

FINAL REPORT

**Conference on “Building Capacities for Peacekeeping and
Women’s Dimensions in Peace Processes”
Joint European Union-Latin American and the Caribbean Conference**

The presentations in Power Point are available at:

www.geocities.com/womenpeacekeeping

Santiago - Chile 4-5 November 2002

FINAL REPORT

Conference on "Building Capacities for Peacekeeping and Women's Dimensions in Peace Processes"
Joint European Union-Latin American and the Caribbean Conference

Diseño y diagramación: AIRENA

Impreso en LOM ediciones

Santiago de Chile

FINAL REPORT

?	I. PRESENTATION
2	Presentation Letter by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile
3	Presentation Letter by the Minister of Defence of Denmark
4	Report of the Executive Secretary
14	II. SPEECHES BY AUTHORITIES
14	Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile
21	Minister of Defence of Denmark
25	Minister of SERNAM
30	Minister of Defence
34	Greetings from Angela King
37	III. PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS
37	"Peace Operations: Women's role", Sherrill Whittington
46	"Problems faced by women in armed conflicts and the reach of international instruments to protect them. Actions to improve those instruments", Ambassador Maria Teresa Infante.
55	"Peacekeeping Operations impact on local population", Margaret Vogt.
61	"Women's Dimensions in Peace Processes", Pamela Villalobos.
69	"Women's participation in peacekeeping forces", Colonel Annette Leijenaar.
77	"Gender Issues in the Danish Armed Forces", Francis Zachariae.
83	"Women at the peace table", Felicity Hill.
92	"Women in Peace Building", Margaret Anstee.
103	"Chilean experience at MOMEF" Combat Nurse Josefa Benavente M.
111	"Experiences and coordination with female officials at UNTAET", Lt. Cnl. Julio García.
115	"UN requirements, UNSAS, Peace Operations" Colonel Miguel Martin
120	"The Danish Experience, Birgitte Juul
127	"LAC opportunities" Claudio Ortiz.
	IV. RECOMMENDATIONS
133	Recommendations from Members of NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security
134	Recommendations by Colonel Annette Leijenaar
137	Recommendations by Margaret Anstee And Felicity Hill

141	Opinions and suggestions Opinion Poll
147	Opinion Poll Model/form
148	Conference Statistics
150	List of Participants
154	EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

PRESENTATION LETTER FROM MINISTER ALVEAR

María Soledad Alvear Valenzuela
Minister of Foreign Affairs from Chile

For countries that uphold the peaceful solution of controversies and compliance with international law and human rights as principles of their foreign policy, the evolution of conflicts throughout the world and the abandonment of victims –the majority of whom are women and children– makes it mandatory for both States and individuals to join their respective potentials to tackle these problems.

Thus, a large number of peace initiatives, such as the Ottawa Convention on Land Mines, the progress made in measures of transparency and mutual trust, the publication of the Defence White Papers, the implementation of Common Standardized Methodologies to Measure Defence Expenditure and, finally, the joint training exercises for peace operations, such as “Cabañas Tamarugal”, recently held in Chile, reveals that States progressively exercise their will to advance towards joint solutions.

On the other hand, progress has also been made in the incorporation of women to military and political activities, including peace operations, as a way of maximizing resources and capacities, whilst reducing biased or discriminatory practices. The concern for gender is also evidenced within the legal framework, with the incorporation into the International Criminal Court, of important concepts, where sexual violence against women has been placed at the same level of severity as the crime of genocide, typifying them as crimes against humanity.

Both the need and the will to enhance cooperation on matters of common interest was evidenced during the Europe-Latin America and the Caribbean Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1999, and reaffirmed in the 2002 Madrid Summit. On the other hand, through Security Council Resolution 1325/2000, the international community highlighted the urgency of taking gender issues into consideration in Peace Operations, in the most comprehensive and concrete manner possible, and entrusted the Secretary General with this issue.



In this context, Chile, Denmark and the European Union decided to contribute by organizing a bi-regional Seminar on “The Role of Women in Peace Operations”, that was held in Santiago, Chile, November 4 and 5, 2002.

The aim of this meeting was to exchange experiences on the role of women in United Nations peace operations by listening to the expert opinions that promoted the discussion among participants, both civilian and from uniformed institutions from most of Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union. Representatives from Asia, Africa and North America, as well as the United Nations, academia and Non-Government Organizations, joined these delegations. Both the high level of the presentations and the active interest of participants, led to profound reflections and substantive proposals. The value, relevance and timeliness of the Seminar were also highlighted, as well as the need for it to be translated into new actions and follow-up activities.

Among those reflections, it was discussed that equality lies more in the quality of women's contribution, than in an equal number of participants from both genders, highlighting – for example – that to date not a single peace operation has been led by a woman. It was also agreed that it is the responsibility of women to make full use of spaces that are already open to them. This does not always occur, and not necessarily as a result of the action of men.

In view of the above, and responding to the recommendations put forward in the Seminar, we have put this document together, which includes the main contributions made by presenters and delegates from countries and non-government organizations. The aim is to contribute a useful working tool to the authorities that strive to resolve conflicts, both at a national and multilateral level, as well as to contribute to further discussions and encourage follow-up.

The generous contributions made by both male and female presenters, as well as delegations, deserves the special gratitude of the Chilean Government because it has generated an extremely interesting debate for the international development of this issue. Likewise, I would like to acknowledge the substantial logistic and contents contributions made by the Governments of Denmark and the European Union that enabled this Seminar to become a reality. For myself, this initiative became a challenge and the presence of all participants, an honour.

CARTA DE PRESENTACION MINISTRO JENSBY

Svend Aage Jensby
Minister of Defence Denmark

With its global membership and legitimacy, the United Nations remains the core institution in the international legal order. The United Nations plays a central role in the field of peace and security, and Denmark continues her long-standing support to the United Nations activities to enhance the organisation's capacity for peacekeeping and to stress the importance of women's equal participation in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace building.



It is my opinion that during this conference on “Building capacities for Peacekeeping and Women's dimension in Peace Processes” there was a fruitful exchange of experiences on these items. It is also my opinion that the conference contributed towards peace, stability and progress in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Finally let me thank the Government of Chile for hosting the conference.

CONFERENCE IMAGES



REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1. BACKGROUND TO THE SUMMONS

Responding to the recommendations of the Europe-Latin America and the Caribbean Summits held in Rio de Janeiro in 1999 and in Madrid in 2002, and aimed at cooperating with the mandate of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325/2000, the governments of Chile and Denmark took the initiative of organizing a bi-regional Seminar about “The Role of Women in Peace Operations”, to be held in Santiago on November 4 and 5, 2002.

The aim of the Seminar was to exchange opinions among experts and authorities from different countries of the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations and Non-Government Organizations, as a contribution to the enhancement of capacities and skills for the management of crisis and prevention of conflicts by expanding and developing the role of women in peace processes.

In order to facilitate the participation of all countries invited to the event, Denmark made a substantial contribution that was supplemented by the European Union and Chile. Likewise, we received the generous participation of distinguished world-class presenters.

Despite the fact that the countries invited to participate in this Seminar –the first of its kind– were members of the European Union and of Latin America and the Caribbean, it was decided to invite representatives from Asia (Thailand), Africa (South Africa) and North America (Canada) as a way of reaching out to the other continents.

2. GENERAL COMMENTS

In response to the objective that was set, practically all countries summoned were present and over 100 participants came together, representing 35 countries, 10 non-government organizations and 17 presenters.

Apart from the high authorities of participating countries, we shared the presence and keynote presentations of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, the Minister of Defence of Denmark, the Minister Director of the National Service for Women of Chile and the Minister of National Defence of Chile.

During the debate, as established in the programme, the focus was placed on aspects regarding Peace Operations, gender issues, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325/2000, and –especially– on the need to fully integrate women in all processes related to Peace Operations and the prevention of conflicts.

As a first comment, it is worth highlighting that the first-class level of presenters and the enormous interest of participants gave rise to a rich debate that turned the event, originally envisaged as an exchange of experiences, into a Conference that produced specific recommendations to move ahead in the future development and follow-up of the issue in question. Exceeding expectations, the Seminar underscored the need for greater international activity in these matters and the need to advance beyond a stage of mere declarations to one of concrete actions. Likewise, the comments received through an opinion poll held during the Conference included both formal and substantive issues that need to be discussed in greater depth.

The relevance of such an evolution meant that this issue was chosen by the Minister of Defence of Chile to be included as one of the aspects discussed during the Meeting of Defence Ministers of the Americas, held in Santiago in November 18-22, 2002. It was also mentioned in different parts of her opening speech and in paragraph 25 of the Declaration of Santiago de Chile, signed by all the Ministers of Defence and Security of the Americas.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that within the national context of Chile as host nation, the seminar also attracted the attention of public opinion through the coverage of television, radio and written press, despite the fact that the event was conceived in selective terms within the sphere of experts from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and services related to the issue of gender.

3. DEVELOPMENT

Notwithstanding the generalized impression that all aspects related to conflict management belong to the masculine gender, the multiple roles –beyond that of “victims”– that women can play in this sphere became evident during the Conference. That range of activities includes the prevention of the conflict itself through negotiations, planning of a Peace operation and the essential role as liaison and catalyst between the military personnel of a Peace operation and the local population. Indeed, there are no reasons for women to be absent from any of the stages, from the solution of conflicts to reconstruction, which is the final aim of Peace Operations.

As from the end of the XX Century, it became evident that the number of victims of inter-State conflicts dropped compared to previous conflicts. However, this is not the case in situations that arose within some States during the last decade.

Internal conflicts and civil wars, sometimes linked to ethnical, cultural or religious issues, have increased, resulting in a high number of victims that are generally civilian. This brings forth highly complex issues related to the paradigms of conflicts among States that existed until the II World War. Likewise, as a result of fast globalisation, States are

no longer relatively closed units, and conflicts within one State can quickly impact its neighbours creating, among others, problems of enormous proportions such as the displacement of persons where women and children represent nearly 80% of the refugees.

In consequence, the whole international community needs to implement effective and efficient Peace Operations, and their complexity demands the wide-ranging and comprehensive use of resources, especially human resources because that is the articulating element, fundamental to the success or failure of a Peace Operation. Within this context, the inherent characteristics of gender differences are valuable capabilities and opportunities that, to date, are clearly under-used, and that may become determining factors in crisis management, dialogue during conflicts and subsequent reconstruction processes.

Given the present set up of most armed forces in the world, the presence of male United Nations troops will continue to prevail in peace operations. However, despite the effectiveness of those troops in separating the conflicting Parties, it is the presence of women that will enable an easier re-establishment of lost trust, both through her role as soldier, victim and as the nucleus of the destroyed family that begins a process of reconstruction.

In slow peace processes, the full benefit of these capabilities should become a fundamental tool. By incorporating the capacity of women, including their natural attributes related to the preservation of a secure environment and family, we will be contributing to dialogue, to harmonious relations among citizens and a reduction of conflict. This projection is contained in the words expressed by the General Secretary of the United Nations: "it is women that build bridges and walls".

Despite the consensus around the idea of equality of opportunities for men and women, there is a real deficit when it comes to the implementation of that consensus, especially in terms of benefiting from the qualities of each gender and the differentiated impact of conflict on men and women. In this sense, the United Nations has established as a target for the year 2015 a 50-50% proportion of men and women participants in peace operations.

However, the task that lies ahead is daunting. Until 2001, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had only 5% of women in its contingent. In the case of Chile, women represent 3%, and it was only in the year 2002 that women could be trained as fighter pilots. On the other hand, Denmark, one of the most advanced countries of the world in this field, incorporated women as from 1962, although it was only in 1988 that it allowed their incorporation into combat units and in 1992 granted women access to become fighter pilots. It is estimated that since 1998, Denmark has achieved equality of gender in terms of access opportunities.

4. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the exchange of opinions among authorities, presenters and participants, the following recommendations were presented, both for countries, the United Nations and non-government organizations:

- a) The full validity and adherence to UN Resolution 1325/2000 and the proposals presented by the General Secretary about the Resolution, was reiterated.
- b) There was agreement on the need to bear in mind the target presented by the Secretary General in terms of achieving an equal participation of men and women in Peace Operations by the year 2015. In this sense, there was wide acceptance that this target should not only be viewed in numerical, but also in qualitative terms. To date, no woman has been put in charge of a Peace Operation.
- c) As an intermediate step, it is hoped that women will represent one third of existing United Nations Military Observers within one or two years. In this sense, it is worth highlighting the fact that as from the meeting held in Mexico in 1975, the progress actually achieved in practice bears no relationship with the number of declarations and speeches at a world level.
- d) Beyond the quantitative targets that have been put forward, it was deemed essential to benefit from the capabilities and intrinsic skills of men and women. It is important to emphasize that the participation of women in Peace operations is a means to attain peace, and not an end in itself.
- e) For this reason, perhaps it would be more appropriate to focus the debate on areas where women possess advantages. In this sense, it was agreed that apart from other characteristics, women are highly effective during conflict solution stages because they understand better the majority of victims who are, indeed, women. In effect, after the imposition of peace, generally done by men, women present significant advantages in the process to restore the trust needed in the work with victims and in the reconstruction of the country, beginning with the family.
- f) In this sense, there was agreement on the fact that the elimination of prejudices regarding the abilities of each gender and objectivity when it comes to their assessment, is imperative. For that purpose, the specific requirements of each Peace Mission must be studied, on a case-by-case basis, leaving aside generalizations, and including the valuable contribution to its success that a gender perspective can make. Thus, women must be able to contribute as from the initial planning stages and must be considered for the subsequent positions of command.

- g) In addition, it was also evidenced that at present there are indeed possibilities for women's participation in Peace Operations, these are not being fully used. Thus, additional efforts must be made to encourage women themselves to make use of the spaces that have already been opened to them.
- h) Considering the wide spectrum of professionals required for a Peace Operation and the fact that the percentage of women in active service in the armed forces of different countries is still low, and is exceeded by those in the civilian sphere, the mechanisms to promote and incorporate civilian women into Peace Operations must be improved.
- i) In view of the above, the need for countries to draw up lists of female personnel capable of participating in Peace Operations and of holding high positions of leadership and command, was also analysed. That list must also include civilian personnel and should be made available to the United Nations.
- j) The possibility of creating and promoting networks of uniformed women, similar to existing networks of uniformed men, was discussed. Eventually, participants in this Seminar could become the first nucleus. Thus, we could enhance coordinated work to promote the integration of the issue of gender among all the other aspects discussed in national and international fora, and no longer dealt with separately, as has occurred until this Seminar.
- k) It was deemed that inter-regional cooperation is a timely and very valuable tool, because it makes a substantial contribution to the integration efforts undertaken by the United Nations to secure international peace and security. In consequence, it is suggested that a second follow-up event to this Seminar be organized, responding to the concerns expressed during this event and reporting on the progress made to date. This second Conference should consider enough time to work in workshop fashion, allow for a profound exchange of opinions and facilitating recommendations. Likewise, it is also worth analysing the possibility of holding parallel training courses for monitors in this field.
- l) It was stressed that during the planning stages of a Peace Operation, variables such as geography, culture and religion, among others, must be included because they will –to a large extent– determine the needs of possible victims of the conflict, as well as the needs of the personnel deployed in the Peace Operation.
- m) Special attention must also be paid to the fact that often cultural elements, in the widest sense, can contradict International Law.
- n) During negotiations of possible peace agreements, the gender perspective must also be included, taking into consideration both victims of the conflict and those that will cooperate during the stage to rebuild peace.

- o) Measures need to be identified to prevent the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war, especially within contexts in which non-State actors pay little attention to the regulations laid down by International Law and explicitly target women and girls.
- p) In this sense, it is important to remember that the Human Security perspective that focuses its concern on people, arises as an evolution of the debate on security, basically seeking formulas so that people may live in peace, without fear and free from want. The protection of boys and girls, to prevent their use during armed conflicts is a priority for the international community.
- q) Finally, it was thought necessary to convey the results and conclusions of this Seminar to the General Secretary of the United Nations, asking him to distribute these to Member Countries.

Luis Winter Igualt
Executive Secretary

If we accept that in any society, gender equality is more than a goal in itself,
if we believe that the empowerment of women is a vital means to meeting the challenge of sustainable development;
if we argue that the participation of women is a requirement in building good governance;
if we insist that the rights of women are a precondition for the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance;
if we are convinced of all these things in relation to all the societies we are trying to help in this world;
then how can we fail to apply this conviction to our own society in our own house?;

(Kofi Annan 1998)

“WOMEN IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS: A CONTRIBUTION TO DIALOGUE AND TO A DECLINE IN CONFLICTS”

**Minister Of Foreign Affairs Of Chile, Mrs. María Soledad Alvear Valenzuela, Inauguration
Of The Bi-regional Conference On “The Role Of Women In Peace Operations”
Santiago, November 4, 2002**

- H.E. Mr. Sven Aage Jensby, Minister of Defence of Denmark.
- H.E. Mr. Bent Kiilerich, Danish Ambassador in Chile.
- Directors from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence.
- Panellists and participants at the Conference.
- Dear friends:

For me it is an enormous satisfaction to inaugurate this morning the First Bi-Regional Conference on “The Role of Women in Peacebuilding”.

At the same time I would like to warmly welcome participants and presenters that have travelled from various latitudes. The fact that this Conference is being held here in Chile reflects the firm commitment of our foreign policy with issues related to peace and international security. Likewise, it evidences our decision to promote the equality of opportunities for women.

This meeting is in line with the efforts made within the United Nations by a series of States in order to make women protagonists and responsible for all issues that have an impact on today's world. Their contribution to peace and international security is and will be part of a political task that we must promote.

For the government of Chile, this event confirms our belief that the prevention of situations that compromise peace and international security, and the actions to surmount the effects of their breakdown, requires active international co-operation. But above all, it requires the political will to contribute with all available means to this superior objective.

This belief is evidenced in our participation in the Ottawa Convention on Anti-Personnel Landmines; the progress made in measures for transparency and mutual trust expressed in the publication of the White Books on Defence; the implementation of Common Standardised Methodologies to Measure Defence Expenditure with our neighbour countries and the joint training exercises for peace-keeping operations, such as Tamarugal.

The Conference we are inaugurating today is the direct result of the inter-regional

co-operation formulas established after the Summit between the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 28 and 29, 1999.

This activity reflects the concern that our countries have to promote the participation of women. That interest was later confirmed in the support provided by both regions to the UN's Security Council Resolution 1325, dated October 31, 2000. This resolution highlighted the need for a full incorporation of women in all stages of processes regarding decisions and implementation of actions to prevent conflicts, as well as Peace Keeping Operations and the post-conflict reconstruction effort.

Last week our country renewed its commitment with this issue, participating in the open debate within the Security Council on "Women, Peace and Security". Chile will give special emphasis to this issue once we form part of the Security Council in January 2003.

These facts, together with the positive results of the Regional Seminar on Peace Operations, held in Santiago in April 2001, led to the organisation of this Conference, aimed at promoting an educational process, as well as the dissemination and mutual exchange of experiences and opinions that will not only strengthen the full incorporation of women to peace and world security-related actions, but will also enable an expansion of the number of countries in the region interested in participating in such Operations.

Likewise, this Seminar will enable us to identify qualities that from a gender perspective deserve special attention to benefit Peace-Keeping Operations.

I must highlight this morning the strong commitment and leadership evidenced by Denmark in terms of Peace-Keeping Operations. Its contribution, as well as that of the European Union, was fundamental for the organisation of this event. That commitment deserves our acknowledgement: both our government and our society join the decisive effort made to reach common objectives within this field.

Since the creation of the United Nations, the mandate to preserve peace and international security has been the primary concern of Member States. This mission has implied an important task aimed at the prevention and resolution of international conflicts, using novel instruments and peace-keeping actions, and eventually resorting to the imposition of measures for the re-establishment of broken peace.

The results of this commitment are evidenced, among other aspects, in the smaller number of victims of inter-State armed conflicts, compared to the wars of the previous century.

However, that is not the reality that we observe in the situations that have arisen in some States during the last decades. Internal conflicts and civil wars, in some cases linked to ethnic issues, have increased, causing a high number of victims, usually civilian. This brings forth highly complex aspects related to conflict paradigms in the post-Second World War era.

Indeed, faced with new conflicts, the mandate in favour of peace-keeping and international security has found serious difficulties. This is due to the fact that the structure of the world system has been conceived primarily to cater for inter-State rather than internal matters, where the situation is often characterised by the disarticulation of the State and its institutions.

Within this framework of non-traditional conflicts, the United Nations Organisation has to perform an important task based on the mandate received regarding the preservation of peace and security. At the same time, the UN must respect the Charter's fundamental principles.

The debate on humanitarian intervention, held lately, clearly evidences the complexity of the problem. Chile has participated actively in that analysis as a member of the International Commission on Intervention and the Sovereignty of States (ICISS) that has just published its conclusions in the report entitled "The Responsibility to Protect".

We have evidenced that internal conflicts have multiplied, seriously impacting civilian populations, especially women and children. Likewise, we detect increasing levels of intolerance, causing serious attacks against persons and the displacement of whole peoples in a dimension that can only be classified as a catastrophe. And often this occurs without a formal recognition of belligerence.

To this we must add the scourge of terrorism, as one of today's main threats.

Within this scenario, the Human Security approach that focuses on people, emerges as a natural evolution from the debate on security that basically seeks formulas so that people may live in peace, free from fear and want.

Chile supports this new approach and thus became part of the Human Security Network, geared towards the promotion of options much more in line with the realities of this millenium in which security is no longer an issue of interest merely to relations among States, but also among individuals.

In this perspective, tolerance and the interest in dialogue among civilisations becomes especially relevant. The acceptance of our own kind, regardless of culture or creed; equality of opportunities; the universal recognition of the rights and duties of the individual in society; and finally, respect for his/her capabilities and specificities inherent to gender, are factors of primary importance when structuring safe and harmonious societies, capable of developing in peaceful conditions.

Dear Friends,

The international press has referred to Peace Keeping Operations, to their successes and weaknesses, thus increasing their visibility and - in consequence - also exposing

them to the evaluation of public opinion. In this sense, it is useful to point out that for our communities the main source of information regarding these Operations can well be the media: its images contribute to the creation of sensitivities or to gather support for the victims of conflicts.

Among the most recurrent situations is on the one hand, that of men that struggle or defend themselves, and on the other of mothers and children that suffer the effects of conflagrations. Thus, public perception is limited these two aspects only.

The participation of children in armed conflicts has also been highlighted, as well as the extreme forms of violence used against women. For this reason, we must provide the media with the necessary elements so they may analyse all the aspects and the full scope of conflicts in which Peace Keeping Operations intervene, as well as the specificities that have an impact on their effectiveness.

It is important for us to highlight in our images of Peace Keeping Operations the objectives of solidarity, co-operation or reconstruction, in accordance with the mission they fulfil, and that we include references to the role played by women and their collaboration in those tasks.

By improving our perceptions we also contribute to the attenuation of a serious problem: namely, the psychological divide between protectors and protected, where the former play an active military role, whilst the latter play a passive civilian role, as the simple object or recipient of the action. It is assumed that the former arrive to liberate and the latter to be liberated, trapped within static roles, each part with a specific function, lacking any significant interaction. In this sense, it seems necessary to take into consideration the effective civilian support, both during the stage of military actions, as well as during the stages related to future reconstruction.

It must be borne in mind that observers or military personnel are not usually trained to build bridges of empathy with civilians, apart from those related to actions of war or emergencies, nor are military actions planned thinking ahead about the future reconstruction.

