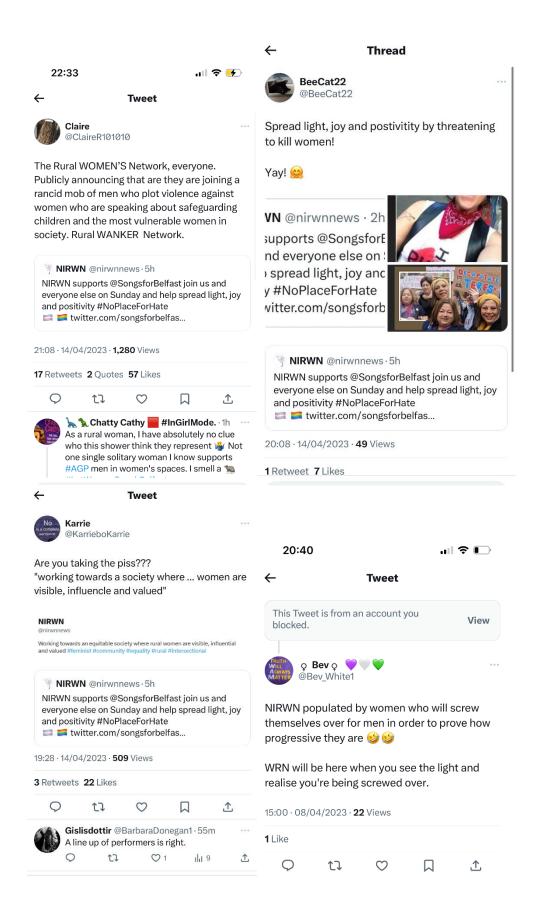


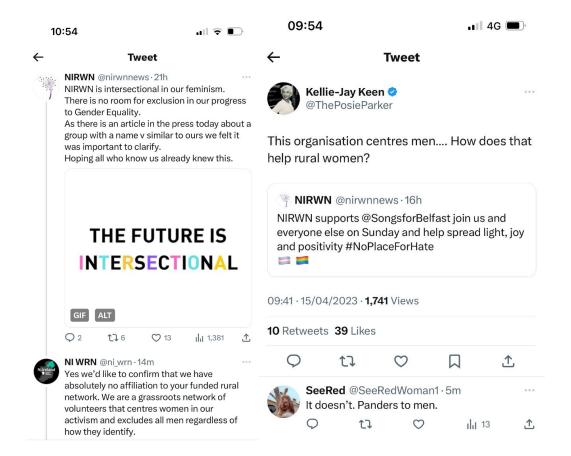
Experiences of the Northern Ireland Rural Women's Network (NIRWN)



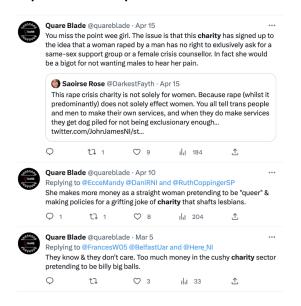








Experiences of Rape Crisis NI



Experiences of Women's Policy Group and WRDA

BrillyDr @BrillyDr64343 · 16 Apr

9 In 10 Trans Women In

Canada's Prisons Are Violent,

Nearly Half Convicted Of Sex

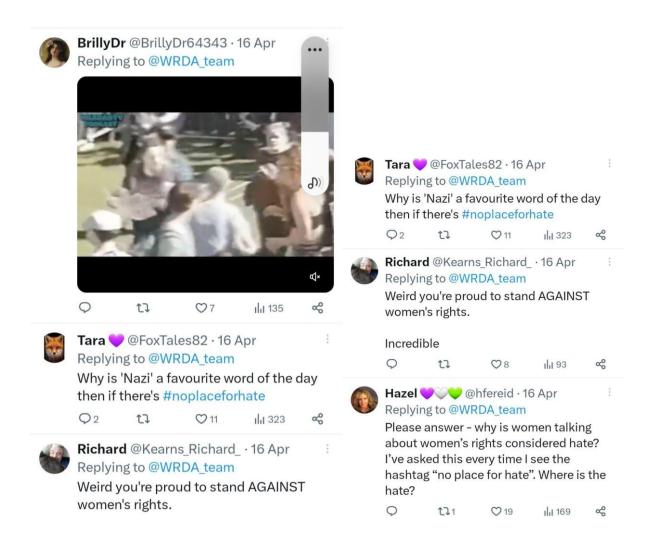
Replying to @WRDA_team

Crimes: Study

NEWS







10:31 🗷 👽 👽 •

← Tweet



Lady Rose @LadyRoseofWales

Replying to @WRDA_team You fight for men!

14:53 · 16 Apr 23 · 149 Views



	Maud Bowman @PowerfulW · 16 Apr Replying to @WRDA_team Why does your side keep saying No Place for Hate? Who is hateful? Listen to the 2 hours of speeches then let me know what you are protesting				
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*	AConflictofValues @Conflic · 16 Ap Replying to @WRDA_team If that's true then why do you hate women?				
	Q	t]	♡ 5	ıl _ı ı 64	(1)
	Cookie @UpsyDaisy666_ · 16 Apr : Replying to @WRDA_team A women's group protesting other women? Tragic and pathetic. #WeSeeYou \(\triangle \triangle 3 \) III 68 \(\display \)				
	Dances With Wolves @_x_Da · 16 Apr : Replying to @WRDA_team You don't even know what a woman is. Sit				
	down, sl	hut up.			
	Q	Ĉ Ţ	9	ıl _ı ı 87	æ
	Daisy Woof № @Daisywoo9 · 16 Apr Replying to @WRDA_team But you're on the side that's spewing hate towards women speaking up for themselves, change your fg name!				