Likewise, it is also worth remembering that those that have been identified as beneficiaries of the Peace Keeping Operation, both men and women, must understand the sense behind this action and support its objectives, beyond the spontaneous support that may be expressed, so that they may make an effective contribution during the post-conflict stage.

On the other hand, it is important to bear in mind that Peace Operations encounter situations with differences in terms of culture, gender and plurality of nationalities, all of them important elements that must be taken into consideration in order to obtain the co-operation of civilian populations suffering from a conflict. For example, the fact that contingents are primarily masculine and of various nationalities, often

gives rise to mistrust by local women of strange people, regardless of the fact they may understand that those men are there to help them. This is an issue that needs to be resolved by the leaders of such Peace Keeping Operations.

At present, the concept of Peace Keeping Operations is more associated to a masculine affair, whilst the role of victims of conflicts is associated to the feminine gender, together with children and the old.

In consequence, it is important to acknowledge different perceptions, delve deeper in coincidences and work jointly - Governments, Armed Forces and civilian societies - with a richer perspective on the different situations encountered by Peace Keeping Operations, bearing in mind that women are participating in both their defence institutions and in the tasks undertaken by the civilian and diplomatic world, without undermining the problem of victims of conflicts.

Indeed, this Conference on “The Role of Women in Peacekeeping Operations” brings to mind the varied dimension of women in contemporary society.

The Lagos administration wishes to make a contribution to this analysis, highlighting the effort made by Chile to promote opportunities and horizons for women, acknowledging the contribution of women to decisive areas of politics, culture and development, as well as to the professional sphere of Defence.

Therefore, let us remember the contribution that women can make to Peace Keeping Operations as from the specificities of the feminine gender. Quoting the words of the Secretary General of the United Nations, “It is women that build bridges and walls”.

In other words, the idea is to ensure that women have an appropriate and equal place when it comes to making decisions on peace and security, as well as providing them with due protection in situations of conflict.

For that purpose, adequate training must be promoted for female participants of Peace Operations –be they missions geared towards mediation and rapprochement, planning, observation, peace keeping or peace enforcement– so that they may develop links of trust with local communities in cities, countryside and shelters.

Through these links, that benefit from the common element of gender, victims that are often survivors of serious conflicts, become participants in the Peace Operation effort.

In addition, over time that could provide the whole process with an effective integrating value, permanently ensuring the early safeguarding of aspects that are fundamental for future reconstruction, the set up of alternatives for the protection of the population and social organisation for emergencies, and in consequence, even the articulation of feasible entities for post-conflict government.

On the other hand, in the field of prevention it is important to incorporate women who are already active in the political, administrative and military activities of United Nations Member countries, to the study of Peace Operations.

That is due to the fact that their profound implications are not only relevant to the security of States affected at a given moment, but also to their own State, to the extent that globalisation inevitably brings conflicts closer to our borders, often violating them through the economy, transnational crime and crimes related to communications.

In this sense, I am pleased to highlight the fact that this year the issue of gender has been fully incorporated by the Chilean State in its Program for the Improvement of Government Management, with specific targets reaching the whole State apparatus.

With the full preparation and participation of women in this field, States will increase their potential to adequately assist friendly countries in case of need and will also increase their capacity to recover from conflict, should they arise.

But above all, by incorporating the female capacity, including its natural attributes related to the preservation of her environment and family, we hope to make a contribution to dialogue, harmonious citizens' relations and, namely, to a reduction of conflicts that have caused and continue to cause so much damage to humanity.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my belief that this Conference is a landmark in this field and its fundamental objectives are to analyse in depth the participation of women in Peace Operations, and then to project that analysis to the public –hopefully with the active contribution of the media– in order to raise the awareness of citizens.

This essentially educational approach, generates better knowledge of the real scope of Peace Operations. At the same time, it will make it easier for public opinion to appreciate the real value and dimension of the support provided by its own country to a nation in problems.

Together with conveying to you the gratitude of the Governments of Chile, Denmark and also of the European Union for your response to this call and offering you all our hospitality, allow me to express my conviction that the conclusions of this Conference shall be a real contribution to our regions and to the efforts of the United Nations in favour of international peace and security.

Thank you very much.

“OPENING REMARKS”

Mr. Svend Aage Jensby
By The Danish Defence Minister

Check against delivery
Madam Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Madam Minister for Defence,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am honoured to open this conference on “Building Capacities for Peacekeeping and Women’s Dimensions in Peace Processes”. The government of Chile, the United Nations, the European Commission and the government of Denmark have worked together to hold this EU-Latin America and the Caribbean conference.

I am delighted to see you here today. Delegates representing around 35 countries and a broad range of institutions from Latin America, the Caribbean, the UN and the EU. We also welcome our special guests from Africa, Asia and Canada. A very broad range of participants indeed who I am sure will guarantee that this conference will be beneficiary to the participating institutions. The main purpose of the conference is to promote bi-regional co-operation on developing a regional capacity in Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace building. There will be special attention to women’s participation in international peace operations.

Since the so-called discovery of the Americas by European adventurers the destiny of Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean have been bound together. We share common values, culture and history as well as common future for better or for worse. The historic bounds between our regions were recognized and strengthened with the declaration signed at the European/Latin American-Caribbean Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June 1999. The declaration constituted an important step in the formation of a strategic bi-regional partnership. This has later been reaffirmed in the Madrid declaration following the Madrid Summit held in May this year. The summits also underlined the importance of strengthening the co-operation and consultation in international fora like the United Nations within areas of common interest. The question of participation in international peace operations is one of the areas where the two regions do share common interests.

Several countries in Latin America have indicated an interest in building capacity within the field of conflict prevention and peacekeeping. Requests concerning international assistance have also been put forward. Many European and Latin American countries have long traditions for participating in peacekeeping operations. In this respect Denmark believes that there is room for strengthening our co-operation in peacekeeping and conflict resolution.

Ladies and gentlemen,

By Resolution 1325 of 31 October 2000, the Security Council of the United Nations, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace building. It stresses the importance of their equal participation and fully involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. It also stresses the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution.

Likewise the resolution urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions. It also urges mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.

There is a need to raise public awareness in Latin America, the Caribbean and Europe of the important role of women in conflict resolution. Also maintenance of peace, post-conflict development activities and humanitarian activities should be included. There is also a need to disseminate the knowledge that personnel participating at various levels of responsibility in the different peacekeeping operations should have about these issues. It is important to promote the sharing of experiences about the participation of women in peacekeeping operations that can be applied to other situations.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The UN –and increasingly also regional stakeholders, such as EU, OSCE, NATO and OAS– are expected to undertake an active role in connection with preventing – and in certain circumstances– managing violent conflicts. The EU –while being a key actor in the field of humanitarian assistance and economic reconstruction– has previously not played an active role as a peacekeeper. However, important progress has been made in developing the Union's military and civilian crisis management capacity.

With the current development of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) the EU is committed to play its full role in international crisis management. And with the endorsement of a European Programme for Conflict Prevention at the

European Council in Gothenburg in June 2001, the EU is also prepared to undertake an increasingly active role in this field.

The trend towards increased regionalism in handling security problems naturally presupposes the existence of regional capacities for conflict resolution and management prompting the need for capacity-building in this field.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Denmark attaches great importance to peacekeeping in all its many aspects. Denmark has contributed to international peacekeeping efforts since the establishment of the very first UN peacekeeping mission in 1948. Since the end of the Cold War, the nature of armed conflicts and consequently the nature of peacekeeping operations have become increasingly complex. The various organisations involved in peacekeeping have adapted to this new operating environment. Denmark has adjusted its involvement in peacekeeping accordingly. Currently, more than 1,200 Danish soldiers and police officers are active in peacekeeping operations around the world. Peacekeeping is a central part of Denmark's foreign and defence policy.

With its global membership and legitimacy, the UN remains the core institution in the international legal order. The UN plays a central role in the field of peace and security. Denmark has continued its long-standing tradition of active participation in UN peacekeeping missions. Significant progress has been made in improving the UN's capacity for peacekeeping. This has been done on the basis of experience gained from peacekeeping missions and as a follow-up to the Brahimi report of August 2000.

One key recommendation of the Brahimi report was the importance of rapid deployment. Denmark is a firm supporter of the UN's Stand by Arrangement System. Furthermore, Denmark took the lead in the establishment of the Multinational Stand-by High Readiness Brigade for UN Operations -SHIRBRIG- in order to further increase the rapid deployment capability within the UN Stand-by system. SHIRBRIG's first deployment to the UN mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) was a success. It included some 300 Danish soldiers and took place from December 2000 to June 2001. The UN cannot, however, on its own manage the numerous and complex peacekeeping operations. In Europe, NATO's military strength proved necessary to put an end to large-scale conflicts. It also ensures a stable and secure framework for the implementation of a peace process. Beginning with the Dayton Peace Agreement, NATO has become central to peacekeeping in the Balkans- in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo and Macedonia. Denmark has made significant contributions to these operations with some 1,000 troops currently serving NATO in the Balkans.

In today's often complex crisis management operations there is need for civilian personnel. Administrators, Police and rule of law experts are needed, particularly in

civilian administration missions such as those undertaken in Kosovo and East Timor. In order to meet these requirements, Denmark has established a national register of Danish civilian experts (The International Humanitarian Service), who are ready to be sent to conflict areas on short notice.

Together with the other Nordic countries, Denmark has played an active role in developing and setting standards for peacekeeping training. The new challenges to peacekeeping have led to increased Nordic co-operation. The purpose is to enhance the possibilities of making joint contributions to international peacekeeping operations. Based on the long peacekeeping experience Denmark is also involved in helping other countries develop peacekeeping capabilities.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Latin America and the Caribbean are areas that are characterized by a growing number of conflicts due to increased political and social tensions. The civil wars in Central America during the 1990's have ended, but the tension between a number of countries in the region still exists. Recent developments in South America, notably in Venezuela, Argentina and Colombia, demonstrate the urgent need to strengthen efforts towards social consensus, strengthened democracy, political stability and peace, human rights and sustainable development. One of the means of importance to achieve these goals is to strengthen the human base of information, knowledge, expertise and capacity, which is available within the region. These are necessary to act effectively on the issues of democratic governance, inequity, violence, conflict and sustainable development.

European experience and institutions can and should not be copied in Latin America and the Caribbean. You must find your own solutions. But European regional institutions can provide useful inspiration also for Latin America and the Caribbean. I am also pleased that prominent representatives of the UN have joined us to share with us their experience and knowledge. We shall not achieve universal peace tomorrow. However, Latin America and the Caribbean can work towards the level of integration or the same living standards as in the European Union.

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is my hope that during this conference there will be a fruitful exchange of experiences. It should also help to build a network among the participating institutions for further co-operation. I hope that the results achieved at this conference will give inspiration to many other initiatives in this area. Particularly with the aim of the building up of the peacekeeping capacity in Latin America and the Caribbean.

You represent a wide range of experience, knowledge and influence. Let us seize this

unique opportunity to make the Conference an important contribution towards peace, stability and progress in Latin America and the Caribbean.

And finally, let me extend a special thanks to our host, the Government of Chile.

Madam Minister, with the assistance from the United Nations and The European Commission our two governments have worked hard during many months to arrange this Conference on peacekeeping, which specially focuses on the role of women, and I am glad to see the good turnout to day. It indicates the strong interest in the topic. With Chile's entry into the Security Council by January 1, 2003 – a fact which is of great pleasure to my Government - we know that Chile will play an important role in peace keeping activities in the coming years, and it is my hope that the results of this Conference and your activities in the Security Council for peace keeping will place Chile firmly on the list of strong supporters of operations for peace and for the role of women in that regard.

Please accept my best wishes for a successful Conference.” Thank you.

MRS. ADRIANA DELPIANO

Minister Director of the National Women's Service

Tuesday, November 5, 2002

It is a great honour for me as Minister of the National Women's Service (SERNAM) to be able to address you at this very special event for our country, the continent and the whole world. A meeting focussing on trying to answer the question, how can women form part of a humanitarian task, a priority task such as peace missions?.

I have to mention that a Conference of this nature, involving three ministries – Defence, Foreign Affairs and SERNAM– all headed precisely by women, is unique in our country. I believe that is a happy coincidence and an opportunity for this debate which is being held here in Chile.

Yesterday I took part in a meeting of the International Labour Organisation dealing with the impact of globalisation. In that seminar I referred to the debate being held at this Conference.

Perhaps the kindest face of globalisation in the world is peacekeeping, the possibility of co-operating in conflict areas, of reconstructing a minimum level of stability so that countries in those areas or facing other conflict situations may attain peace.

As from the creation of the United Nations, Nation States can rely on the important role played by this international organisation. In the context of close inter-relationship among countries, the role played by the UN has acknowledged that an ethic –that must be looked after and preserved– is becoming prevalent in the world: the ethics of human rights, an essential part of which is women's rights, and an ethic regarding the rights of children.

We are faced with the challenge of generating a new culture of peace, but also with the ability to care, so that the world can be shocked when two brothers are in conflict, by the implicit suffering, pain and special situations resulting from such conflict..

Together with globalisation we have evidenced the appearance of a sense of belonging to a people, units of a more cultural nature, located in smaller territories than a Nation State, with whom many people feel more identified. This has been at the core of many major conflicts within Nation States, that are undoubtedly even more dramatic and difficult to deal with than traditional cross-border conflicts.

This type of conflict leads us to ask about the situation experienced by women

during armed conflicts, how useful the gender perspective is in order to understand that in cultural terms wars are not experienced in the same way if one is a woman or a man, or a child, adult or elderly person. This requires a more precise level of analysis and the question that appears is the role that women can play in specific tasks, as part of peace missions, in order to attain peace.

In my opinion, this issue is also related to the increasing opportunities that women have won in the armed forces in different countries in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and throughout the world.

Some years ago, few things seemed as masculine as women's participation in armed institutions and armed actions. And undoubtedly, a lot has changed since women were limited to providing support through nursing and administrative tasks, to the present scenario where in many cases women undertake exactly the same tasks as men, and perform tasks directly related to peacekeeping. It has been a change not exempt from cultural resistance and practical and material difficulties.

Last year, here in Chile, we organised a seminar with all military institutions to discuss the incorporation of women to their ranks, their potential and difficulties.

It was a very honest debate that enabled us to understand the real difficulties, but also the contribution and potential of the existence of a mixed world also within the military.

Various situations were discussed, ranging from adequate infrastructure to receive men and women, to the whole career system, whether it should be separate or one single system for all personnel regardless of gender, including promotions and the possibility of being in charge of the armed forces, foreseeing a future in which more women will reach the rank of General and all senior ranks within the military.

I believe that at least in our country, there is a firm belief that women not only can, but should be incorporated into the armed forces. They are valued more highly every day. Women that have been pioneers within their institutions have had to work twice as hard to become validated, to validate those that follow on their steps and to establish that firm belief, creating a great opportunity and a great possibility.

Therefore, we face a double challenge: on the one hand, the right to be present within military institutions, in a framework of equal opportunities for men and women; and on the other hand, we face the challenge that is discussed at this Conference: what is the specific role in which women can be most useful in peacekeeping operations.

Another important aspect is to discuss how the civilian world can be incorporated into peace forces that are generally headed by the military. What place is there for the civilian world in joint civilian-military action in order to play a role in global effort to make peace a reality?. Considering the even if it is located in a distant part

of the world, in the long run every conflict involves other countries and has an impact on the interests of many other countries. Therefore, there is no insignificant conflict, and what is more important, there is no limited conflict. There will always be a potential for expansion of the conflict situation.

I am aware that at this Conference there are invited representatives of women's entities from various countries. The creation of opportunities for the participation of women in different activities of our societies has not been exempt of problems, nor has it been the exclusive result of the progress of humanity. We have needed targeted and specific policies for this to become a reality.

In this sense, the experiences of one country are valid for the neighbouring country, because there is no-one here – not even the most advanced European countries - that can say we have really reached full equality of opportunities for both men and women. That is still a task we must work for. It implies breaking down cultural barriers deeply-entrenched as something natural in history –thus illustrating the difficulty of that task– and at the same time the need for the debate we are holding here today.

Conflict situations have a different impact upon those who have to feed and protect children, and those who are in the front line. And if, that is much more difficult in conditions of conflict. Any peace mission must undertake the substantive task of preserving the physical, emotional and sexual integrity of women and children who in many cases –or rather in most cases– are considered by the winners of the conflict to be part of the spoils of war.

Reaching an understanding with the organisations of the country where one is working, with the women of that country, is an element that can enhance the possibility of organising humanitarian aid.

To conclude, I would like to tell you that in this corner of the world we are making a sustained effort, every single day, with our armed forces and the police to improve equality of opportunities between men and women, so that we can contribute both within our country and beyond our borders, wherever we may be needed.

We hope that CECOPAC, our training centre for peace missions, will really become a centre of excellence where we may establish working models that will bring together the civilian and military worlds.

We are a small country, but have a strong will to be integrated with the world. We hope to be fully integrated with the best that the world has - its vocation for peace. We cannot afford to exclude from this effort the capabilities and potential of women who represent over half our population.

Thank you very much.

CLOSING SPEECH

Mrs. Michelle Bachelet Jeria
Minister of Defence of Chile

I would like to begin my words expressing my gratitude for the presence of the Minister of Defense of Denmark, Mr. Svend Aage Jensby, because the support given by his country to this Conference from the European Presidency has been decisive to bring us closer to the thinking and practice of other countries in an issue that is acquiring increasing presence in the field of world peace and security.

The debate that we have held here in Santiago about the role of women in Peace Operations is, undoubtedly, a valuable contribution to the aim of promoting measures to provide them with the capabilities needed to face up to both the consequences and demands imposed on them by the different dimensions of international conflict.

This issue has gradually gained relevance for our societies within which we strive to transform traditions inherited from old forms of human association where different roles are assigned to its members in accordance with gender, and to change behavior patterns historically constructed by people in the light of their cultural guidelines. Today, our societies wish to know more about how women suffer the effects of conflicts, but also how she participates in their resolution. Likewise, societies need to reflect more on the response we can give those traditions and behavior patterns from the viewpoint of gender.

For us, the analysis of these issues during this Conference presents us with the challenge of incorporating the new visions regarding the role of women, in accordance with the evolution of peace operations, especially since the mid 90's, to Chile's commitment with peacemaking in the world. We will have already achieved the objective we set ourselves by hosting this Conference if the discussions held here in Santiago become mandatory reference points for future international initiatives regarding women in the field of peace operations and, in general, in the field of defense.

Over the past few years, international conflict has gone beyond the classic forms of confrontation between States and we have witnessed, on the one hand, processes of fragmentation of States and, on the other, the increase of conflicts resulting from aspects linked much more to societies than to States: ethnic causes, religious causes, even causes related to poverty. Faced with this situation, the traditional design of

peace operations, as conceived in the UN Charter at the end of the Second World War, has had to be adjusted. As we have heard during this Conference, the United Nations' own capabilities to respond effectively to the appearance of new non-conventional threats requires a renewed commitment on the part of Member States with the efforts of the organization to comply with the mandate laid out in its Fundamental Charter. Based on that commitment, what is also needed is renewed confidence that it is capable of satisfying everyone's aspiration for peace and security. The duty that we all have as partners and members of the United Nations is to adapt the mechanism of peace missions to the new conditions that prevail in the world so that they may operate effectively.

As stated in the Windhoek Declaration, UN promoted peace operations presently involve multiple dimensions that could neither be foreseen nor considered when such missions were conceived when established in the San Francisco Charter. The concrete participation of women in peace operations will not only enable an expansion of human resources to protect and support highly vulnerable sectors, but will also have an influence on the fundamentals upon which societies and peoples affected by conflict are reconstructed.

The role played by women, as well as the dimension of gender associated to the conflict and its resolution, discussed so comprehensively and clearly at this Conference, is a way forward that must be explored wholeheartedly and decisively by our Governments.

By means of Resolution No. 1325, dated October 31, 2000, the UN Security Council established the general guidelines for us to view peace operations from a new perspective. It is now up to each government to give out clear signals that they are going to fully adopt those guidelines and are willing to implement all the necessary steps to incorporate women to the different phases and spheres of peace restoration and peacemaking. The work undertaken at this Conference leads us to believe that by acting in such a manner, peace operations acquire new meaning, we will help to improve actions that need to be taken during those operations and, undoubtedly, we will obtain better results.

The Security Council Resolution has become a decisive tool to make progress, not only in terms of the implementation of a new perspective that is supplementary, yet different, to the traditional one, linked to the specificities of gender, but also in the search for more adequate means of collaboration among men and women, with progressive equality, in peace operation tasks.

The concepts of security have changed together with the appearance of new modes of conflict. For example, the human security perspective that has supplemented the classic

conception of security focussed on the State, enables us to envisage international scenarios that will –and already do– demand the alleviation of immediate difficulties faced by the civilian population during and after the conflict, as well as strengthening the channels of aid to highly vulnerable sectors, especially women and children. These are scenarios requiring efforts where the responsibility of the international community must stretch to ensure the competency of local authorities to maintain a harmonious existence, with respect for the rights of the most vulnerable and where it is understood that men and women have to collaborate to reach those goals.

The incorporation of women to operations within this type of scenario makes a difference, in comparison to traditional peace operations. However, the participation of men trained to act in situations where women are victims and maintain their vulnerable condition when peace is obtained, places greater emphasis upon that difference with the way in which the international community, through the UN, has undertaken that task to date.

Consequently, this means that together with the need for women's participation, it is also fundamental to incorporate the issue of gender to the various education and training stages that civilian and military personnel have to go through in preparation for missions related to international peace and security.

By taking part in Conferences such as the one that we are closing today, international organizations are making an interesting contribution to this effort.

The words of Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Joint Secretary General of Peace Keeping Operations, spoken during a session of the Security Council on July 25 of this year, are useful in order to illustrate the new vision that has been presented here. Despite the fact that he now declares himself a strong supporter of the participation of women in peace operations, Guéhenno stated that many people, and sometimes also himself, looked upon the process to incorporate women to these tasks as a mistaken superficial exercise. On that occasion, Guéhenno emphasized that the incorporation of the gender issue to peace operations enables a more global perspective of the belligerence scenarios. This perspective includes that of the victims themselves, because it is society as a whole that is damaged by conflict. Therefore, it is the duty of all members of that society, and not only of those that come to its aid, to play an active role to end violence and lay the foundations for a lasting peace.

I believe we can make progress with great resolve in the prospect of turning men and women into real agents of peace.

On International Women's Day, March 8, 2001, Thoraya Ahmed Obaid, Director of the United Nations Fund for Population reminded us that we still need women in places where decisions are made to end wars. This Conference reveals that we are

taking the adequate and progressive steps to make Thoraya Ahmed Obaid's aspiration a reality, thus effectively increasing the presence of women in key decision-making positions.

I coincide with what Angela V. King has been putting forward –whom we thank from afar for her concern about this issue and, of course, wish her a prompt recovery– in the sense that the presence of women in peace operations generates more trust, creates greater possibilities for horizontal negotiations and helps to do away with stereotypes. Undoubtedly, that is very positive, but for it to be beneficial it must be accompanied by the decisive support of all participants in peace missions: the United Nations, local governments, governments of countries contributing military or civilian personnel and non-government organizations.

In our country, and I would dare say within our region - this issue is acquiring greater relevance. Various reasons contribute to this tendency, but among them the active participation of a critical mass interested in monitoring these affairs. In fact, the issue already surpasses the scope of the military and has reached academies and universities.

However, in Latin America and the Caribbean, the incorporation of women to peace operations is still not a reality that results from a defined policy. But, significant progress has been made.

Almost a year ago, within our own Ministry, we discussed with representatives from the Armed Forces, police, government and non-government organizations, the incorporation and role of women in each one of those organizations. It became evident for all that significant progress has been made, but there is still much to be done before women have full access to the higher decision-making levels. In the case of Chile, the Armed Forces and police have gradually and in accordance with their own characteristics, incorporated women in their ranks. At present, it is a fact that in most branches of the Armed Forces and the police, women have the possibility of being promoted to the most senior positions within their institutions with no other condition than to satisfy the requirements for command.

Some may consider the presence and full incorporation of women, especially in the Armed Forces, as a complex or difficult process. But, if that was indeed the case, it is fundamental that we overcome those difficulties. This requires not only analysis and specific programs, but above all conviction and willingness.

Dear Friends,

At this Conference we have heard the presentations made by experts on the issues of gender and peace operations that have shown an adequate complementation between

them. An analysis of the different United Nations peace missions has been useful to evidence the contribution made by women in those operations and within their context. The challenges to be overcome so that we can improve the issue of gender out in the field are now also quite clear. The possibility of reaching a “50-50 balance of gender” by the year 2015 is feasible using new strategies designed not only by experts and UN authorities, but also by member countries.

At this Conference we have been presented with the experience of integration of women into the Armed Forces of Denmark. Together with the experience of the “Norwegian Battalion” in UNIFIL, between 1978 and 1988, these experiences are good models to illustrate the task that lies ahead.

All the valuable information presented at this Conference must be carefully studied by our governments. That will enable us to continue to make progress in the analysis of creative, yet practical proposals capable of being implemented in as short a period as possible.

As was emphasized this morning by Minister Adriana Delpiano, public policies promoted by the Government of Chile through different programs already incorporate, to a significant extent, the issue of gender. As I highlighted, this also includes the Armed Forces, although it is evident that we are still at an initial stage of the process. Undoubtedly, during more advanced stages, that will lead to a military contribution by Chile in UN peace operations.

With this objective in mind, the creation of Chile’s Joint Center for Peace Operations (CECOPAC) is extremely relevant. Through this organization my country will be able to satisfy the need to provide adequate training to civilian and military personnel, complying with UN requirements and with the objectives of each operation. This Conference will encourage the consideration of international experience pointing to the need for a wide and multi-disciplinary perspective, including the issue of gender, within CECOPAC’s training and educational programs.

I would like to conclude by sincerely thanking all of you for your presence at this Conference. Thanks to you it has become a new bridge for collaboration between Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. It has enabled us to establish a meeting point to share experiences, but above all to examine new perspectives on conflict resolution in a world that badly needs this. You shall take with you and we shall keep a number of tasks that have to be fulfilled so they may become realities. I am certain that we shall soon have a new opportunity to evaluate how much and how well we have worked.

Thank you very much.

MESSAGE FROM MS. ANGELA E.V. KING

Special Adviser To The Secretary-general On Gender Issues And Advancement Of Women

I would like to commend the Governments of Chile and Denmark for their initiative in holding a European Union-Latin America and the Caribbean Conference on “Building Capacities for Peacekeeping and Women’s Dimensions in Peace Processes.” It is most fitting that this bi-regional conference is held in the wake of the meeting of the Security Council on women, peace and security (28-29 October 2002) which focused on practical implementation of the historic Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

The importance of inter-regional collaboration in support of peace and security is increasingly emphasized. Women’s groups and networks work at regional and sub-regional levels, as well as at national level, in support of peace processes. The African Women’s Committee on Peace and Development, for example, was launched in 1999 to promote conflict resolution in a number of African countries. The Mano River Women’s Peace Network brings together women from Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. I am sure that this conference will provide impetus for further creative and effective inter-regional collaboration.

At its open meeting the Security Council discussed the Secretary-General’s report on women, peace and security, mandated by resolution 1325 (2000). The report sets out a 21-point action programme for ensuring the full implementation of resolution 1325. The Presidential Statement, adopted on the second anniversary of resolution 1325 (31 October), calls for increased attention to gender perspectives from Member States, the Security Council, and all United Nations entities working on peace and security.

The Secretary-General’s report highlighted that women and girls are disproportionately targeted in contemporary armed conflicts and constitute the majority of victims, including as refugees and internally displaced persons. Women are subjected to all forms of violence, particularly sexual violence, including rape, forced pregnancy, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution and trafficking. The importance of securing full compliance with the international legal framework is emphasized. Measures to prevent the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war need to be identified, particularly in contexts where non-State actors pay little attention

to the rules of international law and explicitly target women and girls. The positive steps taken to end the culture of impunity regarding violations of the human rights of women and girls, including the determination of individual command responsibility, as well as development of gender-sensitive procedures in the administration of justice, should be further expanded.

The critical roles women and girls play in peacemaking and peacebuilding, including by lobbying and organizing for disarmament and striving to bring about dialogue and reconciliation, need to be recognized and built upon. Few means exist for bringing the findings and recommendations of women's networks into formal peace processes and women are still largely excluded from these processes. The specific concerns of women and girls must be explicitly addressed in peace accords. Appreciation of the full extent of women's peace-related activities should inform all peace support operations, including preventive diplomacy and early warning. This requires increased contacts with local women's groups and networks. Capacity-building support should be provided to women to facilitate their increased representation in formal peace processes.

Gender perspectives need to be addressed in the mandates of peacekeeping missions and from the outset in all planning processes. Ensuring the integration of gender perspectives in different areas of the work of missions is the responsibility of all staff –men as well as women, and particularly senior managers. To increase awareness and capacity, training is required for international and local staff and gender perspectives should be integrated into standard operating procedures, manuals, instructions and other instruments guiding the work of missions. Gender expertise is needed in both missions and in headquarters. More determined efforts should be taken, including through concrete targets, to increase the representation of women in decision-making positions, including as Special Representatives of the Secretary-General.

Failure to address gender perspectives in peacebuilding and peacekeeping operations not only leads to the exclusion of women and girls and neglect of their concerns, but also compromises the outcomes of peace support operations. The Secretary-General's report, the discussion in the Security Council and the Presidential Statement therefore focused strongly on gender mainstreaming. Full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) requires that women's concerns and priorities are regularly considered in all discussions of peace and security rather than through occasional separate agenda items. All reports to the Security Council should incorporate relevant gender perspectives. United Nations entities working on peace and security must take full responsibility for explicitly incorporating gender perspectives into their work.

Important challenges remain in relation to implementation of resolution 1325. I would like to highlight some concrete actions that were proposed in the Secretary-General's report and discussed in the Security Council debate.

- Organizations must develop policies, strategies and action plans on incorporating gender perspectives into their work – with clear goals, targets, timetables and monitoring and reporting mechanisms.
- The needs and priorities of women and girls should be given attention in initial surveys, appraisals and assessment missions so that they are fully incorporated into policy frameworks, strategies and programming processes which guide activities and resource allocations.
- Contacts with women's groups and networks are essential to ensure that all local sources of information are being utilized and that the resources and contributions of women and girls are being built upon.
- Many organizations have developed policies, strategies, methodologies and guidelines and other tools to facilitate gender mainstreaming but these are implemented on an ad hoc basis. Mechanisms need to be put in place for monitoring of their utilization.
- Gender specialists should be more effectively utilized to catalyse, facilitate, advise and support and support managers to fulfil their responsibility for incorporating gender perspectives into the work of organizations.
- Progress in gender mainstreaming should be systematically monitored and documented.

In concluding his opening statement to the Security Council, the Secretary-General stated that we can no longer afford to ignore the contributions women make to the search for peace. "Sustainable peace and security will not be achieved without their full and equal participation." This conference is therefore very timely. I again congratulate the European Union and the Latin American and Caribbean Conference, and particularly the Governments of Denmark and Chile, and I wish you a successful conference

PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND GENDER EQUALITY IN POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION

Sherrill Whittington, M. Litt, M.A. *

United Nations

If Peacekeeping Operations are to succeed in ensuring a sustainable peace and long-term reconstruction based on democratic principles and United Nations human rights standards, it is essential that the principle of gender equality and non-discrimination be upheld. In contemporary conflicts, the civilian population increasingly has become the primary war objective and focus of violence, with men and women experiencing conflict differently. Women and children constitute the vast majority of refugee and internally displaced populations, with a marked increase in female-headed households, and little or no representation of women in either peace negotiations, or planning for national reconstruction. United Nations Peacekeeping Operations must guarantee that the protection of women's human rights are central to all actions that promote peace, implement peace agreements, resolve conflict, and reconstruct war-torn societies.

Countries that have been devastated by conflict must be assured a United Nations military and civilian presence that will rebuild war-torn societies in an equitable, non-discriminatory manner and not compound the dislocation. Peacekeepers are bound by the norms, standards and laws, which protect and promote human rights. The actions of peacekeepers have a profound effect on the community - both by way of setting examples, re-enforcing the rule of law and respect for human rights and laying the foundation for a secure and stable future society. The number and position of women in the Mission, in civilian, police and military capacities has been shown to influence the degree of gender sensitivity in operations, enhancing the Mission's capacity to work more effectively with the local populations, which Peacekeeping Operations are increasingly being called upon to do.

* Project Manager Gender and Peacekeeping
Department of Peacekeeping Operations, United Nations Headquarters
Formerly Head of Gender Unit in the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET).
Prior to that, she was with UNICEF Headquarters, and the Conference Secretariat for the Fourth World Conference on Women.
Ms Whittington also has a background with the Australian Defence Department and Parliament, specialist in South and South East Asian defence.

In order for Peacekeeping Operations to bring this about, it is important that local societal structures and cultural norms be taken into account. One of the fundamental ways a society and culture is structured is around gender roles, which are not the biological roles of men and women, but rather the socialised roles associated with being male or female in a particular economic, social, political and cultural context. Such socialisation impacts on activities men and women undertake, their access to and control of resources, as well as the degree to which they participate in decision-making. Due to socialised gender roles, women are the ones with less access to resources, opportunities and decision-making. One of the primary responsibilities of the United Nations is to ensure women's rights, needs, issues, views and voices are not marginalized in the political, economic and social reconstruction of their countries.

GENDER EQUALITY AND PEACEKEEPING

As a United Nations operation, a Peacekeeping Mission, under the direction of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), and supported by Department of Peacekeeping (DPKO) Headquarters, should in all its policies and programmes of mandate implementation be addressing Security Council Resolution 1325, *Women, Peace and Security*, which has called upon Peacekeeping Missions to report on mainstreaming gender equality. This requires the application of the 1997 ECOSOC Resolution which defines this as a... *strategy for making women's and girl's, as well as men's and boy's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equality and inequality is not perpetuated*. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.

Security Council Resolution 1325, *Women, Peace and Security*, requires Peacekeeping Missions integrate gender equality, which requires, in accordance with the specific mandate of a Mission, the development of various mechanisms, resources and capacity-building of field-based personnel about what this implies. Depending on the main focus of the Mission mandate, overseeing peace accords/ceasefires, maintenance of law and order, or the more complex task of nation-building and reconstruction, the approaches to mainstreaming gender equality will vary.

One of the key mechanisms to achieve mainstreaming of gender issues is the establishment of designated Gender Advisers either in Human Rights Units or other key pillars of the Mission or the establishment of operational Gender Units in Missions to mainstream gender equality measures into the main functions of the Mission. The mandate of the Mission and the location of the Unit/Advisor will shape the functions and capacity to implement Security Council Resolution 1325.

HOW IS THIS BEING ACHIEVED?

Since the establishment of the first gender advisors and units in Peacekeeping Missions more than two years ago, there has been a noticeable shift in the focus of those Mission mandates to accommodate the rights of women in post-conflict reconstruction. And in retrospect, there is no doubt that having such designated advisers and offices has produced results that have not and would not have been otherwise forthcoming from implementation of the Mission mandate.

The Gender Affairs Unit, established by mid-2000 in the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) was the first such office in a Peacekeeping Mission to function until the liquidation of the Mission mandate, and provides many concrete examples of what can be achieved when the principle of gender equality is applied to the work of a Peacekeeping Mission. This was a unique mission with a unique mandate; since it was the first time that the United Nations has been called upon to set up an entire government. A critical objective of UNTAET was the preparations for the transfer of administrative power to the East Timorese at independence and establishing conditions for sustainable development.

The key objectives and strategies of the Gender Unit were to mainstream issues raised by East Timorese women, reflecting the ideas, experiences and priorities of women at the national level in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all UNTAET programs, policies and activities. The Unit focused on five core functions: capacity building and awareness raising; gender situational analysis and data collection; policy analysis, implementation and evaluation; rule of law and legislative analysis; networking, and outreach.

- *Capacity-Building in the Mission* was undertaken through Gender Mainstreaming/Sensitization Workshops for participants from UNTAET departments, district administration gender focal points, the United Nations Agencies and Civil Society Organisations. Since the Gender Unit's mandate not only applied to the development of the Transitional Administration but also to other pillars of the Mission, Gender sensitization training was undertaken for Peacekeeping Forces, Civilian Police and the Timor Loro S'ae Police Service. Training courses to field test gender training materials were held, with the objectives to develop the participants' skills in gender analysis and recognition of the differing needs, capacities and expectations of women and men in the host population and to sensitize them to the implications of their actions and the imperative of respect for human rights. With the establishment of the Training Cell within the Peacekeeping Forces (PKF) pillar of the Mission, gender awareness was incorporated into all induction sessions by military trainers,

with the Force Commander requesting the Gender Unit to provide orientation on gender equality issues to both high-level and mid-level management in Peacekeeping Forces.

- *Gender Situational Analysis and Data Collection:* With the support of Ireland Aid, a study entitled, the “A Situational Analysis of Gender in Post Conflict East Timor” was undertaken which examined women’s health issues, education, economic empowerment and decision-making was completed, the first study to analyse the differential impact of conflict on women and men.
- As the mandate of UNTAET was to prepare the East Timorese for self-government, it was essential that *legislative analysis* was also undertaken to ensure that gender concerns were reflected in keeping with international human rights standards and norms, which uphold gender equality under the law. One concrete outcome, was amendments and additions to the Transitional Rules of Criminal Procedure with provisions to enhance the ability of the justice system to ensure equal protection for women and men under the law. One important mechanism which facilitated the Gender Unit’s effectiveness in mainstreaming gender equality into legislation was the establishment of a Gender and the Law Working Group, which comprised East Timorese judges, prosecutors, public defenders, representatives of Civil Society Organisations, and agencies as well as gender focal points from Civilian Police and the Office of Legal Affairs.
- *Gender Mainstreaming into the Justice System* was also a major priority. By linking closely in UNTAET with the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor, Department of Justice, Serious Crimes Unit, Civilian Police (Civpol), the Human Rights Unit, and outside with the Jurist’s Association, Fokupers (a women’s group) and other human rights organisations, the Gender Affairs Unit produced a policy report to inform the justice system on issues such as gender concerns related to the prisons and women’s experiences in the criminal justice system, which led to concrete actions to improve practices, such as supervision of female prisoners by female prison guards.
- In order to ensure that gender mainstreaming could be achieved Mission-wide, *Networking and Outreach* was also a key function of the Gender Unit. It established mechanisms to facilitate the gender mainstreaming process and share information through inter-departmental task forces, a Gender Focal Point (GFP) Network, a United Nations agency task force, and bi-monthly meetings with the East Timorese Women’s Network (REDE). Each mechanism sought to strategize on how to more effectively mainstream gender equality, share information, and coordinate activities and projects. Activities included connecting with local women’s groups to assist with workshops to raise gender

awareness on a range of women's issues, including literacy, education, health, violence against women, and leadership. Gender Focal Points at district level also supported initiatives by local women's and youth groups, including trauma counseling, income generating projects, civic education programs, widow's groups, literacy programs, and participatory education programs in the villages on violence against women.

- *Gender-Based Violence:* With Peacekeeping Operations becoming increasingly responsible for development of civil justice systems and policing, one of the key issues to be addressed in post-conflict reconstruction is that of gender-based violence which is exacerbated by the "culture of violence" and militarisation. In response to this issue, CivPol established a Vulnerable Persons Unit (VPU) to deal with victims of rape, domestic violence, as well as any other gender related crimes. The VPU had female officers, and female interpreters dedicated to the unit and built a close working relationship with FOKUPERS, a women's group addressing violence against women and referred women to their shelter. A CivPol officer was designated in each district to be a focal point for gender related crimes. However, CivPol had a shortage of women officers, interpreters and specialists with expertise in the area of violence against women, something which very much needs to be addressed by contributing countries when recruiting for Peacekeeping Operations at the national level. UNTAET launched a nation-wide campaign to address the issue of domestic violence. Support was given at the highest levels by the both the SRSG and Deputy SRSG, the Chief Minister and Justice Minister, CivPol Commissioner and the Advisor for Promotion of Equality. Initiated by UNTAET's Office of Communication and Public Information (OCPI), the campaign raised awareness on how to prevent domestic violence and inform victims about where they can seek help. Posters and public service announcements were produced and the message that violence was unacceptable was being disseminated through Radio, TV and various publications. A workshop to draft domestic violence legislation was held in November 2001, with regional experts working with East Timorese legal and civil society representatives. Civpol and East Timorese Police Service undertook training on domestic violence, with a positive response from government departments, with the establishment of an inter-departmental government task force on domestic violence by the Advisor on Promotion of Equality, to address the issue from a governmental perspective with Departments of Health, Social Services and Justice, as well as CIVPOL and national police.
- *Women and Elections:* Before the elections of 30 August 2001, UNTAET put in place affirmative action measures to ensure a high representation of women to the first freely elected constituent assembly, which would draw up a national

constitution. The SRSG, Sergio Vieira de Mello, met with leaders of political parties in May 2001 and urged them to guarantee democratic principles of participation and place women in winnable positions on their party lists so that they would be equally represented in the Constituent Assembly as well as incorporate women's concerns into their party platforms. Incentives were offered by the SRSG, who noted that parties who incorporated women's concerns into their platforms would be allotted twice as much broadcast time if the additional time were used for women candidates. The SRSG called upon the Gender Affairs Unit to prepare a minimum of 100 women to run for political office. In conjunction with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), training workshops were conducted for 150 potential women candidates, with participants from every district, and representative of all major political parties as well as Civil Society Organisations. A *Women's Caucus Group* was created to support potential women candidates. One of its objectives was to increase the number of women registering as independent candidates and providing them with support and training women's groups at the grassroots level. The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) and the Gender Unit formed a *gender equity working group* and took concrete actions to ensure that women fully participated in the process, not only as candidates and voters, but also as electoral administrators. All objectives and activities of the Voter Education and Training Unit as well as the Public Information Unit of the IEC included gender sensitive timing for all training activities; materials avoiding sexist messages or images; creation of texts that empower women; and designing and conducting special training for women's groups on electoral issues. The outcome of the elections produced a remarkable 27% return of women to the Constituent Assembly, one of the highest, not only in the Asia-Pacific region, but also globally. Following the results of the elections, a new East Timorese government was announced on 15 September 2001 composed of eleven ministers and a Chief minister. Two women were appointed to the ministerial portfolios of Justice and Finance while a third was given the position for Vice-minister for Internal Administration. Two women Advisers were appointed in the Office of the Chief Minister, one for the Promotion of Equality, the other for Human Rights.

- A working group on *Women and the Constitution*, composed of several civil society organisations was formed and, in consultation with the Gender Affairs Unit, organised consultations with women's groups all over the country on basic issues affecting women in East Timor. At the end of this process a Women's Charter of Rights in East Timor was agreed upon, with eight thousand signatures collected mostly from women all over the country supporting the Charter. The

Charter was presented to the SRSG on 25 September 2001 by representatives of the Working Group and was later presented to the Members of the Constituent Assembly. Despite limited time and financial resources a nationwide campaign collected over 10,000 signatures in support of the 'Women's Charter of Rights'. The Charter was written by East Timorese women representing different districts and organisations and submitted to the Constitutional Assembly upon its election. The 88 members of the Constitutional Assembly were tasked with the drafting of the Constitution of the new country from September 2001 until March 2001. The Gender Constitutional Working Group monitored the drafting process and advocated for the 'Women's Charter of Rights'. Due to the raising of public consciousness around gender equality and non-discrimination, the resulting Constitution of East Timor, of March 2002, has among the fundamental objectives of the State is *To promote and guarantee the effective equality of opportunities between women and men* and the principle of non-discrimination on grounds of gender is a fundamental principle.

- *National Mechanisms at Government Level* National machineries for the advancement of women have been established in almost every Member State of the United Nations, and exist in the form of Ministries of Women's Affairs and/or the Office of Status of Women in every country in the Asia-Pacific region. Following the 2001 election, the final phase of the United Nations Transitional Administration, the East Timor Public Administration (ETPA), the model for the independent government, appointed an Advisor for the Promotion of Equality in the Office of the Chief Minister, who took from the international Head of the former Gender Affairs Unit, which was transformed into the precursor of the women's national machinery. UNTAET is the first Peacekeeping Operation to have an effectively functioning Gender Affairs Unit that made the transition to a national machinery for women, the Office for the Promotion of Equality in the Prime Minister's office, thereby creating a model for other United Nations peacekeeping missions mandated with establishing a national government.

During the period since Resolution 1325 became a reality in October 2001, other Peacekeeping Operations have appointed gender advisers and established gender units who are developing special programmes to address the issue of gender equality under their specific Mission mandates:

UNMIBH (Bosnia) a Special Trafficking Operation Programme (STOP) was established to combat trafficking and help the young girls/women forced into prostitution. 50 international Police Monitors and 150 local Police Officers are involved. Over the last 14 months, STOP has undertaken more than 700 police raids and inspections, interviewed 2070 women and young girls, rescued more than

230 trafficked victims and close more than half of the country's bars and nightclubs. The number of convicted perpetrators has risen from zero to 80, with most of the women and young girls from Romania, Moldova and Ukraine.

UNAMSIL (Sierra Leone) where the Gender Adviser is in the Human Rights Unit, a collaborative venture between DPKO and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

- A Women's Task Force on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission has been formed to give specific focus to gender-based violence during conflict, and it has recommended a policy of psychosocial support for victims of gender-based violence; the Women's Task Force is working to ensure gender balance in appointments to both the Special Court and Truth and Reconciliation Commission;
- Research on war-related sexual abuses is a joint UNAMSIL and NGO undertaking and has focused on the promotion and protection of women's rights in post-conflict. This Report, *War-related Sexual Violence in Sierra Leone, the Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women*, has documented the violations of women's rights during conflict, which will ensure the visibility of these issues during the transitional justice mechanisms.
- Training on women's rights and sexual exploitation of vulnerable groups been carried out with military peacekeepers, Sierra Leone Police and Sierra Leone Armed Forces. To ensure full respect for human rights of women and children, the Gender adviser is training the Family Support Unit of the Sierra Leone Police and civil society organisations on CEDAW and the Optional Protocol.

UNMISSET (East Timor) the follow-on Mission to UNTAET, the Gender Adviser is located in the Office of the SRSG, and works closely with the Office of Deputy SRSG, the UN Resident Coordinator, and participates in senior management meetings with SRSG, DSRSG, Chief of Staff, Force Commander, CIVPOL Commissioner and is part of the management coordination committee.

- **Public Information** on gender issues throughout the Mission is created through the newly established Gender website, on the Intranet SRSG site, and in cooperation with the Office of Public Information, the office of the Gender Adviser is producing a documentary on the work of the new national machinery for women, the Office for the Promotion of Equality. Special UNMISSET funded-programmes for radio and television are addressing issues such as the socialization campaigns on domestic violence.