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Emma McC @knitty_cat · 15 Apr Replying to @WRDA_team and @SongsforBelfast

I've just read your strategic plan. It's hard to see how your stance reconciles with the stated intended purpose of the organisation. I wonder how your funding is justified, when you specifically exclude women who don't subscribe to gender ideology.

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Lisa @LMShe4 · 15 Apr Replying to @WRDA_team and @SongsforBelfast twitter.com/ColetteColfer/...

Colette Colfer @ColetteC... · 15 Apr Can anyone explain to me why a group of women gathering to speak about women's rights is being branded as hate? I see the hashtag #noplaceforhate - about #LetWome...

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Aja the Empress @ @Aja@2... · 16 Apr :
Replying to @WRDA_team and
@SongsforBelfast

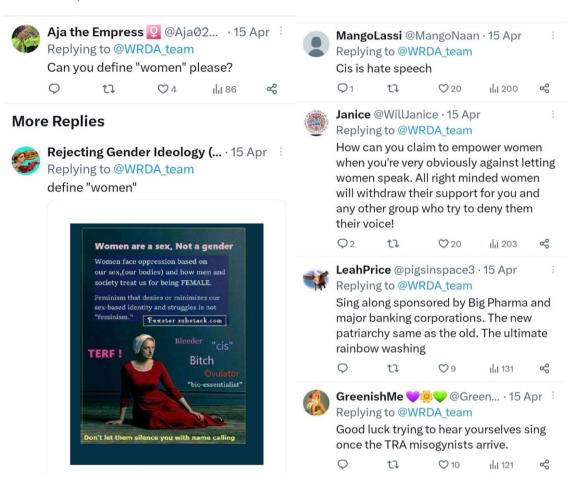
Proud to join a bunch of men as they terrorise women. Shame on you.



Replying to @WRDA_team and @SongsforBelfast

So you hate woman and don't want to let them speak. Might be time you rebrand yourselves because you certainly aren't about empowering woman if you are trying to silence us.

4:15 · 16 Apr 23 · 36 Views





So, not an attempt to drown out and silence women at @StandingForWomen speaking about their lives?

#LetWomenSpeakBelfast

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Becca Thom @BeccaThom5 ⋅ 15 Apr

Replying to @WRDA_team Nice ratio.

Why are you joyful about attacking women? Seems unkind

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Jane McLenachan @jane_mc... · 15 Apr : Replying to @WRDA_team

Can you please explain how defending men silencing and intimidating women is supporting women?

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Gina Louise @GinaLouXXCr... ⋅ 15 Apr : Replying to @WRDA_team

Who knew being anti-female would be so on trend in the 2020's?
#TRAliban



RespectMySex 💵 🌉 🗞... · 15 Apr





Replying to @WRDA team

We see you. We see you selling out women for crumbs at the angry men's table.

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More Replies



Nic.Holm @holm nic · 14 Apr Replying to @WRDA team

Please explain how joining forces with anti women groups empowers women?

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Iola @lolathepug1 · 15 Apr Replying to @WRDA_team

These 144 lovely ladies thank you for your service grahamlinehan.substack.com/p/ this-never-h...

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Dustspeck @dustspeckgalaxy · 15 Apr Replying to @WRDA team

Here is a thread detailing all the issues you are ignoring & deliberately blocking ordinary women speaking about. None of this is hate, all of it needs to be debated: twitter.com/hatpinwoman/st...



|||



Evolved Billy-dinosaur \(\bigcirc \\ \lambda \text{... \cdot 15 Apr



Replying to @WRDA team

These are your friends twitter.com/Aja02537920/st...



🏀 Aja the Empress 일 @Aja... • 14 Apr



Here is a thread of the groups who say they support women but who will actually be standing with agressive men as they scream at women trying to talk about their rights....

Show this thread

"When men come to disrupt women's meetings, they come in gangs, with noisy instruments, and sing and shout together and stamp their feet." Emmeline Pankhurst



173



111 144





Emma E8 @E8Emma · 15 Apr Replying to @WRDA team

Come out. Women need to see who is is taking the money to betray us. Pretty logos and meaningless stock phrases are covering a deep corruption in organisations like yours. We're here to expose you. #LetWomenSpeakBelfast









Kjproc @KarenProcter8 · 16 Apr Replying to @WRDA_team and @Westies_Rock

You stand with (mostly male) violence, threats, and abuse, against women who wish to speak about their lived experiences of the erosion of women's/girls' rights, safeguarding, privacy, dignity, and fair sports.

So you stand with the disempowerment of women/girls <u>§</u>.



WRDA wants to be "empowered and visible force for change"

@WRDA team



Replying to @WRDA_team

'love and support'

Why are you organising with Antifa men on behalf of men's rights activists – against women's rights campaigners? Who is Rachel Powell and what's in this for her?



20:43 · 14 Apr 23 · 33 Views