- **UNMISSET Inter-Agency Group on Gender** has been established with representatives from UNMISSET's CIVPOL, Office of the Force Commander, Human Rights, Legal Office, Public Information, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UNVs, UNOPS, ILO and FAO, and is coordinated by the Gender Adviser. The objective is to promote gender mainstreaming throughout the work of the United Nations in East Timor.
- **Human Rights** - the Gender Adviser has supported the Office for the Promotion of Equality to lead a public information campaign to promote a better understanding of the CEDAW Convention. Following the visit of the former High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson, the Office of the High Commissioner has recommended increasing reports to prosecute cases of domestic violence and sexual abuse against women.

MONUC (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

A Gender Section has been established in the Office of the SRSG and is focusing on:

- **Inter-Congolese Dialogue** – the Gender Section has undertaken consultations with Congolese civil society organisations and media to examine common visions and strategies to develop a common civil society platform to advance the peace process. The Senior Gender Adviser accompanied the DSRSG to the Pretoria Agreement Ceremony and the end of July and raised gender-related issues with senior management and military;
- **DDRRR** – the Gender Section has participated in meetings of the DDRRR (Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction), contributing to the MILOBS reporting guidelines to ensure exact number of female ex-combatants and dependents.
- **Training** - the Gender Section, in conjunction with the Human Rights Unit has undertaken gender awareness training for military observers, as well as inductions for civilian staff. The Senior Adviser is cooperating with the CIVPOL Commissioner and staff preparing the Kisangani training programme for local police.
- **Inter Agency Cooperation** – the Gender Section is cooperating with UNHCR and USAID to develop a gender strategy supporting gender-related governance and communications projects relating to the peace process.
- **Outreach** –the Senior Gender adviser has undertaken gender awareness briefings with civilian, military and CIVPOL in Kisangani and Goma, and held consultations with women leaders and civil society representatives to develop initiatives for the peace process.

- **Future Focus** – The Gender Section will now begin to turn its attention to building national capacity for equal participation of women in the transitional institutions.

In conclusion, it is now becoming concretely evident what application of a gender equality approach in a United Nations Peacekeeping Operation can achieve. The Mission is uniquely placed in a conflict and post-conflict environment to undertake a primary catalytic role for transformation in rebuilding war-torn societies. In conjunction with other United Nations partners, international organizations, and civil society groups, particularly national and local women's organizations, the Peacekeeping Operation can initiate and enhance a process based on the principle of non-discrimination as upheld in the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and Security Council Resolution 1325 and ensure that women's rights are addressed.

WOMEN IN PEACE OPERATIONS

María Teresa Infante Caffi *
Ministry Of Foreign Affairs Of Chile

1. ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

This presentation refers to some of the problems faced by women in contemporary armed conflicts and the scope of the international instruments that protect them from those events.

The issue encompasses perspectives related both to theoretical aspects, and to aspects regarding actual practice. On the one hand, the situation of women deserves to be analysed in the light of changes resulting from the study of the conflict in general, and on the other, taking into consideration the evolving nature of international and internal conflicts, as well as their characteristics.

The Secretary General of the United Nations highlighted¹ this dual dimension in the year 2000 by stating the need to protect women and girls in conflict situations, the desire to take to justice all those that commit violence against them, and the need to put women on an equal footing within the decision-making process dealing with peace and security issues. This same imperative was reiterated during the debate held by the Security Council in 2002² about peace operations and the role of women.

In 1995, the Beijing Summit had already placed emphasis on the relationship between preservation of peace and peacemaking at all levels, and progress made by women. This issue was again discussed, in depth, in the Namibia Action Plan and the Windhoek Declaration in the year 2000.

* Lawyer

Professor at the Faculty of Law and at the Institute for International Studies, University of Chile
National Director for State Borders and Limits, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Was Director of the Institute for International Studies, University of Chile 1987-1994.

Associate of Institut de Droit International (2001).

Member of Instituto Hispano Luso Americano de Derecho Internacional.

1 Press Release SG/SM/7598, October 24, 2000

2 Press Release SC/7467, July 25, 2002

The question that arises as a result of examining this matter is the following: how relevant is the issue of women when modes of action and prevention of conflicts are studied, and whether this has any relationship with the role of peacekeeping operations and their effectiveness. Analysis reveals a range of opinions –from certain scepticism to enormous trust– in the direction adopted by new schemes and the strengthening of appropriate international mechanisms.

Within this context, all approaches coincide in pointing out that women are among the most vulnerable groups and that the levels of threat or adverse factors may vary in accordance with the specific scope of conflicts. In international Law this has become an important issue from the viewpoint of human rights and international humanitarian Law, appropriate regulatory framework to determine their effectiveness and the relationships that arise with prevailing cultural and social patterns in different societies.

Two topics are present in the general analysis of this issue: discrimination and violence, as specific points on which to focus Legal work and international action³. The United Nations' Declaration on the elimination of violence against women, adopted in 1933 and the different tasks entrusted to organisations belonging to the United Nations System, as well as to the internal sphere of States in areas such as education, review of discriminatory regulations and prevention, among others, have had an important effect.

Another supplementary effect is evidenced in the political and social arena, with the need to decisively include the perspective of gender in tasks related to peacekeeping and peace building operations, taking into consideration the aforementioned vulnerabilities and the quest for effectiveness in the measures adopted.

2. THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF WOMEN'S VALUES AND RIGHTS. THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

In 2000, Security Council Resolution 1325 described various key aspects of an approach linking women, peace and security. This document is regarded by States as the most important framework to deal with this issue. Based on this framework, evaluation processes have been designed to provide States and international organisations –among them the United Nations Fund For Women, UNIFEM and the tasks undertaken by the General Secretariat⁴ – with practical recommendations.

3 Violence is understood as any act of violence based on sex (gender) that results or may result in physical, sexual or psychological injury or in suffering of the woman, including threat, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of freedom, that has an effect on both her private and public life.

4 In 2000 a special session of the General Assembly was held on Women 2000, gender equality, development and peace for the XXI Century.

A special characteristic of these approaches is the relationship established between procedures aimed at protection and promotion, based on certain patterns accepted world-wide. Among them:

- Acknowledgement of a relationship between women, refugees and displaced persons. A figure of 80%, including children, was mentioned At a the Beijing Summit.
- The role they play in the social, order and the reconstruction of post-conflict societies.
- The international desire for women to have a more active participation in the solution of conflicts and at decision-making levels.

International Law, as part of a phenomenon that has taken place over the last 50 years, has undergone an important evolution in this sense. The Akayesu affair, recently tried at the Rwanda International Criminal Court, has –for example– established the link between sexual violence and the crime of genocide. In this case, the association is based on the hypothesis that violence is exerted with the specific intention of destroying, wholly or partly, a specific group, highlighting the coercive nature of those actions.

In other cases analysed by the International Criminal Court in ex-Yugoslavia, what has been studied is whether forced pregnancy can be regarded as evidence of attempted genocide, and even whether that would also be the case in terms of the responsibility of those giving orders to commit sexual violence. It is also worth pointing out that this Court has accepted that a crime against humanity can be committed by a person that is not a State agent.

3. THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The 1979 Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, sets forth a whole series of principles and standards aimed at preventing and halting internal policies and laws that run counter to that principle. Article 5 a) of that Convention highlights this objective as the will to “modify socio-cultural patterns in the behaviour of men and women, aimed at totally eliminating prejudice and intrinsic practices, or any others, based on the idea of inferiority or superiority of either gender or on stereotyped functions of men or women”.

In the present international system, the question that is asked is whether new areas of work can be envisaged to tackle armed conflicts, both internal and international, of interest to the international community. It is not merely a matter of analysing the issue from the perspective of principles that protect all persons, summarised in the

obligation to provide humane treatment under all circumstances, or in their intrinsic value, but also in the explicit inclusion of the problem of violence and the coercive use of sex and its consideration in the sphere of Law applicable to armed conflicts. It is important to point out that under this perspective there is no difference between internal and international armed conflicts.

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, presently in force, has defined rape, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilisation, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable severity, as crimes against humanity (supposing a wide-ranging or systematic attack). In addition, the Statute also explicitly states that some behaviour towards women also qualifies as crimes against humanity. For example, slavery.

This Court's competency is limited to severe violations of the 1949 Geneva Convention, including those against women and children, such as rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilisation or any other type of sexual violence. It is useful to remember the role played by article 3 common to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, regarding minimum humanitarian treatment, insofar as it expands these principles to conflicts that are not international.

In this sense, some situations and behaviours regulated by the Conventions and by Protocol I from 1977, are important. Among them, the prohibition of maltreatment or discrimination between prisoners of war and civilians, the obligation stating that "women shall be treated with all due consideration of their sex, and –in any case– shall benefit from a treatment as favourable as that given to men".

When Convention IV refers to the statute and treatment of protected persons, in terms of treatment within the territories of the Parties in conflict, as well as occupied territories, it states that all protected persons have the right, in all circumstances to be shown respect for their own person, honour, family rights, convictions, religious practice, habits and customs. That person shall always be treated with humanity and protected against any act of violence or intimidation, against insults and public curiosity.

In this sense, "women shall be especially protected against any attack against their honour and, especially, against rape, forced prostitution and any indecent attack against them". Likewise, protected persons shall not be subjected to any physical or moral pressure whatsoever, especially to obtain information from them, or a third party."

Under this regime, "..... persons captured by a Party to the conflict and who do not receive a more favourable treatment by virtue of the conventions or of the present protocol, shall under any circumstance be treated with humanity and shall benefit,

as a minimum, from the protection outlined in this article, without any negative distinction based on race, colour, gender, language spoken, religion or beliefs, political opinions or any other opinion, national or social origin, wealth, birth or any other condition or other similar criteria. Each Party shall show respect for the person, honour, convictions and religious practices of all those persons”.

A list of forbidden behaviour is established, “regardless of whether it is practised by civilians or military”; attacks against personal dignity, especially humiliating and degrading treatment, forced prostitution and any other form of indecent assault”.

Likewise, “women deprived of freedom for reasons related to armed conflicts shall be kept in premises separate from that of men. Their immediate guards shall be women. However, families arrested or interned shall be maintained in one place, as a family unit, whenever possible”.

Agreement IV also establishes that forced transfer or deportation of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupation force, or of any other country, occupied or not, shall be prohibited, whatever the reason for such movement.

Regarding the right of some people to special protection by virtue of their weakness or vulnerability, as is the case of women and children, Additional Protocol 1, dated 1977, establishes 1) that “women shall be especially respected and protected primarily against rape, forced prostitution and any other form of indecent assault”; 2) Absolute priority shall be given to pregnant women and mothers of very young children, arrested, detained or incarcerated for reasons related to armed conflict”; 3) as far as possible Parties in conflict shall try to avoid the death sentence against pregnant women and mothers of very young children, for crimes related to armed conflict. Death sentences imposed on those women for such crimes shall not be carried out”.

In terms of sentences against prisoners of war, a woman prisoner of war against whom that sentence has been imposed, shall be incarcerated in separate premises with women guards”.

In summary, various provisions of the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol 1, refer to women and the family.

These provisions are especially aimed at the force detaining protected persons and establishes their responsibility. For example, the detaining force “shall not hinder the application of preferential measures that may have been awarded before the occupation in favour of children under 15, pregnant women and mothers of children under 7, in terms of nutrition, medical care and protection against the effects of war”.

This principle is also commonly applied to non-international armed conflicts.

4. INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATIONS

International Law has placed violations against humanitarian treatment –in accordance with certain requirements- at the same level as war crimes or crimes against humanity. That is how they have been considered by the Statutes of Criminal Courts created by the Security Council, confirmed by its jurisprudence. In this area, the concept that people cannot voluntarily give up their rights has been reinforced.

This is an essential point for the analysis of the effectiveness of instruments presently in force: to evaluate the protection given to women in armed conflicts.

It is as a result of this analysis that tasks and areas of work can be established in different fields:

- a. In the juridical field respect for International Law has to be ensured, both human rights and international humanitarian law, monitor and assess the work of Courts with regards the principle of non-discrimination and its impact in the international arena.
- b. Training for those that intervene in a context of conflict and are its direct actors. Reference has been made to the training required to prevent and face up to behaviours violating the above-mentioned juridical order in the person of women (forced pregnancy, rape, indecent behaviour, among others). The problem lies within the conflict between combatants and players, as well as between subjects or protective powers, within the context of the actions of peace forces operating under international mandate.

The issue seems vast and complex because apart from the sources already mentioned, it also implies special knowledge and the capability to use instruments directly or in a supplementary manner in armed conflicts that may have a decisive impact on women or children, as those related to conventional weapons, dated 1980, and its protocols.

- c. Training of Police and Armed Forces in these issues so that they may comply with regulations and be capable of investigating behaviour.
- d. Promotion of values and political perspectives for the treatment of the issue of women within the context of armed conflicts.
- e. Promotion of equal participation at international political levels, not only in terms of geographical representation, but also in aspects related to peacekeeping, mediation and negotiations.
- f. The inclusion of gender perspectives in the solution of armed conflicts or other conflicts, as well as in national reconciliation processes. For example, it is worth

discussing the role of women in the resettlement and rehabilitation of combatants and the collaboration women may make towards peacebuilding and prevention.

- g. With regards diplomatic tasks, it is suggested that the role played by the condemnation of actions against women and the importance of the work to strengthen international standards to prevent acts of violence against women, be highlighted.
- f. In this same sense, the recommendation is to strengthen the role of the investigation to detect and counter acts of violence against women and provide adequate reparation. It is worth highlighting the training of those in charge of community work institutions in this field.

5. REFLECTIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

In the reflection made in the year 2000, the Security Council highlighted the importance of this type of issue within its field of action. Among others, it mentioned the need to:

- Include women in levels of action as observers, police, personnel specialised in human rights and international humanitarian law. Likewise, gender perspectives have to be taken into consideration in peacekeeping missions.
- Increase the capability to understand the impact of armed conflict on women and children so that this may form part of United Nations functions.

In this sense, peace operations as a wide concept, present some key elements for their evaluation. One of their most difficult tasks is to create means to resolve conflicts and establish peace. This is where a special role can be played by women (groups, social leadership, public office or community responsibilities).

This issue is related to the establishment of agreements at an internal level or internal level with international effects, a task for which the international system must consider elements such as the need for consent by the local parties, impartiality and limits to the use of force for legitimate defence. All of these are basic principles of peacekeeping operations, unless their mandate includes other elements regarding the use of force.

On the other hand, there are political and strategic aspects, as well as operational issues that exert an influence over the prevention, maintenance and construction stages and also have an impact on United nations capabilities to develop peacebuilding strategies. This implies the incorporation of civilian elements, police, domestic law, national reconciliation, demobilisation, domestic disarmament, reinsertion programs and electoral assistance, among others, where women have a role to play.

Another angle that has been dealt with, is that of the reunification of families as an element to strengthen peace, job training, usage of local language and basic services, among others.

With regards preventive diplomacy, conceived as a set of actions aimed at producing a preventive effect of political-military operations, including means such as human rights and socio-economic development, the international community is interested in the peacebuilding stages that imply diplomatic means to persuade parties in conflict to cease hostilities, as well as the negotiation of peaceful solutions. In both cases the parties have to be in agreement.

The idea is to identify potential crisis and have diplomatic means at hand (role of the Secretary General, research, mediation and, above all, build-up of political support) ⁵. It also means establishing political missions and good auspices with economic support, co-operation with regional organisations, NGOs and the media. The role of women within this context should also be taken into consideration.

In today's international situation there are precedents that evidence the presence of the issue of women within the framework of peace operations, as is the case of East Timor, Bosnia, Kosovo, Sierra Leone and Congo. In those cases we can see elements of violence against women, trafficking of women and children, the incorporation of the gender perspective in the disarmament process, demobilisation and the reinsertion of refugees and displaced persons, including ex-combatants, participation of women in electoral reforms and in civil administration, social and health issues, as well as the struggle against the expansion of the AIDS virus.

In this same context, the application of rules of international law and special conventions about refugees and displaced persons is an interesting issue. As a result, behaviour codes have been discussed to deal with women and children.

That discussion must include –as mentioned in the United Nations– the role of women in the planning and implementation of peace processes, and research on women as both victims and key players. Based on the mandate provided by Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), the United Nations has established that this perspective has not been sufficiently incorporated.

On the other hand, studies on the impact of armed conflicts on women, reveal the responsibility of Governments for the protection and assistance of women (victims, prisoners), and the role of international protection entities such as the International Committee of the Red Cross. A similar study should be performed at a Government and regional level.

5 Report on the Panel about United Nations Peace Operations, Brahimi Report, 2000.

Therefore, the prospects for peace and security are linked to complex processes that include the use of force, legitimacy and values, as well as juridical elements. Within this context, United Nations is obliged to deepen its responsibilities in favour of peacekeeping and the reconstruction of communities affected by conflicts. Regional and specialised organisations must also cooperate with this effort from their own fields (refugees, women, human rights). Work must be undertaken now on verification and control related to human rights and international humanitarian law, the generation of adequate codes of behaviour to deal with victims of domestic and international conflicts, and on adequate advice for intervening forces on the issue of women and children.

In consequence, there is a need to arrive at supplementary visions among the components of the system and to achieve greater involvement of women in leading positions of peace operations, apart from the full incorporation of international humanitarian law in operational manuals. This acknowledges that women may not only be the recipients of protection, but also combatants, prisoners, diplomats or negotiators, among other roles.

THE IMPACT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS ON THE LOCAL POPULATION

Margaret A. Vogt *
United Nations

1. Peacekeeping operations have, in the *Post Cold War Era* changed in structure, dimension and in their objectives. In the *Pre-Cold war Era*, the major objective of international intervention in conflicts was to bring the belligerents to stop fighting and to get them to agree to sit at the negotiating table to talk through their differences. The focus of international effort then was to secure a cessation of hostilities or a cease-fire, within the framework of a peace agreement, through the provision of guarantees that the opposing sides would not exploit the cessation of hostilities to launch fresh attacks against their opponent. The deployment of peacekeepers as interposition forces was at the heart of international action, while negotiations continued on the prevention of further escalation of such conflicts and, hopefully a further discussions of their root causes. The assumption was that peacekeeping would create the enabling environment and the confidence for discussion to be held in a search for solution to the root causes of the conflicts.
2. In classical peacekeeping, international efforts to address the other dimensions of conflicts, such as their humanitarian consequences, the tremendous problems of displacement of peoples and the outflow of refugees, the social, development and economic impact of violent conflicts, were largely dealt with as the aftermath strategies, to be addressed with once the “more important” military and political issues had been brought under control. Of course, this scenario worked for as long as the conflicts remained strictly inter-state, and for as long as the

* Currently Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs, responsible for Africa and the Security Council. United Nations Secretariat, New York.
Previously – Director of the African Programme at the International Peace Academy, New York. In this capacity, worked closely with the Organization of African Unity and Economic Community of West African States to develop their mechanisms for conflict management.
Was Professor of Research at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs.
Former Director of Studies, Command and Staff College, Nigeria.
Has published extensively on regional security issues, International and Regional peacekeeping and on ECOMOG and the Liberia Civil War.
Has worked actively to enhance the capacity of women in conflict resolution in Africa.

belligerents could claim to offer protection to the civilian population. If the belligerent forces honored the time-tested laws of war, civilian population on both sides of the conflict divide could be assured of reasonable protection under international laws.

3. With the transformation of conflicts from largely inter-state to intra-state conflicts, their impact on the local population has also changed. Firstly, most of the conflicts in the *Post Cold War Era* have not followed the classical pattern of inter-state wars. They are fought largely within local communities, they have pitted the armed forces of the state against armed insurgent or rebel groups, and some of them loosely organized militia groups or armed bands of young people, drawn from among the civilian population, who decide to take up arms to over-turn the political order in disillusion with state authority and to protest against what they consider to be various forms of abuse of power. In most cases, these insurgencies start small, involving forces that are only in tens or hundreds. Somalia, Liberia, Rwanda, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Bosnia, Kosovo, East Timor, the DRC, Central African Republic and Guinea Bissau are only the more recent examples. However, they often quickly gain momentum as they specifically target the civilian population, both to increase the impact of their interventions and to expand the consequences of their action.
4. Because many of these conflicts occur because of latent problems relating to poor governance, abuse of power, the centralization of political authority in a few hands, the marginalization of important segments of the population, the deterioration of social and economic conditions affecting larger segments of the population, and more importantly, the inability of the central authority to provide security to most of their people, the rise of such insurgencies often attract popular support at inception among the civilian population. However, this quickly turns into grievance as the local population becomes the target of attack by both rebel and government. In a data provided by the study on *Women Peace and Security*, it was noted that “While during the First World War, only 5 % of all casualties were civilians, during the 1990s civilians accounted for up to 90% of casualties.” The same study noted that estimated that 3.2 million deaths occurred in internal armed conflicts from 1990 to 1995.
5. The picture often changes very quickly as the evidence of the impact of insurgencies become clear, as both the insurgents and the “loyal” forces target the local population, both seeking to expand their ranks by forced co-optation of the civilian population, looting of towns and villages for food and money and the killing of large numbers of people, either who refuse to join their ranks, or are perceived as supporting the opposing side, or simply because they

are assumed to be sympathetic to the cause of the “enemy”, either by virtue of their nationality, ethnicity or social class. The study referred to above highlights the use of ethnic cleansing, genocide, torture, mutilation, abduction, amputation, execution, systematic rape as well as scorched earth tactics, destroying agricultural lands and the poisoning of the sources of water supply, as strategies of warfare, used by both the regular and irregular forces. Civilians are used as human shields by combatants, who forced them to leave their homes, family members and possessions.

6. The impact of internal conflicts in the 21st century has also been further exacerbated by the transformation of the tools of such conflicts. Many of these internal insurgencies are fought, not with sophisticated weapons against equally well-armed opposing forces, but more often by lightly armed forces, the ranks of which are often expanded by troops that have not been properly trained and schooled in the laws of war. The cooptation of children into combat roles, both by the insurgents and the national forces, the deliberate targeting of densely populated areas to increase the impact of the armed assault, as dissident infiltrate the ranks of the local population render the classical concept of peacekeeping inadequate. The strategy adopted by belligerents of pushing the local population to the center-stage of their attack, has resulted in the increased militarization of the civilian population as some, either organize to oppose the attacking forces or they succumb to the attackers, some joining in their ranks for fear or reprisals.
7. Internal displacement of large segments of the civilian population is often one of the first consequences of these internal insurgencies as local population flees the arena of conflict. Soon, large numbers of refugees are forced to seek safer havens in neighboring countries, which in themselves are often not much safer.
8. Recent studies undertaken by both the Division for the Advancement of Women and UNIFEM have documented that while these internal conflicts affect the entire society, they have had particularly disastrous impact on women and girls. They are often deliberately targeted for assault, to destroy the capacity of the community to regain its self-respect. Conflicts exacerbate existing fault-lines in societies. Where women have suffered discrimination and marginalization from the political process in the pre-war situation, they tend to be even further marginalized in the post war scenario, this is in spite of the fact that internal conflicts often plunge the women into roles that are outside of the traditional. Because most of the men and young boys are forced to join the war effort, the number of *female-headed households* tends to increase tremendously with the war. Women find that they have to step out of the

wings and openly assume the roles of providers and center –point of the family and the community. The high incidence of rape and forced impregnation of young girls, not only result in an increase in the rate of sexually-transmitted diseases, the number of under-aged children who are heads of house-hold also increase.

"THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT" AND THE CAPACITY TO INTERVENE

9. The new generation of multi-dimensional peacekeeping is designed to deal with the new challenges posed by the particularly gruesome impact of inter-state conflicts on the local population. Most of the post *cold war* conflicts are the usually indicative of a level of dysfunctionality of the, indicating a level of state failure. When the state proves no longer able to meet the basic security needs of its people. At the more extreme level, the security forces, including the armed forces and the policy, either become a faction of the dissident forces, such as in the Congo, Liberia and Sierra Leone, or they are completely destroyed by the insurgent forces, creating a security vacuum, thus increasing the vulnerability of the civilian population. The failure of state institution to provide the basic social services, including health, electricity and water or the absence of state authority in large segments of the country often compound the ability to mitigate the negative impact of these conflicts on the local population.
10. The new generation of peacekeeping operations is one that is not only multi-dimensional, integrating different tasks into a common framework, but also one that is expected to create a secure environment for the local population, even though this is not part of the mandate of the force and often outside of its capacity. Increasingly, multi-dimensional peacekeeping is expected to perform of the essential functions of the state in an effort to address the challenges confronted by the local population. Peacekeeping now often entails some residual capacity by the peacekeepers to protect themselves in case of an attack; the local population also looks to the peacekeepers to guarantee their security when they come under attack.
11. Secondly, the civilian components of the new generation of peacekeeping has become a great deal larger and with enormously increased responsibility and importance. The concept of the civilian components of multi-dimensional peacekeeping operations as being largely supportive of the military aspects of the operation must be reviewed. So also should be the up *-streaming* of the peace building components of international action. In the past, the humanitarian, civil affairs, human rights, development and other dimensions of conflict management were introduced after a certain level of security can be

provided and guaranteed, and in a post-peacekeeping setting. Now, these aspects of multi-dimensional peacekeeping operations have to be deployed almost concurrently. Human rights officers, protection officers as well as humanitarian officers have become critical actors essential for the mitigation of the impact of conflicts on the civilian population. While the negotiation of peace agreements is still largely political, because the root causes of these conflicts are not exclusively political and the impact are not only political, the input of a wider range of actors are required in the process of conflict.

12. When the state fails or governments collapse, who steps in to fill the vacuum? Increasingly, the international community has seen the wisdom in investing, at an early state, in the creation and maintenance, even if weak, of some central authority around which international support can be mobilized. The lessons of Somalia provide highly instructive pointers to what happens when the state completely collapses. International interventions are designed to ensure that people do not die of starvation, that they are protected from the most extreme types of personal and collective abuse and intimidation, peacekeepers may be forced to contribute to the functions of local policing, not just the restructuring and training of the national police, but the assumption of community policy functions by peacekeepers when the local police force disappears and crimes are being committed among the local communities. The peacekeeping missions substitute for the health services, education, social services, they support the reform of the judicial institutions and those of local administration multi-dimensional peacekeeping is expected to support state reconstruction, at least until the state becomes able to assume these responsibilities.
13. Peacekeeping in the 21st century, is no longer completed with the disarmament and the demobilization of the warring factions, but must await the effective reintegration of the combatants into their communities and the resettlement and reintegration of the civilian population. The task of their reintegration becomes all the more difficult because of the extreme act of brutality committed by the insurgents against the local population, and because many of them are pulled from these same societies and communities, Peacekeeping can no longer end with the conclusion of the armed conflict and the restoration of central authority. Peacekeeping can no longer be easily replaced by a peace-building mission to conclude the task of support for state reconstruction, peacekeeping must attend the consolidation of peace through ensuring that a certain level of security sector reform is undertaken and state authority is re-established in most parts of the country. Peacekeeping and international intervention unwittingly creates a dependency syndrome, which makes a rapid disengagement problematic. Pulling the plug too soon before ensuring that the basic framework

with which to address the root causes of the problem are in place often results in going back to square one.

14. Because of the tremendously damaging impact of internal conflicts on the local population, successful multi-dimensional peacekeeping must seek partnership with the local population, the local NGOs and community-based groups. It is only when the local population is empowered and enabled to address these problems can one assume the success of the mission. In some instances when peacekeepers are forced to withdraw and international aid providers leave, it is the local people that fall into place and take over. We should pay a greater attention to the development of local capacity to manage the process, to support the development and the strengthening of domestic institutions and enhance the capacity for political accountability and checks and balances.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS:

15. In recent years, the international community has evolved new tools and strategies designed to contain the impunity of the assaults on the innocent and the defenseless and to increase the capacity to enforce international accountability. Some of these tools include the following:
 - The clever use of the sanctions regime, the fine-tuning of such sanctions to increase their impact (smart sanctions),
 - The deployment of Child Protection Officers, with responsibility to monitor compliance with the codes of conduct and with the impact of international action on the local population;
 - 1994, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights appointed a Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences;
 - Appointment of Special rapporteurs on former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, the DRC and the Rapporteur on Torture;
 - 1992, the SG appointed his Special Representative on Internally-displaced persons, leading to a complete change in approach in the delivery of international assistance to the internally displaced and the reduction of the dichotomy;
 - Establishment of the International Criminal Tribunals on Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the Transitional Justice Mechanism for Sierra Leone and the International Criminal Court;
16. These measures have had a tremendous impact on the actions of the belligerents on the ground and have increased the comfort –level in protecting the innocent,

however, these strictures need to be applied to other international and national actors, including the NGOs. However, international action cannot be a substitute for effective national action, the responsibility to protect should ultimately lie with the governments. The only way to sustain international codes of conduct on these fronts would lie in the development of the national instruments and the capacity of the governments to enforce them.

17. The protection of the civilian population and the effectiveness of international peacekeeping have been much enhanced by the increasing collaboration of the United Nations with regional and sub-regional organizations and leaders. This collaboration has made the difference in the successes of international action in Sierra Leone, Bosnia, Kososvo, Burundi, the and the DRC. Regional leaders are being encouraged to play a greater role in solving the conflicts in the Sudan and Somalia.

WOMEN'S DIMENSIONS OF PEACE PROCESSES

Pamela Villalobos Koeniger *

National Women's Service

On behalf of SERNAM and the Government of Chile it is a pleasure to have given chance of presenting at this seminar, which deals with the relationship between to topics that are strongly intertwined at different levels such as women and the quest for peace.

Being the first to present in the afternoon session I hope I am able to state some concerns and make an input to the debate and discussion of this topic, considering the little certainty about it and a great deal of learning that is yet to be accomplished.

INTRODUCTION

In order to set the context for the discussion about peace processes and women's dimensions in them, it is worthwhile mentioning that estimates tell us that 87 million deaths was the result of armed conflicts during the XX century, 80 of them in the hands of their own governments. The advent of UNO as an international community effort was a major breakthrough, as well as other regional security and co-operation organisations. However, they have not prevented these conflicts from happening. In recent years, however, a positive trend has emerged in this regard,

* Lawyer

Interamerican Defence College (OAS) Washington (June 2002), Course on Hemispheric Defence. National Defence University, Washington (2001), Course on Humanitarian Aid - Course on Peace Operations.

Academia Nacional de Estudios Políticos y Estratégicos, ANEPE (2000), Degree on Political and Strategic Affairs, "Graduated with Honours".

University of Lund, Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights, Lund, Sweden (1999), Master in Public International Law.

Catholic University of Chile, Santiago, 1995, Lawyer.

National Women's Service (Servicio Nacional de la Mujer) (SERNAM), Legal Officer of the International Affairs Department (1999- to date) in charge of international law matters and international organisations and fora (MERCOSUR, UNO, OAS, APEC).

Chilean Air Force (1999- 2000), Legal Report "Enrolment of Women in the Air Force Academy as of 2000: Legal Implications and Organisational Challenges for the Chilean Air Force"(1999). Development of "Project for the teaching of human rights in educational institutions of the Chilean Air Force" (2000).

since out of all peace operations undertaken since UNO creation, two thirds have been established as of 1991. This shows the willingness of States to actively participate in international matters, including violent situations, which do not match with the traditional definitions of international conflict, understood as confrontations between States. For instance, 9 peace operations have been undertaken in our continent in order to help 8 countries.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

If we focus on women's dimensions in peace processes it is worthwhile to start by recognising that this is an issue that has only recently become part of the international agenda. Policies in the international arena such as public policies of each country were thought to be neutral since they intended to affect men and women in the same way. In recent years, however, it has been widely recognised that this is not the case, given the distinctive characteristics of men and women's lives in each society, because of the different roles they play and their different and changing needs. These differences are also reflected in how conflict and instability affect men and women.

UNO Security Council in its October 2000 1325 Resolution embraced that concern by building awareness about the specific effects of armed conflicts on women and girls, as well as the need for a more active participation of women in peace processes.

The Security Council, responsible for keeping peace and security and convinced that women and girls' concerns are to be taken into account, as well as how their participation in decision-making may contribute in achieving these goals, has called for specific measures to mainstream a gender perspective into peace operations, including these elements in the training of field personnel that will be deployed and to increase women participation as representatives and special envoys, military observers, civil police, and personnel devoted to human rights and humanitarian aid, among others.

We know that civilians are mostly affected by conflicts, especially women and children. We are also aware that women and children account for 75% of the refugees and the internally displaced population. However, the high level of gender-related violence within conflict environments, especially sexual violence and exploitation of women and girls has been recently unveiled in its actual magnitude. This has been recognised in recent years by international law, by penalising rape, forced prostitution, trafficking, torture and slavery as war crimes and crimes against mankind, including them in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. This statute, like the ones regulating the courts established to judge crimes committed

in former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone, includes obligations based on the need to enforce gender-sensitive justice, with equal participation of men and women as judges and experts in formerly neglected issues such as violence against women.

WOMEN IN A CONFLICT SITUATION

Societies are disturbed by conflict to a considerable extent, with negative consequences affecting population at large, not only those directly involved or those who live in areas with active confrontation.

By analysing the effects of a conflict on the everyday lives of people we can recognise how deeply harmed they are. In the economic arena, transactions on the formal market, food production and distribution, agriculture and land ownership are some of the activities that are deeply impacted. Likewise, quality of life is deteriorated, among several other aspects, by strong restrictions to people's transit, insecurity, arms trafficking and reduced supply of health care and education services. If we check post-conflict economic status of nations, especially if the conflict has been a long standing one, besides family members that have been either killed or wounded there are large groups of demobilised unemployed individuals, local businesses in bankruptcy, limited or shattered infrastructure, absence or withdrawal of investment, etc.

If we focus on the effects on the female population we see that a number of the aforementioned effects have a direct impact on them, and many in an even stronger way. Social functions traditionally performed by women in a community are disturbed by a conflict in several ways. Therefore, family responsibilities for women are even harder to fulfil in such an environment and the number of women who become the head of the family increases significantly. Family disintegration causes many boys or girls to be responsible for their homes. More often than not, domestic workload is not recognised, nor is it accounted for when designing intervention policies and in a conflict environment this workload is remarkably increased. Since women mainly play this role, they are greatly affected by this failure.

The effects of environment insecurity and instability cause everyday life of women to be far more dangerous and that in order to meet their family needs, in many cases, they are forced to undertake informal economic activities, without the required protection.

If we take subsistence agriculture and small production as an example, being this the backbone of economy of rural areas in underdeveloped countries and it is mainly a family activity, many times managed by women, we realise that restrictions to movement and trade enormously hinder these activities, let alone if we consider the effects of insecurity, the occupation of fertile land by combatants, etc.

All these are examples that show the need for these specific aspects to be considered in peace processes and including a gender dimension in them as well.

WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN DIFFERENT STAGES OF PEACE PROCESSES

We believe that in all stages of a peace process women participation is a major contribution to success, even more so in those where gender-relates specificities are recognised as positive. In this regard, it is recognised that women because of cultural, social or historical reasons tend to develop negotiations and mediation skills far better than men, and although they traditionally use these skills privately, they are highly valuable in the public context.

Peace processes can be discussed from two interacting perspectives, the international mission, and the local population. Women contribution is needed in both of them.

This need is firstly expressed through women participation in the process, both from the mission and from the local population. Secondly, we must understand that is not enough sending more women to peace missions, but at the same time, the very mandate of the mission must consider the specific interests and needs of women and girls, although male personnel may be in charge of performing the task.

On many occasions women will be the first recipients of the actions developed by peace missions and through them their families will be reached. Only female personnel of the mission, however, cannot accomplish this task, since it is part of the essence of the task, given the fact that it accounts for half of the population. In some cases, in order to establish contact with women who have been victimised by crimes, it is more advisable to resort to expert female personnel available, but that does not mean that it is the sole responsibility of the women who are part of the mission.

Given the limited participation of women in peace operations, as well as in decision-making at the national level, we have yet to identify the range of possibilities to integrate female experiences, and we also ignore the final effect of taking them into account.

Under that assumption, I hereby introduce some ideas that may be used as food for thought about this issue.

At the conflict prevention stage, women participation in the mission may facilitate the use of preventive diplomacy (including mutual confidence measures, fact establishment missions, early warning system and preventive personnel deployment) Likewise; base organisations and local women networks may support the peace process.

Once the conflict has occurred, either in Peace Enforcement or Peace Keeping, as well as later Peace Consolidation, we are faced with a very complex scenario.

Very few mandates of peace keeping missions explicitly refer to women or girls and none of them includes a commitment to gender equality as a part of the mandate.

The ever more often occurrence of internal conflicts has been a characteristic of new peace operations, because when States have been overwhelmed, it is necessary not only to enforce law and order but to collaborate in promoting national reconciliation and government reestablishment. This is very difficult when there is no counterpart in this dialogue, either because the state has collapsed or it is too weak to fulfil its functions throughout the territory.

The same responsibility of promoting reconciliation and national reconstruction is faced with when the mission operates after negotiations have been undertaken and the parties have achieved an agreement.

The authorities and the local community have the main responsibility of achieving a stable and safe environment in which the country can return to normality for their citizens to thrive. If there is no real will to overcome existing problems, to reconcile and to establish new social relations, very little will be achieved by the international community intervention.

Therefore, it is essential to count on certain political conditions for the mission to be successful and they are focused on a governance vision and the legitimacy of the process, both of them strongly linked with stability and development. Efforts should focus on creating and maintaining long term conditions that allow for an effective and legitimate governance that will take care of the needs of the population, men and women, as a basis for peace and stability.

In an environment that has been affected by violence is difficult to hear the voices of those more severely harmed, they have very limited possibilities of active representation and participation. The complex post conflict situations and further major challenges, might lead to think that women interests or their active participation in decision making can be left for later, since the immediate goal is to achieve a stable environment and that there will be time to discuss other issues later. However it must be borne in mind that these aspects are not only based on democratic ideas and the force of human rights, but also they are basic for the fulfilment of the goals that have been set. The lack of gender focus at the beginning of a peace process adds yet another hindrance of not understanding and integrating the needs of half of the population, therefore operations lose effectiveness and resources are not efficiently used, hence making them even slower in their execution.

In this regard, women have been traditionally culture vehicles in their families and communities. They are the ones responsible for their children education at home and they make up a large share of the staff of the formal remunerated education system where they play a role that can be considered as an extension of the domestic role. In this context they can actively contribute to disseminating new values that will provide the new generations with a long lasting peace.

Women participation in decision-making is essential. Their integration to national public administration including regional and local levels, legislative and judiciary power is a contribution to the development of a more equitable and therefore safer society.

Legal reforms are usually adopted in the electoral system and law enforcement after a conflict situation. Consideration of more or less formal measures to foster active participation of women in politics may facilitate the integration process in order to achieve a fair, representative and balanced result. Likewise, revising laws and regulations to amend any discriminatory contents against women and large or as members of other groups (ethnic, religious, linguistic, etc) is a necessary step towards establishing the basis for a better cohabitation and to ensure respect for basic rights of women and girls.

Their perspective is specially necessary for the government and the local administration, where there is a more direct contact with the community and where public policies prove successful or not.

OUTSTANDING CHALLENGES, SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION

The Secretary General has offered an interesting opinion to assess the results of a mission by saying “we believe that a special representative of the Secretary General will have accomplished its task if such representative has given the people of a country the opportunity of doing by themselves what they were not able to do before, to build peace, to keep it and to achieve reconciliation, strengthen democracy and ensure the force of human rights”.

I think these objectives should be our guiding principles and to achieve them it is necessary both women consideration and participation.

We need to look for new ways of encouraging women participation in decision making to prevent and solve conflicts and in peace consolidation, both for the local population and within peace missions.

I cannot overemphasise the importance of the respect for rules humanitarian law and human rights, that are part of standing agreements which have been drafted in

non-discriminatory terms, however in some cases these rules are not only overlooked but their breach is overwhelmingly affecting women and girls. In order to improve this situation we must streamline protection systems directly related to them.

Personnel taking part in peace operations require specialised training, including the use of a gender approach in their planning, execution and evaluation.

Invaluable human and material resources have been wasted by not integrating women more actively in peace processes. We now have the opportunity to improve this situation. We still have a lot of ground to cover and many questions to answer, we must constantly improve planning, co-ordination, financing and training mechanisms for peace operations so that they can better respond to the needs of women and men in conflict situation.

I think that it is not a mere coincidence to discuss this issue in a seminar that has gathered such a large attendance, when the heads of Foreign Affairs and Defence Departments are women. The Director of SERNAM who will address the audience tomorrow will join them. This is an invitation to think about the impact of appointing women to decision-making positions for their contribution in providing novel elements for the development of a more comprehensive society.

Thank you.

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Colonel Annette H. Leijenaar

Defence Headquarters

"If women are to play their full part in negotiating peace accords, mediating disputes, creating new governments, rebuilding judicial and civil infrastructures, and the many other activities that support peace, the world needs to make an investment in building up their skills for doing so. This will require both political will and a much larger pool of funding." (Kofi Annan, NY 28 Oct 02)

INTRODUCTION

Close to one million military, police and civilian personnel have participated in United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations since 1948. The international experience regarding women's participation in peacekeeping operations (PKOs) is positive. One would thus expect a correlation between the growing numbers of peacekeepers and the percentage women participating in peacekeeping forces. However, to the contrary, there is no correlation: the number of military women serving in UN PKOs is so insignificant that a statistical comparison will not indicate any meaningful tendency.

The Secretary-General (SG) in his *Report on women, peace and security* dated 16 October 2002, once again reiterates his appeal to Member States (MS) to provide names of qualified women candidates to serve in high-level positions. The SG is determined to set concrete targets to appoint women as his Special Representatives and Special Envoys. He once again calls on MS to act in a proactive manner in identifying women to serve in senior decision-making positions and increasing the

* Former Head of Peacekeeping Training at the Department of Peacekeeping Operations at the UN Headquarters in New York.

She joined the South African Army in 1974 as an Intelligence Officer and was promoted to her current rank in 1993.

She became the first South African woman to be awarded a degree in Military Science. She also holds a Masters degree in Business Administration. (MBA)

She became the first woman to be appointed as South Africa's Military Attaché to the United Kingdom in 1995.

She currently serves as staff officer at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria, South Africa.

recruitment of women as military observers, peacekeeping troops and civilian police. The SG's vision is a 50-50 gender balance by 2015.

ARGUMENT

It is not believed that a 50-50 gender balance in PKOs is attainable by 2015. The bulk of PKO personnel is uniformed and is provided by the MS. Women's participation in peacekeeping forces lie at the heart of the challenge as well as the solution.

STATISTICS

Military Women

Ninety Member States currently provide the 44,359 (September 2002) 35,798 military; 1785 UN Military Observers and 6776 civilian police personnel for UN PKOs; they are commonly referred to as Troop Contributing Countries (TCC). The capacities and the numbers in which women are allowed to serve in their own armed forces is also reflected in their participation in peacekeeping operations. Italian women for instance are newcomers to the military profession with only 438 women (0,1%) serving in the Armed Forces during 2001 in comparison with Canada's 6558 women (11,4%). More Canadian women serve PKOs than Italian women. There is no restriction that excludes women from any military appointment in UN PKOs. Women participate as logistic officers, medical staff, trainers, operations and legal officers, pilots and navigators, in intelligence, communication, technical, administrative, engineering and liaison functions.

The 2001 statistics for military women serving in the armed forces of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) countries indicated an average of 5.5%. The statistics for the rest of the world are even lower. The statistics of military women currently serving as peacekeepers in UN PKOs were not available whilst preparing this paper. The last figure available is the 2000 figure of 2% military women that would not have increased significantly.

Civilian Women

Currently 27,6% (1157) of the 4186 civilians serving in UN PKOs is women. This is much more positive than the less than 3% women in uniform.

The UN's efforts, especially since the 1970's, have resulted in a significant increase of civilian women serving in PKOs. Two UN operations contributed largely to the

changing face of civilian women serving in UN Missions. The UNTAG Mission in Namibia (1989-90) was comprised of an impressive 60% of the professional staff being women. During the first 16 months of UNOMSA in South Africa (1992-1994), 53% of its members were women. By 1993 one third of UN staff serving in Missions were women. They formed the majority of General Service Staff and comprised 20% of the professional staff in grades 1 – 4, but only 6% of Field Service and decision-making personnel. This tendency has broadened the scope for civilian women in PKOs although the majority still serves in the lower-level positions. Civilian women serve in the following categories: civilian police, electoral supervision, human rights, humanitarian affairs, information technology, administrators, legal, medical as well as logistics personnel.

Women In Positions Of Decisionmaking

The score card says it all: the SG appointed his first Special Representative in 1992; ten years later there is still only one female Special Representative and three Deputy Representatives. Not a single female Force Commander, Deputy Force Commander or Chief Military Observer has ever been appointed. It is not only numbers but also the level of decision-making that needs to be addressed. The TCCs should respond to the SG's appeal and provide DPKO with military suitable candidates to serve in high-level positions. This is a challenge that the Human Resource departments of the TCCs should undertake. Women's career paths should provide them with equal opportunities to gain experience at different levels of command in the PKO environment. MS need to follow similar guidelines for suitable civilian candidates.

REASONS FOR FAILURE

Researchers' Theories

Reasons for the failure to attain a sound gender balance vary and not enough research has been done to arrive at specific conclusions. The search for reasons why women in general hold too few senior leadership/command and thus decision-making positions in PKOs continues. The theories of some researchers provide some insight:

Kvande & Rasmussen. Women have more difficulty in advancing in a static, and strongly hierarchical organisation. Women are seen as a threat to stability in these organisations and men prefer to recruit men. The UN and its PK Missions are classic examples of static, hierarchical organisations.

Catherine Cassell & Sue Walsh. Values and underlying assumptions form part of an organisation's culture. The organisation's culture will dictate what men and women

are believed to be able to accomplish in relation to organisational expectations. If the general culture holds that this *IS* a job really intended only for men, women are not expected to succeed and it is feared that women will bring unwanted changes. Women seldom form part of any organisation's leadership/ command culture.

Christine Roman. A shortage of women who are trained to lead men is suggested. Many women have the academic leadership qualifications but lack the opportunity to experience the practical realities of such appointments. What is the reason for this shortage? According to Roman one finds horizontal and vertical gender segregation in the work place: Horizontal: men become doctors; women nurses; Vertical: women and men work in the same profession but men are in the higher positions. This segregation is explained in several ways but two of the most common reasons for this are: biologically men are seen as more aggressive and stronger than women and perform better in professions that exploit these abilities. This is specifically true regarding the sexual division of labour stereotypes seen at work within the military and therefore within PKOs. Furthermore men are found in the higher positions in the same work place, because women are not seen as «breadwinners»; men are seen as the primary providers in most cultures.

Failure in the Military

When it comes to PKOs, women are still seen as «they» and decisions are made on their behalf, about them. A former Special Adviser to the SG on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women, R. Green, states:

«Peace is a human aspiration, yet peacemaking and peace-building have largely been the affairs of men and carried out through a male perspective».

In contrast to the «old boy's military network», an international military «network of women» is still absent. The absence of military women in senior UN PKO appointments prevents military women from participating in PK decision-making. Mentorship is a common practice amongst military men. However, military women are excluded from this tradition. Women need to create mentorship programmes for identified positions.

Too few military women hold command positions in their national Armed Forces. Military men in general are not interested in getting involved in the solution of gender issues. Military men dominate the study of military conflict and have written most of the available literature on wars and conflicts from their own perspective. Consequently the experience, knowledge and contributions of women in military conflicts have seldom been documented. Therefore positive role models are few and far between. It is also known that men, especially in the military, rely on mentors to

deal with the challenges of new appointments/environments. Mentorship amongst senior military women is seldom, if ever, found.

Traditionally military men are not trained to deal with large numbers of women in their working environment. At least one third of all Mission staff with whom the military deals in PKOs will be women. This point is summarised by Maj Gen Harris:

«The national armies must prepare their forces for the time when they will work with women in combined force effort. To fail to accept women in senior positions or as equal co-workers is to fail to make maximum use of the strength of NATO military forces.»(Harris. 1997)

Despite the growing numbers of women serving in the armed forces worldwide, women in several countries are still restricted to certain musterings and positions. Several armed forces still discourage if not prohibit women's participation in PKOs. The anticipated reaction of host countries, when women are to participate in PKO contingents, also has a negative effect on the inclusion of women. If TCCs expect negative behaviour against women due to cultural or religious convictions, women are left behind. Several armed forces also do not employ enough women in the areas from which peacekeepers are recruited. This will change as countries include women in combat units. Some MS still refuse military women to participate in UN Missions based on the argument that facilities are inadequate as well as the anticipated degree of threat. There is a greater sensitivity with regards to losses of women in military deployments compared to men. The unpacking of this argument calls for a separate discussion.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PEACEKEEPING FORCES

The SGs Report of 16 Oct 02 also addresses women's roles and functions in peace and security related processes and activities. Specific strategies should be developed to educate, train and prepare enough women to perform these already identified critical tasks. These roles and functions may include the following:

- It is of critical importance that women participate in the design, writing and inception of mandates. The absence of women during this process increases the possibility of their absence during the implementation of the mandate. (Few mandates make explicit reference to women and none have included a commitment to gender equality as part of the mission's mandate). This should start at national level if we want it to succeed in the international arena.
- The role of female civilian police officers to ensure that security needs for women are addressed properly, is vital. The participation of female police in the

establishment and training of new police forces such as East Timor sets a critical example to the local population.

- Female public information officers collect, analyse and disseminate information that is gender balanced and that addresses the information needs of women.
- Women in uniform are in a better position than civilian women to gain access to military resources needed to establish refugee camps, provide logistic support and liaise with their civilian counterparts during complex humanitarian crises. More women should therefore be included in all peace/humanitarian and disaster relief exercises and activities.
- Women legal officers should be included in the development of constitutional and legislative reform.
- Women peacekeepers should participate in the total disarmament programme. The safekeeping of weapons and armaments is often one of the most important tasks left to women in conflict situations. Women have easier access to women to collect weapons and armaments.
- The identification and registration of women and girl combatants should be eased when women peacekeepers are involved.
- Women should take the lead in the design and implementation of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programmes to address the specific needs of female ex-combatants.
- Women's roles in the process of collecting and analyzing gender-sensitive indicators to be incorporated in the design and implementation of all future early warning systems, will enhance the benefits of engendered early warning indicators.
- Young female soldiers are better equipped than anybody else to understand the mind and heart of female child soldiers. The role these young peacekeepers can play during the DDR process should be formalized.
- The role of female peacekeepers during negotiations may be vital. Senior female officers should be included in the formal peace negotiations.
- Female officers could play a critical role in providing women's groups and networks with the necessary liaison and communication links to the formal military structures.
- The UN currently deploys 1,785 UNMOs (September 2002). Far more women should be trained to take up a substantial number of these positions. Women's observation and analysis is different from those of men and provides added value during interpretation.

WOMEN: A SEPARATE ISSUE

The SG, in his 16 Oct 02 Report on Women, Peace and Security, concludes with amongst others two critical observations whilst referring to women and girls in armed conflict:

“However, these issues are often discussed as a separate item rather than being integrated into the Council’s deliberations”

“Despite positive efforts undertaken, gender perspectives are still not systematically incorporated into all activities related to peace and security”

(S/2002/1154 date d 16 Oct 02)

These two statements lie at the core of the issue. Women in peace and security are still treated as a separate issue and incorporated at an ad hoc basis. It will remain this way until strategies with action plans are developed and implemented devotedly. The SGs vision is focused on 2015: a 50-50 gender balance. The vision allows for short, medium and long-term strategies to be developed, implemented and monitored.

CONCLUSION

The UN, NATO and other regional organisations reflect the activities of its MS. Male dominance is a product of the gender stereotyping shaped and developed at the individual, national and international level of world politics. A biased perspective on women’s inferior roles in international relations is noticeable in most MS. International and regional organizations such as the UN, European Union, NATO, Latin American and Caribbean countries cannot direct MS to select women for political or military appointments within its structures or to form part of military contingents for PKOs. They are neither in a position to impose MS to increase their efforts to recruit women to serve in their Armed Forces. MS send their Units directly to Missions. However, organizations such as the UN should, as the SG regularly does, encourage its MS to select women for political/military appointments and promote the effort of MS to increase the number of women participating in PKOs. The role of the UN and other international/ regional organisations in recruiting military staff is limited. The number of military women participating in PKOs is to a certain extent a mirror of the MS internal progress regarding gender mainstreaming. The percentage of military women participating in UN PKOs is therefore a reflection of the position of women in the military internationally.

The positive experience of women's participation in PKOs has not lead to clear recruitment and participation strategies. The 1990's indicate a passive *ad hoc* attitude regarding a clear plan for women's advancement within the international peacekeeping environment. The international statements regarding the enhancement of women's positions in the international peace and security environment have always been ambitious.

Currently 48545 people serve in UN PKOs of which 4186 (8,6%) are civilians. Even if the civilian percentage of women serving in peacekeeping increases to 50% the bulk of the personnel is still military (91,4%) with less than 3% women amongst them. The vision of a 50-50 gender balance cannot be attained if the armed forces around the world do not develop specific strategies to increase the number of women in their forces.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The rhetoric of recommendations on women, peace and security has not changed. (You may find them from the first world conference on women in Mexico City in 1975, to Resolution 1325 and the SGs latest Report on 16 October 2002. (Just as another example, a list of recommendations made during an address to NATO's Committee on Women in Brussels on 23 May 2000 to indicate the repetition of recommendations, is attached!) It confirms all previous, current and future recommendations.

Gender balanced successes are highlighted when men continue to discuss women as a separate issue in the international councils of the world. However the statistics still prove the failure to incorporate existing knowledge on the subject into policies, planning and implementation processes of all peace operations.

What is needed now is an overarching strategy to incorporate the successes, recommendations and appeals that will provide the necessary weight behind the SGs appeal to create the much needed momentum to ensure that women do not remain a separate issue on the world's agenda, but are incorporated and empowered to voice 50% of the world's decisions.

The strategy's timeframe and vision is set: a 50-50 gender balance by 2015. Enough recommendations and actions are on the table. It is possible to develop the game plan:

- Set the mission: purpose and goals;
- Develop the profile that will reflect conditions and capabilities;
- Assess the external environment;
- Analyze options by matching resources within the environment;

- Evaluate options and select the best one;
- Select long-term objectives and grand strategies that will achieve the desired options;
- Develop annual objectives and short-term strategies;
- Implement the strategic choices, and
- Evaluate the success of the strategic process.

“It is my hope that the Security Council, Member States, the United Nations system, the NGOs, civil society and others will take further decisive action to ensure the participation of women and girls and fully incorporate their concerns into all our efforts to promote peace and security.”

(S/2002/1/1154 dated 16 Oct 2002)

GENDER ISSUES IN THE DANISH ARMED FORCES. (PEACEMAKING - WHAT IS PEACEMAKING AND HOW CAN WOMEN CONTRIBUTE)

Mr. Francis Zachariae *
Ministry Of Defences, Denmark

Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During my presentation I will

- share the Danish view on why women are important in the Armed Forces and in peacekeeping
- very briefly describe the history of women in the Danish Armed Forces
- describe the circumstances, thoughts and strategies that have been determining the way the organisation has met women throughout time
- by means of statistics give you an idea of how men and women are distributed in the Danish Armed Forces today
- tell you about what is done to put the Armed Forces in a situation where the ability to recruit and retain women is increased
- describe the plans for the future.

Women form half the world's population. But they are not even close to being half the representatives in the formal decision-making processes.

We cannot discuss democratisation without discussing how to ensure a balanced participation of women and men in decision-making. A democratic society can

* Head of Division, Personnel and Education (2nd Division) Danish Ministry of Defence. Commander senior grade Francis Zachariae was born in 1960. He graduated from the Royal Danish Academy, Copenhagen, in 1983 and from Collège Interarmées de Défense, Paris, in 1994. From 1983 he served in Frigates, Corvettes and on the Royal Yacht DANNEBROG as a navigation and operations officer. In 1986-1987 he served as a staff officer in the Standing Naval Force Atlantic. In 1988 he became Aide-de-Camp to the Minister of Defence followed by a period as Commanding Officer on a Patrol Vessel (STANDARD FLEX). In 1992 he was appointed project manager of the STANDARD FLEX project in the Naval Materiel Command and in 1994 staff officer in the Force Programmes Branch in the Headquarters Chief of defence. He was employed in the Ministry of Defence 2nd Division in 1995 and was appointed Head of Division in 1998.

In the Ministry of Defence Commander senior grade Zachariae is responsible for gender and equality questions in the Armed Forces and is a member of the Inter-ministerial Gender Mainstreaming Project initiated by the Minister of Gender Equality.

only truly function if both women and men are represented in decision-making. They must reflect the people who are actually affected by the decisions they take.

The problem with underrepresentation of women in decision-making is even more visible when it comes to international negotiations and perhaps especially peace negotiation, peacekeeping etc. Women suffer disproportionately in armed conflicts but their competencies and views are rarely used in the process trying to solve the conflicts.

If women are equally important in the democratic process I would say that they are even more important in peacekeeping operations. The training of a conventional soldier will often concentrate on stereotypical male characteristics like strength and aggression and suppress stereotypical female characteristics like sensibility and compassion. In conventional war some of these stereotypical male characteristics could be useful and in peacekeeping the same characteristics could be fatal.

As opposed to conventional thinking of equal rights between women and men it could be said that women are valuable to peacekeeping operations because they are different - less violent etc.

The question is then - how do we get more women to participate in peacekeeping? The first step must be to get more women into the Armed Forces!

In the Danish Armed Forces –like in the Armed Forces in almost every other country– women form a very small minority and I will now turn to the efforts to recruit more women in Denmark.

THE HISTORY OF WOMEN IN THE DANISH ARMED FORCES.

Since 1818 - Women in civilian jobs: In the Danish Armed Forces women have been engaged in civilian jobs since 1818 for instance as night nurses, cooks and washerwomen. After 1946 the women got the possibility to join special corps for women within the services.

1962 - A law is passed that makes it possible for women to have a military job: In 1962 an act was passed that formally made it possible for women to serve in military positions. However, some years passed before women made use of this possibility. The Armed Forces did not engage women until 1971. The first women were regulars and non-commissioned officers. Women did not go to the military colleges until 1974. The act did not make it possible for women to serve in positions where there was a risk that they should get into armed combat. Therefore, at the beginning women served only in staff positions and positions within the field of education.

1988 - It is now possible for women to have a job in combat units: In 1978 an act was passed concerning equal opportunities as regards employment etc. In principle,

the passing of this act meant that it was no longer allowed to exclude women from certain positions in the Armed Forces - with a few exemptions - referring only to their sex.

In the period from 1981 to 1987 the Danish Armed Forces carried out some pilot schemes where women served in different combat units within the Army, Navy and Airforce. The pilot schemes were a success, so when the exemption from the law ended in the middle of 1988 almost all positions were open to women. However, training for and employment as fighter pilot remained closed territory to women. This last exemption was raised in 1992 and by then the last formal restriction to women's access to service in all branches of the Forces was cancelled. Just this year the first woman has completed the training at the Danish Air Force College in Karup.

1998 - Women acquire the right to serve on terms similar to those of conscript soldiers: In 1993 women without military training gained access to receiving the necessary training for and the right to sign a contract for service with the Danish International Brigade. This initiative was a forerunner for the political decision made in 1998 to give women the option to serve on equal terms with conscript soldiers. Formally, the Forces hereby have equal opportunities for men and women.

As is most probably the case in many countries, the 'history' of women in the Forces, which I have just told, shows that women's access to the Forces is laid down in law. Women did not gain access to the Forces by necessity or because of a sincere wish for their presence.

Women entered an organisation and a profession which for its entire history has been owned by men. This also meant that they entered a universe where norms, language and the agenda were those of men. This in itself is not odd as such. In trades where women are the dominant gender, they are the ones to set the agenda.

However, the organisation did not by itself invite women to enter and this was significant for the way women were accepted. We do not like to let uninvited guests influence the way we run our house right away - the tone, the norms and the social relations. We expect them to see how the land lies, acquaint themselves with the rules of the game and participate in the game on the recognised terms. Also in Danish, there is a proverb saying 'When in Rome, do as the Romans do!' In this relation it meant that women had to assimilate to the recognised norms and terms - or leave the organisation.

Much has happened since the first women entered the Forces. However, not so much in relation to the way this minority, the women, is treated by the organisation. - And yet, during the last 10 years there has been focused on women in the Forces

and an expressed wish to increase their number. This again, has caused the treatment of women in the Forces to be reconsidered.

The need for innovation is underlined by the fact that the share of women in the military part of the Forces has not changed for the last 9 years, but has remained about 5%. Today, there is a wish to leave the assimilation strategy and approach an integration strategy opening up for mutual influence. This means that the majority (the men) recognise the norms and ways of living and thinking that the minority (the women) carry with them.

What are the reasons of the employer to be interested in women's integration into the Armed Forces?

From a Danish point of view, there are at least four good reasons for a special effort to integrate women in the Armed Forces. I will mention them in random order:

A peaceful and democratic society

It is a precondition for peace and democracy that the various groups of citizens are treated equally –that they have equal access to the labour market, among other things, and are met with openness and without prejudice. The Armed Forces consider itself to be responsible for contributing to this objective.

Armed Forces rooted in the people

Inappropriate disagreement between the Forces and the people can be avoided when the people experience that the Armed Forces are there for their defence. This is best achieved if the citizens 'recognise themselves' in the composition of the personnel of the Forces.

Recruitment from a broader basis

The number of young people at the age of conscription are diminishing. The Forces need to be able to attract the best young people regardless of their ethnic origin and gender. As many young people as possible must be made interested in the Armed Forces.

Increased quality in the task solution

Seldom anything ingeniously has happened in a group where all the members think the same. What qualifies the results and decisions of the group is the diversity among its members. In this context, differences of gender and ethnic origin turn into resources that may provide the organisation with quality and effectiveness if we work with them deliberately and strategically.

In the integration strategy and not least in the last of the four good reasons - there is embedded a recognition that people are different, that differences have come to stay and that they can provide the organisation with something valuable. Such recognition must necessarily be reflected in the way the Forces treat its personnel. Our wish is that managers and staff act according to this motto: People are born different –and being different they are equal. Different people must be treated individually to obtain equal opportunities.

As a matter of course, this view of human nature can be transferred to the dimension of differences related to gender.

How many women employed on military terms are actually employed in the Danish Armed Forces today and where in the organisation are they positioned? I will try to give a picture of it by means of a little statistics. The numbers are from April 2002. By percentage, 95% of the military staff of the Forces are men while only 5% are women.

In the medical corps women are fairly well represented. They number 19% of the staff, while in the Army they make up 3%, in the Navy 5% and in the Air force 8%.

On this view foil you can see the distribution of men and woman on ranks.

Senior officers means Lieutenant Colonel/Commander Senior Grade up to General/Admiral

Officers means Second Lieutenant/Sub Lieutenant up to Major/ Commander

If we turn to the hierarchical distribution of men and women, it shows that there are most women in the bottom of the hierarchy and few in the top. The numbers are from April 2002.

If we convert the numbers into percent, it shows that the women proportionally take up less room in the top of the hierarchy than men, and that they take up more room in the bottom of the hierarchy than men. By percentage, 2% of all men in military positions are senior officers while only 0.3% of all women in military positions are senior officers. 17% of the men are officers and 16% of the women. 24% of the men are non-commissioned officers and 18% of the women. 57% of the men are regulars and 65.7% of the women.

Today the main activity of the Danish Armed Forces is participation in international operations. These numbers from September 2002 show that women are involved in this activity. However, if you compare the distribution of men and women in the military staff with the distribution of men and women among the personnel that participates in international operations, it shows that only 3% of the personnel that participate in international operations are women, while women make up 5% of

the military staff. In other words, women are less involved in international operations than men. Maybe this is because fewer women than men make up a contract with the Danish International Brigade.

The statistics speak for themselves. The distribution of men and women in the Danish Armed Forces is unequal. It is still the magic 5% that exists. The higher in the hierarchy you go the more unequal the distribution of men and women is.

WAY AHEAD

The Danish Armed Forces have recently initiated the following initiatives:

Long-term strategy for the future recruiting of women: The strategy has been developed on the basis of knowledge and experience gathered from the Danish police, from Sweden and from the Danish Conscript & Recruitment Agency. The strategy focuses on the communication of the recruitment process, on specific recruitment activities and on collection of knowledge in order to qualify the recruitment of women. So far this strategy has led to the following actions:

- The Conscript and Recruitment Agency has engaged two young women who among other things participate in information meetings for young students
- Inspired by Swedish experience we have prolonged the examination for military service for women from one to two days
- Women as a target group for recruitment are integrated more deliberately into the recruitment campaigns.

Seminar for Women in military positions: In November 2001 there was arranged a seminar for and about women in military positions. About 150 women showed an interest in the seminar. From these 50 participants were singled out. The purpose of the seminar was to gather more knowledge about how women engaged in military positions experience their every day life in the Forces. Five subjects were debated on the seminar: Family life and work life, Uniforms, Norms of behaviour and social relations, Sexual harassment and Are there to be a difference between women and men in the Armed Forces? So far the conclusions reached on the seminar have resulted in two initiatives: A study into the scope and nature of gender-linked insulting behaviour and mainstreaming of uniforms.

Study into the scope and nature of gender-linked insulting behaviour: Based on Swedish experience and the conclusion reached on the seminar a study is made into the scope and nature of gender-linked insulting behaviour in the Danish Armed Forces. If gender-linked insulting behaviour is frequently happening in the Armed Forces, this could be an essential barrier to recruiting and integrating women.

Mainstreaming of uniforms: At the seminar it turned out that there was a massive dissatisfaction with the uniforms. Women are given uniforms designed for men. This means that the women often experience that the uniforms do not function as they were intended to - neither when it is supposed to protect them, nor when it is expected to contribute to their appearance as a worthy representative of the Danish Armed Forces. The mainstreaming means that all kinds of uniforms must be checked in co-operation with the people who work with them on a daily basis. The aim is to ascertain that women and their needs are integrated into regulations and the general practice in the field.

The Minister for Gender Equality also plays a role as an external agent in relation to the integration effort in the forces. The Minister launched a cross-departmental mainstreaming project where each ministry is supposed to contribute with a pilot project. The project is gender mainstreaming of the appraisal interview system. The system has a decisive influence on the career of personnel. At present the competencies that are to be evaluated are picked out. In this process steps are taken to ensure that both the competencies of women and men are picked out for evaluation and that the competencies picked out reflect those considered important for the quality of the performance of the Armed Forces. The gender mainstreamed appraisal system is expected to support women in the effort to make a career. And it can contribute to a change in the culture of the Danish Armed Forces because the perspectives of women are integrated in the competencies considered important for the activities of the Armed Forces.

In this context it should also be mentioned that the purpose of the Danish Armed Forces is not just defence of the nation but rather a broader scope of prevention of conflicts and war and promotion of a peaceful development in the world with respect of human rights. In the light of this purpose the participation of women –as I mentioned in the beginning– seems even more relevant. And this goes as well for integrating women's competencies, needs and views.

Of course our debate here today is much more complex than just raising the number of women engaged in the Armed Forces' peacekeeping operations and conflict prevention. But to me it is an example of how to involve women's competencies actively in peacekeeping and conflict prevention in the formal structures for instance by using the gender mainstreaming strategy. It could also be an inspiration for the diplomatic services and the NGOs working in this field.

From my point of view the overall task is to promote and implement the proposals of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and the strategy of gender mainstreaming already issued by the UN. On the one hand to ensure balanced participation of

women and men in decision-making and on the other hand to ensure that a gender perspective is applied in planning and decisions.

This dual approach –the gender mainstreaming of the organisation of work and decision– making and gender mainstreaming of the decisions and activities themselves is important for the success of the gender equality work and for building new democracies and improving the existing democracies.

I sincerely hope that this conference will take us a step further to full and systematically integration of gender equality in Peace Processes.

WOMEN AT THE PEACE TABLE

Felicity Hill *

Unifem

I'm very grateful to the organizers for the opportunity to be here representing the UN's Fund for Women at this timely meeting on Peacekeeping and Women's Dimensions in Peace Processes with such distinguished speakers and guests.

I believe there are more and more men and women in decision-making positions who are taking gender issues and women's issues very seriously. This issue is definitely evolving and moving, there is a lot of interest and a lot more attention being paid. We can say we are no longer in the Stone Age, but perhaps we are only in the Bronze Age because there are still gendered assumptions, blind spots and lack of basic democracy that inhibit us in the success of peace and security work.

I'd like to start my remarks by talking about some of the challenges women face in getting to the peace table. I'll then talk about some of the successes that women have enjoyed, and will conclude by sharing some of the recommendations made by two independent experts appointed by UNIFEM to assess the impact of armed conflict on women and women's role in peace building.

The challenges are many, some of them obvious, others are less clear. The principle challenge I feel is that women are excluded from the prevailing language, culture and network of high politics, which would be inappropriately disrupted and distracted were they to be present or their issues considered at the decision making table. The second challenge, and intimately connected to the first, is that women are not considered a political constituency, or their issues political. In resolution 1325, 55 years after the UN was established, women have been baptized as political citizens in the security field. And yet, a number of the Ambassadors currently on the Security Council urged women in the build up to the recent Open Debate and

* Before joining UNIFEM, Felicity Hill worked for the the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in Geneva from 1996 - 1997 monitoring the Conference on Disarmament and then in New York from 1998 - 2001 as the Director of WILPF's United Nations Office. Felicity coordinated the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, a coalition of NGOs that worked towards Security Council resolution 1325, and served on the Steering Committees of the NGO Working Group on the Security Council and the Global Action to Prevent War initiative. Felicity's activism started in Australia where she worked on campaigns to raise awareness about violence against women, the privatisation of tertiary education, uranium mining and the arms trade.

Arria Formula to not be “political” even though they were there precisely to contribute to the political debates raging in the Council about the Middle East, Iraq, Burundi and Uganda. The third challenge is that women and men are forced to rely on friendships and individuals of good will who are willing to compromise the perception of their authority and credibility to get gender issues and women in through the back door of peace negotiations, and they are forced to do this because institutions and procedures are not automatically or routinely accountable to women or sufficiently sensitized to gender issues.

WOMEN HOVERING AROUND, AND SOMETIMES GETTING TO THE NEGOTIATING TABLE

Despite these barriers, there are some notable successes, and I’m going to briefly touch upon 6 peace processes, each of which brings up different issues facing women.

1. *Women Participating as Civil Society - Guatemala*

Even when women manage to participate in negotiations, their status is usually informal, often as unofficial observers or representatives of civil society groups. The lack of official status of women at the peace table derives from pre-existing gender inequalities, including legal, political and economic discrimination. In armed conflict, women’s leadership role within households and communities often remain untranslated in political process, for discriminatory social systems that predate conflicts are exacerbated, and women are further excluded from the loci of power. As a result, the gender-differentiated impact of conflict is “not generally taken into account in the construction of peace agreements, in post conflict reconstruction efforts, in the distribution of humanitarian aid, or even in the conduct of day-to-day governance.”

For instance, in Guatemala, women contributed to the negotiations between the government and the *Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca* URNG through a civil society platform, the Assembly of Civil Service (ASC) established by the Framework Accord in January 1994. The ASC allowed civil societies to provide their substantive input to the official negotiations, where gender constituted one of the 11 sectors. The Guatemalan women’s movements had emerged along with other human rights and humanitarian groups, such as the Catholic Church, urging the government to reconcile the class conflict and calling for the redistribution of land and resources. At least 30 civil society organizations, including trade unions, academia, feminist groups, human rights groups, and indigenous organizations were represented in the ASC’s gender sector. Many of the women’s recommendations in the ASC were endorsed by the URNG and incorporated in a number of peace agreements, owing in large part to one woman participating in the official

negotiations between the government and the URNG. Luz Mendez, advising the URNG in her capacity as a member of the URNG Secretariat on International Relations, was also Coordinator of the National Union of Guatemalan Women, one of the organizations participating in the ASC.

2. Creating Political Space – Burundi

In Burundi, male delegates participating in peace talks in Arusha, Tanzania permitted merely a temporary observer status to three Hutu and three Tutsi women, despite the urging from the facilitator, Mwalimu Nyerere to fully involve women. The delegates insisted that women could participate as part of political parties or civil society, which had been already given participatory status, and questioned the capacity of women to assemble a small number of delegates who would represent the broad spectrum of constituencies. Women finally gained permanent observer status in February 2000, owing in large part to advocacy by the Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation, UNIFEM and other donors.

In July 2000, the Nyerere Foundation and UNIFEM convened the Burundian Women's Peace Conference on Women, attended by 50 women from political parties (2 from each of 19 parties), civil society, diaspora, and refugee camps. Prior to the Women's Conference, a UNIFEM-assembled delegation of six women, all of who previously participated in peace processes (Guatemala, Eritrea, Uganda, and South Africa) briefed the Burundian political parties and the facilitation team on the need to mainstream gender in conflict resolution. At the Women's Conference, women's recommendations, including a constitutional reform to include a women's charter, 30% representation of women in legislative and executive branches, legal reforms reflecting gender equality, electoral reforms to promote women's political empowerment, were adopted, 23 of which were included in the final peace agreement signed in August 2000.

According to the Ugandan Member of Parliament brought in by UNIFEM to help facilitate this meeting, "...previous attempts at bringing women in had not succeeded because the 19 parties in the negotiations had fears, the opposition groups feared that women's groups, women's NGOs would be used by the government, and would not be neutral, because of the fact that Burundi was at war. There were men who did not want a democratic solution to the problem, and actually bringing women would bring a democratic solution and they wanted to restrict the table to the fighting groups. To bring women in is to admit that even people who are not fighting with arms have a right to determine the future of the country. The fighting groups opposed this. Another real factor was that we were coming in at the end, and after 4 years of negotiations, it was felt that bringing women in late would upset a delicate

balance that had been reached. The balance was mainly about ethnicity and very personal factors, because the 19 groups were built around individuals, and they were negotiating their roles in a future government.”

Winnie went on to say that, “In this meeting we thought, at least at first, that we are going to have the women these women from the 19 groups, running back to political leaders to get views to bring in to the women’s conference. But after a few hours by the end of the first day, it was the opposite. It was the men in the formal negotiations running back to check that their women were not giving in too much. It was very clear that once they were together there was a lot of common ground, also a lot of differences. Common ground was on many issues such as the right to participation, introduction of quotas, gender sensitive repatriation, issues of land, ownership, there was a lot of common ground and the men were now worried. Of course the men were encouraged to allow the process to happen because the facilitator, who they respected very much, supported the gender mainstreaming of the peace process. They couldn’t stand up and say no. This is a point worth emphasizing – support from the top really matters. In their own space, women could quickly break barriers that men had failed to break over 4 years of continuous meetings. They could exercise independent from formal process and reach quick decisions because these women who had not known each other, who had not seen these documents, could arrive at consensus, they were able to draw on the experience of other women from the region, example Tanzania, Uganda, SA had quotas, and they were quick to see that they needed to have this too. These women were really coming because they were confident for a chance for peace, whereas the men were signing out of cynicism. All of them said they would sign the agreement because they had to. With the women, they saw the real need for peace and they saw that something could come out of it.

3. The Need to Sustain Momentum - The Inter-Congolese Dialogue

Since July 2000, this process has been replicated in the Great Lakes region and Afghanistan. In 2001, Sir Ketumile Masire, the former President of Botswana, and the facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, requested UNIFEM’s support in developing methods to promote women’s participation and gender issues in the Dialogue. With the support of the Department for Political Affairs, two women’s peace tables were convened prior to the Dialogue, providing training to women on the gender dimensions of constitutional, electoral and judicial reform. Ultimately, 40 women from government, opposition parties and civil society participated in the Sun City Talks in March 2002. The “Peace Tables” assisted women delegates in promoting gender in constitutional, electoral, legislative and judicial reform. A very important document resulted in these women’s tables, a platform for the women

working for peace – the Nairobi Declaration. The participants assessed the situation and saw the need for proactive thinking around the peace process. The main problem among the civil society groups seems to be the lack of information sharing, and especially between groups in the east and west, and particularly the lack of resources for follow up which has resulted in the cessation of communication between the women's organizations.

4. Ongoing Communication Sparked by the Peace Negotiation – the Middle East

The efficacy of women's dialogues in bringing about confidence building, reconciliation, and the culture of tolerance is exemplified in the dialogues between Palestinian and Israeli women prior to and during the Oslo process. Palestinian and Israeli women began to meet clandestinely during the first intifadah, when several Israeli women from the peace camp visited and distributed food in the Palestinian communities under curfew. From this movement, the Jerusalem Link was established in 1992 in Brussels, and after the Oslo agreement, Palestinian women started visiting Israeli women's houses. It was important, according to Zahir Kamal, a prominent member of the Jerusalem Link, to 'be able to see enemies as human being' through the work. From this movement, prominent female leaders emerged and gained key positions in each government, including Hanan Ashrawi in the Palestinian Legislative Council, and Naomi Hazan, the Speaker of the Knesset. By 1996, Jerusalem Link tackled even the status of Jerusalem, one of the most contentious issues between the both sides.

5. Building Women's Constituency – Ireland

Another example of women's constituency building is the Northern Ireland Women's Coalition (NIWC), women's official political party that won two seats in elections for places at the negotiating table. The process of forming NIWC, drawing women from the NGO sector and community organizations, was not free from difficulty formulating a clearly articulated political agenda. Women involved in NIWC had come from diverse background in terms of religion, class, and ideology, and decided to embrace three core principles: human rights, equality, and inclusion. For the members of NIWC, it was not an easy task to transform their identity and social status as community and non-profit leaders to that of political figures. Some of the success of NIWC in getting its proposals inserted into the Good Friday Agreement stems from women's ability to find commonalities, cooperate, and compromise, the skills developed through problem-solving approach. Former US Senator, George Mitchell credits women with helping to achieve an agreement in the Northern Ireland peace negotiations. He said at a seminar in New York this year that "Women

were among the first to express their weariness of the conflict. The two women that made it to the table had a tough time at first. They were treated quite rudely by some of the male politicians...Through their own perseverance and talent, by the end of the process they were valued contributors.”

6. *Institutionalizing Women's Representation - Somalia*

To institutionalize women's representation in peace processes, the use of quotas, (the figure of 30% minimum was embraced in the Beijing Platform for Action) as a starting point for women's political empowerment, has been encouraged. Women's groups have increasingly mobilized to demand the quotas to be included in final peace agreements defining post-conflict constitutional design and electoral reforms.

In Somalia, women have been part of peace processes since the 1993 Conference for National Reconciliation in Somalia, convened in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, owing in large part to the support of the Conference facilitators, the Swedish Life and Peace Institute and the Government of Ethiopia. As a result, the Transitional National Council established after the Addis Ababa meeting required that one woman be included in each three-member delegation from the 18 regions. Women's representation thus continued in the August 2000 Somali National Reconciliation Conference, convened in Artha, Djibouti, by the President of Djibouti and Chair of the IGAD. The total 810 delegates, from four clan delegations of 180, each including 20 women, and 90 minority alliance representatives with 10 women, attended the Conference. Women delegates at the Conference called themselves the “sixth clan,” and actively participated in the Chairmanship Committee, having one woman appointed to Vice Chair, and in the Charter Drafting Committee, where women vigorously pursued 12% quotas in decision-making. Though far below the 30% international goal, Somali women thought 12% was more realistic. To many male delegates, however, 12% was still too high: men supported 5% quotas instead. Women delegates sought the support of religious leaders, for religion was often quoted as a reason that women should not enter politics. In the end, women were guaranteed 25 seats in the 245-member Transitional National Assembly, established in August 2000. The allocation was to be equally divided by four major clans and an alliance of smaller clans.

Just last week another round of the Somali Reconciliation Conference began and it will go for another 3 weeks in Eldoret Kenya under the auspices of IGAD –the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development. 350 people were invited, 1400 turned up – it seems that many had forged the invitation documents in order to participate. IGAD had not set a quota for these talks, but had encouraged the factions to include women in their delegations. In addition, 100 participants were invited

from civil society – of which 35 were women. UNIFEM and IGAD held a Seminar for Somali Women Delegates to the National Reconciliation Conference in order to create a political space such as the one created at the Inter-Congolese Dialogue for women to come together and forge consensus around a variety of issues. 45 women participated, and they were unanimous in calling for 50% representation in all peace negotiations, and also they called for a cease-fire, and the disarmament of the armed sections. Not a single woman identified herself as a combatant, and only one identified herself as from a faction; rather the women introduced themselves as mother, wives and members of civil society.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE INDEPENDENT EXPERTS' ASSESSMENT

Soon after the passage of Security Council Resolution 1325, UNIFEM appointed 2 Independent Experts to travel to the world's war zones and assess the impact of armed conflict on women and women's role in peace-building. In this region they visited Colombia. This compliment to the report of the Secretary-General contains the voices of women met during their travels, was launched on October 31st, the second anniversary of the passage of 1325 and will be available on UNIFEM's website today. I bought copies of the chapter on peacekeeping, which is available at the back of the room.

The Experts met women who insisted that they needed four essential things: safety, resources, political space and access to decision makers in order to organize and participate in peace processes. In conflict situations political activists and their organizations face security threats, many have been killed and many more abducted, beaten and tortured. Without adequate legal and physical protection women are frequently compelled to abandon activism. A much larger pool of funds is needed to maximize the potential of women's organizing. At present the women's movement, the Women's Fund of the UN and the gender components of peace and reconstruction processes are given micro-credit treatment, which often set them up for failure or relegate them to catalytic and inherently unsustainable one-off, expectation-raising and then disappointing results, confirming the myths that women can't do it, or are not serious political players. The examples I've given above of the political space created for women to organize and reach consensus and plans of action to mainstream gender throughout the process at the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, in Burundi and Ireland show what can be accomplished with foresight and funding. Activists that find their way to that illusive "place", where decision makers meet told the experts how crucial it was to share information and build relationships – yes, even when it occurs in a hotel room in the middle of the night.

The experts have made 6 recommendations on women getting access to peace processes.

First they call for an increase of women in senior positions in peace-related functions, starting with the 30% minimum agreed to at Beijing.

Second they have called for gender equality to be recognized in all peace processes, agreements and transitional governance structures, that is for gender considerations to inform that great opportunity offered by peace processes in achieving gender justice in the electoral, legislative, constitutional and judicial structures set up by peace processes, reiterating the 30% minimum of representation in peace negotiations.

Third they call for a UN Trust fund for Women's Peace-building to resource women's efforts, enhance their opportunities for training and strategic interventions.

Fourth they call for UNIFEM to work closely with DPA to ensure that gender issues are incorporated, and for UNFPA to strengthen its work in emergency situations for women.

Fifth, for women's peace tables to be established at every peace process, and enabled through financial, political and technical assistance.

Sixth they call for the UN and donors to invest in women's organizations as a strategy for conflict prevention, resolution and peace building, asking that donors exercise flexibility in responding to the urgent needs and time-sensitive opportunities, fostering partnerships and networks between international, regional and local peace initiatives. The Experts have made 64 recommendations in all, many of which also relate to the peace process, but these are the core 6 on this subject.

I hope participants at this conference will reflect on the comprehensive Study and Report of the Secretary-General and the Independent Expert Assessment as we work together towards the implementation of 1325 and the full participation of women in all matters related to peace and security.

Thank you for your attention.

PEACE BUILDING

Dame Margaret Anstee D.C.M.G *

Thank you very much Mr. Chairman.

May I first say how happy I am to have been invited here and to be back in Chile in circumstances very different from when I was Resident Representative of the UN Development Program here 40 years ago.

I can't think of a more appropriate place for this meeting to be taking place because Chile has had its own experience of restoring reconciliation, its own peace building process and women have had a very large role to play in that.

I do however find myself I facing several difficulties and challenges, but that is not strange for women!

First of all, I am the last speaker and we had a very intense day of debate so people are getting tired.

Secondly I think everything what I was going to say has probably been said by other people and then, late last night I was given a different subject from the one that I had prepared for, so I have discarded my notes.

You will forgive me if I speak in a rather extemporary fashion. I think that the best I can hope to do is to draw on some of the things that have been said today and try to pull them together.

* Margaret Anstee served The United Nations for over four decades (1952-1993), rising to the rank of Under-Secretary General in 1987. She worked on operational programmes of economic and social development in all regions of the world, mostly with the United Nations Development Programme. From 1987-1992 she served as Director General of the United Nations at Vienna, Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and Coordinator of all UN narcotic drug control programmes. From 1992-3 she was the Secretary General's Special Representative to Angola and Head of the UN peacekeeping mission there. (UNAVEM II- the UN Angola Verification Mission). Earlier Dame Margaret has served successively as Resident Representative of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) in eight countries in Asia, Latin America (including Chile, 1972-4) and Africa. From 1974-87 she occupied senior positions at UN Headquarters in New York, including that of Assistant Administrator of UNDP for Programme Policy and Evaluation (1977-8) and Assistant Secretary General in the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (1976-87). She was also given major responsibilities in a number of disaster relief operations (Bangladesh 1973, Mexican earthquake in 1985, Chernobyl nuclear disaster 1991-1992, Kuwait burning oil wells 1991-1992 (Bolivia 1982-1992, Peru 1990-1992). In addition she was involved in the design and implementation of several major reforms of the UN system.

There will be repetitions but perhaps from a slightly different angle. For those who were looking at the spanish program I am NOT going to speak about “the road to world peace”, which was the original spanish translation. That would really be, I think, quite beyond me and probably beyond this meeting. Now, I have been asked to talk about Peace Building.

One of the general points I want to make is that most of the issues that are up before us have been under consideration for a very long time and I think it is wonderful that we have so many these reports, and resolutions dealing with them. Thus we have a pretty clear idea now of WHAT needs to be done, but the problem in the United Nations is always “HOW do you do it”

We had some useful recommendations today and it is from the practical angle that I would like to look at the problem. You will gather from this that I am not going to give you a theory of Peace Building. I shall refer initially to some of the areas that have been mentioned already today.

I think it was Margaret Vogt who mentioned the generations of Peacekeeping as it was originally called, has gone through. I think that is a useful context in which to look at the role of women. Originally, as she said, during the whole of the Cold War, with the exception perhaps of the 1960 Congo operation, UN peacekeeping consisted mainly of military observer missions, monitoring cease-fires, and conflicts between states.

Since leaving the UN in July 1993, Dame Margaret has been working as an independent consultant and has been Special Adviser ad honorem to the President and the Government of Bolivia on matters relating to development and international finance. In 1994 she wrote a report for UNCTAD on the technical cooperation needs of developing countries in the wake of the completion of the Uruguay Round and led an Inter-American Development Bank mission to Bolivia on socio-economic reform. She writes and lectures widely on the United Nation, particularly on issues related to development, peacekeeping and UN reform.

Since 1996 she has advised the Secretary General and the UN Department of Political Affairs, on a pro bono publico basis, on operational aspects of post-conflict peace- building.

From 1996-2002 she chaired the Advisory Board of the Lesson Learned Unit of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations and for some years has actively taken part in practical training in peacekeeping techniques for both military and civilian personnel, including simulation exercises, organised by the army forces of various countries and organisations such as NATO, in the UK, Scandinavia, Poland, South America, Africa and the United States. Her book “Orphan of the Cold War: the Inside Story of the Collapse of the Angolan Peace-Process 1992-1993” was published in the UK and the US in October 1996. A Portuguese translation was published in Portugal in April 1997.

Dame Margaret was educated at Newnham College, Cambridge, of which she is an Honorary Fellow, and at London University. In 1993 she was awarded the Reves Peace Prize by William and Mary College (USA) and has Honorary Doctorates in the UK from the Universities of Essex (1994), Westminster (1996) and London (1998). In the 1994 New Year's Honours List Queen Elizabeth II made her Dame Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. She has also been honoured by Government of Austria, Bolivia and Morocco.

Then, with the end of the Cold War, there was a wave of euphoria that now everything was going to be possible: there was no longer the same use of the veto in the Security Council and you had an explosion of missions which were also broadened in scope (initially not a great deal but for instance, the element of elections was brought in at that stage).

But then the euphoria faded because there were some failures, among them Angola where I was the Special Representative of the Secretary General from 1992 to 1993. There were others failures, Somalia, the Rwanda tragedy, etc. As a result, we saw a retrenchment of peacekeeping missions. Then we got to a new era, the present generation, where the peace mandates are much wider and much more ambitious, for instance, as we heard today in East Timor, Kosovo, etc. They are really peace building missions.

There was a very prevalent theory during the nineties that there was a kind of continuum in these activities: you began with a military peacekeeping operation to ensure security and the maintenance of the cease fire; then you would go through reconstruction, and rehabilitation and eventually come to a stage where you would return the country to normality. That has proved to be a total misconception.

Peace building has to start as soon as possible. It has to be an integral part of the mission, an integral part of the mandate and indeed a very important element in the negotiations that precede all those activities.

In short, the objective of most peace support operations now supported by the United Nations is to establish the basis for sustainable peace in that country. That requires an enormous amount of simultaneous actions by many actors, first and foremost of course in the country itself but also by many outside actors who can support the process.

Peace has to be home made; you can't force it on people.

The people of the country themselves have to want it enough and have to be prepared to make the necessary compromises. The international community, however, can help. Elections by themselves aren't enough. The mission that I led in Angola was supposed to leave the day after the elections but the elections in fact were the beginning of the problem, not the solution, because the side that lost immediately went back to war.

What we must try to do from the very beginning - and this is a complicated process - is to analyse the roots of the conflict and try to address them. You usually find that the basic theme that runs through is the problem of access to power and access to resources.

So as I say, you need to undertake concurrent action on many fronts. Some of the things are very military in character: you have to ensure the cease-fire is operating and it is being observed. You have to undertake Demobilisation Disarmament and Reintegration, which is a very difficult process. And as has been pointed out women should be involved in that process.

Women have been involved in many conflicts in many parts of the world, but -not only in those where there is conflict now but in Europe after various wars - as soon the conflict finishes they are asked to go back to the kitchen stove. And that should not be allowed to happen. There are other things that are of technical nature such as mine clearings but the whole problem of reconstruction embraces a broad range of activities in which women have much to contribute.

For example, it is necessary to try to develop democratic institutions, judicial institutions and systems as well as neutral police forces, new joint armed forces etc. All of those things that take a long time. You can't do that at a certain stage, you have to start planning that right from the very beginning. Then there is the whole question of reviving agricultural production and providing education and health and social services, to areas which probably have known nothing but war for many years.

As you can see, these things cover all the components of a normal society and that means that we have to get engaged in order to establish the basis for sustainable peace. We have to be involved in confidence building measures in societies that have been torn apart for many years and in the whole process of reconciliation.

Sometimes people say that women have a very great role to play in this. Sometimes people say that women are more capable of bringing about reconciliation. While I am not sure about that, the one thing we can say is that if women are not involved in the reconciliation process then it will not take place.

Peace building must be home grown. You must start from the grass roots and involve the local community and civil society in the process. Ideally what one would like to develop is a national strategy which indicates where the country wants to go, what resources it can devote to that process not only in terms of money but also of human resources, including of course women who should be involved in the preparation of that strategy. The strategy should indicate the resource gaps whether they are purely of a financial nature or whether they relate to technical or human resources. The overall gap would thus demonstrate the aid needed from the international community, which the country can request through a United Nations appeal.

Now, I would like to address the subject from a slightly different angle.

We have been talking today about some of the obstacles we face in translating these concepts into action. One critical aspect is how to build or change conceptions of

women's capabilities. This seems to me to be a key factor impeding the realisation of the objectives enshrined in all these resolutions and studies.

It is amazing sometimes how little understanding there can be. I will not mention the name of the country but I am told that the story is true and it was told in public by a distinguished general, who had been a very good UN Force Commander. It happens to be a country, which has very enlightened policies about the involvement of women. It seems that a new battalion of this country was sent to the particular area where a UN operation was taking place, which had an unusually high proportion of women. New York got very excited about this and immediately asked for a report giving details of all the members of this battalion, their specialities, their ranks, etc. and emphasised that they wanted this information broken down by sex. A military personnel officer received this message and did not understand it. After 24 hours of puzzling over it he finally sent back a message saying, "Fortunately no one in our battalion is broken down by sex...our problem is alcohol".

In my own life, I have often been in situations where I had to pioneer the women's role in different areas, for example, as the first woman who was head of a UNDP mission in the field, the first woman Assistant Secretary General and then Under-secretary General, etc. In the middle of the 1980's then Secretary General said to me that he would like to make me head of UN peacekeeping. And I said I would be very happy to do that. But he came back to me later and said: "Oh, I've been told that we can't put a woman in charge of the military. So I said "whatever happened to Margaret Thatcher"?. But I was not appointed. A few years later, I found myself at the head of a Peacekeeping Mission in Angola where I was in command of the military. I had just been writing a chapter of a book about my experiences as a woman in the UN, which said that there was only one area from which women were still banned and that was peacekeeping.

I went on to say that there was a vicious circle, arising from the fact that women are not deemed to be capable of undertaking certain functions. Therefore those functions are not given to them and therefore the myth persists that they can't do them. The corollary of that, I said, was that if women are offered the chance to lead they must be prepared to take risks, because in my United Nations experience over many years, women were sometimes a often reluctant to come. It is not simply the powers that have to make the opportunities, the women have to be ready to accept them. Hardly was the ink dry on that when I received a call from the new Secretary General Boutros Ghali saying he would like to know within 24 hours whether I would go and head the peacekeeping mission in Angola. And there I was, hoist in my own petard! I made a few consultations and everybody said "It's a terrible conflict, an impossible mission, the resources and the mandate are totally inadequate and you should not accept it". So I found myself in a real

dilemma. I had just been giving advice to everybody else and now I found myself faced with the same decision as I had urged on them. If I did not accept the women would never forgive me. Yet, If I did accept and if it was a failure, then the failure was likely to be blamed on women. In the end I did accept and the rest is history.

I would like to address the perception of women both from the international and national point of view. My own experience in Angola was that both sides of the conflict accepted me. I did not encounter any problems from the mere fact of being female. In fact sometimes it led to some peculiar situations, for instance, Savimbi used first to call me mother, which I found a slightly doubtful compliment.

But after I had declared free and fair the elections that he lost and which then caused him to go back to war, he said that I was a smuggler of diamonds and mercury and later on that I was a prostitute and that stray bullet would find me. So the mother became the prostitute. This was information that the BBC in its wisdom decided to circulate round the world. It was heard by my elderly aunt on the borders of Wales at 5 am in the morning. When I called her later she said, "You know darling I don't mind so much about your morals though a prostitute in the family might be a "first" but "do beware of the stray bullet".

I was working in a situation in which the military component did not contain a single woman. In the police component there was not a single woman either. Eventually we managed to get two Brazilian female police officers who made all the difference. Not only did they speak Portuguese but they could talk to the local women who had a great deal of power but very much behind the scenes. There was no woman on either of the negotiating sides. After the war had broken out again, one night at about 1 a.m. in the morning I was so exasperated with the stalemate in the negotiations that I was chairing that I called the two chiefs of delegation and told them "if either of you had some woman on your delegation we might get to a decision much faster." In the Security Council at that time there was one woman and that was Madeleine Albright, then the Ambassador for the United States. When I went to brief the Council I remember that she referred to me as a "sister" so I collected a lot of family around one way or another. In the end our mission failed. More aptly it could be said "the operation was successful but the patient died". We carried out elections which everybody said were perfect, yet afterwards the country went back to war. Many women took part in those elections. There was only one woman who was a presidential candidate and they were not very prominent in political parties, but ordinary women went to vote from the farthest distances of Angola, they walked for miles, so did the men, and they stood in different lines, the women in one line and the men in another. They voted for peace and they got war.

Whenever a peacekeeping mission fails, you can be pretty sure that the scapegoat is going to be the United Nations. Usually, that gets personified in the person of the

Special Representative of the Secretary General and, of course, if that person happens to be a woman, it gets personified in you. However, there was general agreement - and it has been proved since - that mission was bound to fail because of the inadequacy of the mandate. The Security Council had said it wanted a small and manageable operation in a situation that was neither small nor manageable. I remember making a quip, which also got publicised round the world, when they passed Resolution 747 with totally inadequate resources. I said I had been given a 747 to fly and enough fuel only for a DC3.

But, sometimes you get vindicated. Some years later I was in London at a conference on Angola where the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Angola addresses the opening meeting and said, rather to the embarrassment of everyone, "in 1993 there were many of us in Angola who said that the UN mission failed because it was headed by someone who was British, white and female". There was an awful pause and then he said, "for the last four years we have had someone who is African, black and male, and it still is not working. So we think it can't be the person of the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) that can be responsible for whether the operation succeeds or not. That depends on us Angolans".

On the national side, one of the problems in a war torn society like Angola that makes the theories very difficult to apply, is that at that point there was really no civil society. That situation has changed. The women were the ones who were the most afflicted. The sufferings of the women in Angola were absolutely dreadful so many women single heads of household trying to survive in the most awful conditions. There were women's organisations but they were manipulated by both sides. Those of UNITA used, at some points to write to me and accuse me of being responsible personally for somebody's death. Government women also attacked me. On international Women's Day in 1993 I was in New York at the Security Council when several thousand women marched through the streets of Luanda bearing a coffin with my name on it. Why? Because I had not been capable, with three hundred and fifty unarmed men, unarmed military observers and one hundred and twenty six unread police observers, to stop war breaking out again between two sides who numbered between them something like two hundred thousand very heavily armed people.

These are some of the realities that you have to face when you are trying to get women involved in peace building. I am happy to say that the situation in Angola today is very different. Now that Savimbi has disappeared from the scene, there are very good prospects for peace building and there are women's organisations that are an independent part of civil society and are working with men, towards the reconstruction of that country.

I have discussed some of the problems and obstacles –what should we now try to do? That aspect has been addressed by quite a number of the speakers today, and I do not know whether I have a lot more to add. It is quite clear that actions are needed on many fronts.

The point I really want to emphasise is that at all levels both international and national, it is absolutely essential that the example be given at the top. Let me take the international side first. Obviously it is not enough just to put more women in senior positions, or, indeed, more men who are aware of women's issues in senior positions. What is important is commitment at the top –managerial commitment– so the more we can get the right kind of people in those positions, then the better it is going to be. I mentioned that I was the first female Special Representative of the Secretary General. I find it quite extraordinary that nearly eleven years later we have only one SRSG. I think we may have had two in between. That makes a total of four.

I should have perhaps made the disclaimer earlier that, although I worked for many years in the UN I am now retired so my opinions are entirely my own and I speak without reflecting anybody else's. I find it quite extraordinary that in the Secretary General's report to the Security Council there was a plea to the member states to provide lists of women candidates, as if that was one of the major obstacles. Moreover, those lists exist. In 1992 Madelaine Allbright, who was still American Permanent Representative to the UN, and had not yet become the US Secretary of State, invited me and all the women ambassadors to lunch and asked us to consider how to increase the number of women SRSGs. We concluded: We've got to have list of qualified candidates. Lists were produced later and Madelaine Allbright herself led a delegation to then Secretary General. The task of updating these lists and keeping the issue alive later fell to the Ambassador of Liechtenstein (until recently also a lady) I was frequently consulted about this and I know that this list continued to be presented. So why were there not more women from these lists appointed? It is not a question of quotas. I am the first to say that it is essential that women who are put in these positions must not be selected just because they are female. They must be up to the job. And, as usual in practically everything else, they need to be a bit better than their male competitors! Many of the women whose names were presented were competent and highly qualified. None of the countries that put up those names appear to have asked why some of them were not appointed? It seems to me that there is a big lacuna needing to be filled. The UN must take the lead. It must be shown in the UN secretariat that the UN is doing what everybody is preaching to the member states that they should do. For instance, I am told that there was a panel last week on peace keeping in which one of the people on the platform said "We must have more women as SRSG" but there was no woman on that panel! Of course it can't be done without the collaboration of the member states but the UN secretariat must set an example.

Several times today speakers have suggested that perhaps women can't live in difficult conditions or where there is danger. I don't accept this. I take my hat off to the many women who served with me in Angola often living in absolutely abysmal conditions. They complained less than the men and were not afraid to face a great deal of danger when the conflict broke out again. So I don't think we should underestimate women's ability to face these kinds of situations. Moreover, in Angola those women were very invaluablely helpful in enabling the military to undertake their job because they could make the interface with the Angolan population, and in particular the Angolan women who apparently did not play much role, but in fact –as in many African countries– were really very important even if they did not figure publicly as such.

What about the national level? You will not be surprised to learn that I am delighted to be in a country where we have a Minister of Defence who is a lady and a Minister of Foreign Affairs who is a lady. This is the kind of example that we want to have. I am reminded of a true story about Pakistan. Some years ago, Geoffrey Howe then British Foreign Secretary officially visited that country with his wife when Benazir Bhutto was the Prime Minister. Lady Howe was visiting a school and she asked a small boy "What do you want to be when you grow up?" He replied "I want to be an engine driver". To which she said "Don't you want to be something more ambitious –I mean what about Prime Minister?" "Oh no," he said– "that is women's work!" I think there is a question of stereotype images that it is very important to address.

The Member States, as has been said earlier today, have had an enormously important role in making all these things come about in practice. Obviously, it would be useful if many more women could be included in the military and police contingents sent to UN peacekeeping missions. We've heard some of the difficulties about getting more women into the military and I do not think that the established targets will be met by 2015. You cannot get more than 4 SRSG in a political area, where there many more women are active and qualified in eleven years, I don't know what you're going to get fifty per cent of the military composed of women. That does not mean to say that you can't put a higher proportion of your women in the military components of UN peace support operations. The situation on the police is easier. Much more could be done there. I also want to address the question of training. I am involved a lot at the present time in training courses in Peace Support, often of a military character though we try to bring in civilian elements. I am doing that in Latin America, Africa, Europe and NATO. Many of those are simulation exercises. One of the problems is that we have a very small civilian contingency. Fortunately, this usually includes a number of women. For example I think it is very good that they have me there as a female SRSG, so that it is brought home to the military participants that they might actually have a woman at the head of the mission! But most of the military are men and even when

there are females there are usually in administrative positions and not taking part in the exercise. So we need to have more diverse participants – and I would put out a plea that when those of you who are in charge of military training are sending trainees to these courses you do try to include as many women officers as possible. I hope now that with the help of the new training module of which we were talking here that we will be able to get more gender training into the simulated exercises that I have described. We also have to give the example not only in terms of the participation of women but also in terms of the code of conduct.

As I learned in Angola that is a very difficult issue indeed. We sometimes also find it difficult to addressing in training sessions, particularly in purely military training operations. For example, in the huge NATO operation in which I was earlier this year we had introduced a rape incident by a member of the peacekeeping force. We wanted to bring this issue up so they would know how to deal with it in real life. But Force Commander refused to allow it to be included. He said “Nobody in my Force would do such a thing”. To which I replied: “You simply can’t say that. When you have a very large number of men a long way away from home in some benighted place you will have incidents of this kind and you need to know how to deal with them”. This is a good example of complete mental blockage against something that can and does happen.

Lastly, the question of resources. There is a big area here for the Security Council too. It is not simply a question of resources funds gender advisers but for the whole mandate of the mission. When proposed budget go to the Security Council from the UN secretariat they always get reduced sometimes drastically and usually it is the softer areas that get eliminated. Now that Chile is going to be a member of the Security Council I hope yours will be a voice to ensure that those aspects don’t get thrown out. But there are a broader issues. In the peace building context what we are really talking about, in the ultimate sense, is development and development is not just a matter of the resources that are voted by the UN. We need resources from the donor community for many of the issues that are not included in the UN budget. I remember that in Angola one of the our mayor problem was nobody wanted to pay for the vocational training and social reintegration of demobilised soldiers and that lack was a sure cause of future conflict. For effective peace building we have to build democratic institutions, we have to get people back into agriculture; we need education services, health services and all those things mentioned earlier. If, as I suggested, a national strategy is prepared for a country which then forms basis for a UN appeal for voluntary contributions we need to have support from the international community. But one of the biggest obstacles at the present time is general fatigue with regards to development aid.

You can get money for peace keeping, not always easily, or as much as you would like. You can usually get money at least in the first instance, for humanitarian relief because

publics around the world put pressure on their governments when they see children dying of hunger on TV in their living rooms. In contrast, it is very difficult to get money for development aid. Yet if we look at the real causes of conflicts they have much to do with conditions of living and with inequitable distribution of resources among the people. To redress these ills must be taken by the countries themselves, at the government level. But international support is also needed and unless we can resolve the present decline in international development aid I am afraid that our peace building is going to fall far short of what we desire. This is a crucial issue. This morning the Minister of Foreign Affairs rightly emphasised that human security depends on much more than questions of military nature or questions of defence. If we are going to help build sustainable peace in war town countries then we have to have the resources to bring that about. Because we have seen, from the 11th of September that no place on earth is now safe from the repercussions of distant wars or violence in far off places.

I believe that women all over the world have an important role to play and I feel very frustrated because two years have passed since the Windhoek Declaration and the Security Council Resolution 1325 without sufficient follow-up. Some of us were there together in Windhoek and will remember how that Windhoek declarations and Namibia plan of actions came about. It was at a cocktail party –and perhaps we will have more ideas at your reception tonight Mr Ambassador because that such social gathering do seem to make the brain cells revive at the end of the day– that we had the idea of the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibian Plan of Action. There, too, came the idea that the matter should be debated at the Security Council because, happily, Namibia was a member of the Council and there was a very lively woman Namibian Minister for Women's Affairs influential enough to persuade her Foreign Minister that Namibia should use its Month of Presidency of the Council to hold a debate on the issue. But two years have passed, there have been some more reports but it seems to me that the situation has not changed much. It has certainly not changed enough for me, and I speak as an outside observer just wanting women to play a much bigger role than they are now allowed to do. The main message I would like to see go out from this conference and I suspect that it also coincides with what people were saying earlier is that we really want some action now. Deeds not words. I don't think we need more reports and studies. We know what to do and how to do it. That is going to need a lot of people doing a lot of work and taking unprecedented steps in many parts of the world not only in the United Nations itself but in member states and communities everywhere.

Thank you.

“WAR NURSE ON A PEACE MISSION - MOMEF”

Josefa Benavente *

Chilean Army

INTRODUCTION

The roles to be played by human genders have been pre-established since the beginning of humanity: man providing and protecting the home, and women caring and protecting the family.

Over time, women gradually begin to venture into different areas that had previously been the exclusive domain of men. They do so with such efficiency and competency that they definitely become equal, and sometimes more important players, than men.

Despite the fact that in peace operations men are still dominant, it has been shown that the role played by women in these missions can make a difference because women are capable of reducing the level of aggressiveness and lowering tension, as well as helping to create an environment of trust within conflict zones.

Already in 1854, Florence De Nightingale took 38 women under her orders to Turkey to care for wounded British soldiers during the Crimean War. For the first

* General Supervisory and Auditing Nurse, Military Hospital, Santiago. Professional Area.
 1965: Graduated as University Nurse with Maximum Distinction, Universidad de Concepción
 1965-1967: Nurse in Gynaecology, Regional Hospital in Concepción.
 1967-1971: Nurse in Paediatrics, Roy H. Glover Hospital in Chuquicamata.
 1974-1976: Nurse in a Clinic in Colina.
 1976-1978: Director of the Clinic in Colina
 1978-1981: Creates and directs a Primary Care Clinic for members of the Armed Forces in Puerto Porvenir.
 1982 Joins the Chilean Army as a Nurse at the Military Hospital in Santiago. At the Hospital she has held the following positions:
 Clinical Nurse in the Emergency Service.
 Head Nurse in the Infection Service.
 Head Nurse in the External Clinic.
 General Supervisory and Auditing Nurse (to date).
 1998: Is appointed by her superiors to form part of the Group of United Nations Observers for Peace Missions in the armed conflict between Ecuador and Peru (M.O.M.E.P.), as War Nurse. She was based in Patuca Base (Condor Mountain Range) between September 1998 and April 1999.

time, government allowed a group of women to perform that task. That was so important that we could say that all the techniques and systems used then became the foundations for modern nursing.

That was the first great opportunity to show the value of nurses in military hospitals.

In 1997, the Chilean Army incorporates the first woman into its medical team: a nurse to travel abroad in a Multinational Peace Mission called MOMEPE.

THE MISSION OF MILITARY OBSERVERS "MOMEPE" BACKGROUND

The Peace, Friendship And Border Protocol Between Ecuador And Peru. (1942 Rio De Janeiro Protocol)

Conflicts between neighbouring countries are often the result of border disputes, differences in the interpretation of Treaties and provisions that established borders when countries became independent States. That is indeed the case in the conflict between the Republic of Peru and the Republic of Ecuador, two sister Nations sharing the same language and culture, living in a continent that struggles to be competitive in an increasingly globalised world.

The Peace, Friendship and Border Protocol between Ecuador and Peru, signed in January 21, 1942 in Rio de Janeiro, was the result of the participation of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States, acting as guarantors in the search for solutions to the border conflict between both countries.

The direct participation of guarantor countries became definite as a result of the armed conflict that broke out in January 1995 in the Condor Mountain Range, Alto del Cenepa, when their participation was requested in accordance with the provisions of Itamaraty Peace Declaration.

The Mission of Military Observers for the Ecuador-Peru conflict, MOMEPE was created as a result of that situation and based on the decision taken by the governments of guarantor countries. Soldiers from the guarantor countries performed an extremely valuable task contributing to regional peace that concluded on October 26, 1998 with the Brasilia Presidential Statement that brought this conflict to an end.

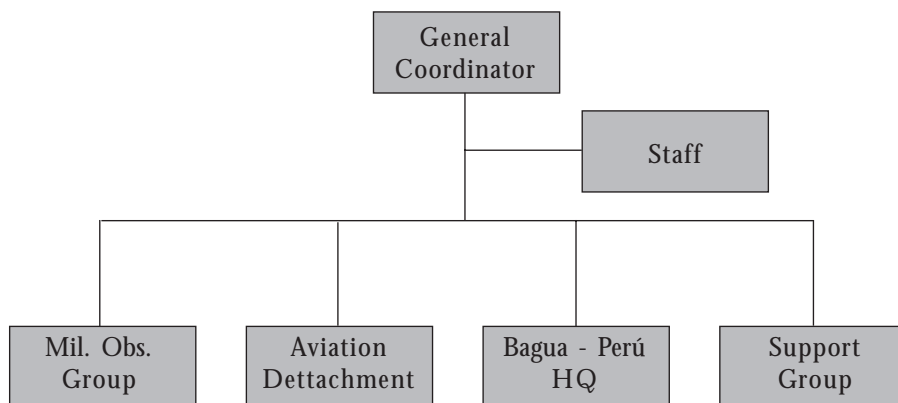
MISSION OF MOMEPE

The mission of Military Observers for the Ecuador – Peru conflict was to enforce the Itamaraty Peace Agreement, established in the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. Some of the most important points were:

1. Separation of Forces.
Ecuador = Coangos Detachment
Peru = Surveillance Post No. 1.
2. Creation of a demilitarised area.
3. Gradual and reciprocal demobilisation.
4. Beginning of talks to find a solution to existing problems and create an environment of détente and friendship.

ORGANIZATION

The organisation of this Mission, in accordance with the Operational Regulations of MOMEF, was as follows:



REGULATIONS

Sets of regulations were drawn up to regulate activities and administrative actions, as well as those of an operational nature. Likewise, regulations also ensured compatibility between the internal systems of each country so that they could act as a single element, under one sole command and with a common objective.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

MOMEF's operational base was set up in Patuca, in eastern Ecuador, 300 km SE of Quito, capital of Ecuador and 200 km E of Guayaquil.

It is a town surrounded by rich vegetation; with tropical temperatures ranging between 17° and 38°C. Rainfall is the differentiation factor between seasons.

The humid tropical climate and meteorology is very variable as a result of the tropical zone. During the day the average temperature is 28°, but can go up to 38° C during warmer days.

The specific geography, with aggressive conditions, basically rich vegetation, high temperature, humidity and constant heavy rainfall, severely restrict any type of military operation. On the other hand, its topography and hydrography makes access to this area very difficult and limits the possibilities of travelling on foot. The whole zone is covered with dangerous vegetation and animals.

The Amazon Region has many plants that can be toxic and cause illness among the personnel, such as agave, pajuil, stinging nettles, etc. There are also dangerous snakes such as rattlesnakes and coral snakes, among others. Likewise, dangerous insects can be found in that area, such as scorpions, banana-tree spiders, wolf spiders and conga, all found in several regions of both Ecuador and Peru.

Tropical Diseases were also a factor to deal with in that zone. Among the most important are:

- Yellow Fever
- Hepatitis A
- Typhoid Fever
- Diphtheria
- Malaria
- Tetanus
- Dengue, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MEDICAL SUPPORT GIVEN TO MOME P PERSONNEL

The Chilean Army's Medical Service begins to participate in the Mission of Military Observers to Ecuador – Peru as from October 1997, taking over full responsibility for the MOME P Clinic in Patuca and providing comprehensive support to the personnel and installations of the base camp and the two peripheral observation posts: Coangos and PV1. Between October 1997 and July 1999, this task was performed by 4 medical teams, consisting of:

- 01 Medical Officer.
- 02 Combat Military Nurses.
- 01 University Nurse.

The nurses that formed part of this team were chosen in accordance with a profile based on both professional and personal characteristics:

PROFILE OF NURSES:

Professional characteristics:

1. Nurse with a professional degree.
2. With military training.
3. Excellent professional education.
4. Technical and administrative capabilities.
5. Capable of dealing with critical and poli-traumatized patients.
6. Adequate criteria for the position.
7. High sense of responsibility.

Personal characteristics:

1. Physical and mental health compatible the mission.
2. Spirit of sacrifice.
3. Emotionally balanced and capable of controlling fear; clear mind and strength of character when faced with unforeseen or difficult situations that could arise during the mission.
4. Able to adapt to the environment.
5. Capable of integrating within an organisation comprised primarily by men.
6. With great spirit of solidarity and commitment to serve.

Role Of Nurses In Momep

Nurses played multiple roles, had different responsibilities and faculties within their medical teams; among them:

1. Assist the Medical Officer in all activities related to nursing.
2. Accompany and support the Medical Officer in caring for the wounded and sick in the field and in the MOMEp Clinic.
3. Organise and control compliance with nursing techniques by combat nurses.
4. Be permanently prepared to go out into the field to evacuate the sick and wounded.
5. Cooperate in all activities, courses and training provided to the personnel. Education of the contingent in family planning, responsible fatherhood and permanent provision of contraceptives. This had excellent results because for the duration of the mission, there were no pregnancies in that locality, despite the fact that close relations were established between the contingent and local women.

6. Community education in close contact with the representative from INFA (government organisation), Miss Cecilia Pesante, who requests Cupertino with an educational program. Family Planning is chosen because girls in the locality begin their active sexual lives very early, resulting in a high number of children in conditions of great poverty. Educational talks are given to teenagers in the community and contraceptives are provided to them upon request. In addition, talks are given on personal and environmental hygiene, as well as personal care.

The main actions of the Medical Service focussed on the following areas:

a) Curative medicine:

Geared towards satisfying and solving spontaneous demand and outpatient controls of the universe established for the team, that included:

1. MOMEF military and civilian personnel.
2. Civilians from nearby localities (Patuca, Méndez, Logroño, and others).
3. Military Police personnel from Ecuador.
4. Others (visitors, crews from private US aeroplanes, etc.).

Medical care consists of visits to the doctor, surgical procedures (suture, drainage, removal of foreign bodies, etc.), traumatological immobilisation; first aid, exams, ECG, programmed controls, referrals and hospitalisation in the Patuca Military Hospital.

There was a need to refer patients to other tertiary level establishments for major operations or referrals for sub-specialities, for example to Military Hospital in Quito.

With regards civilian personnel external to MOMEF, they received the same medical care as MOMEF personnel and in case they required secondary or tertiary care they were referred to Ministry of Health hospitals in Méndez, Sucúa y Macas, or the cities of Cuenca or Quito.

b) Preventive Medicine:

Service in this area was provided by means of:

- Preventive examinations for the annual examination of Brazilian personnel who remained in MOMEF for one year.
- Vaccination, such as anti-Tetanus, against Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B.

Prevention against malaria for the contingents from Argentina, Chile, US and Peru by means of a weekly administration of mefloquine during their stay in MOMEF; the Brazilian personnel excluded themselves because they came from areas where malaria is endemic. It must be pointed out that during the whole MOMEF period (March 1995 to July 1999), there were no cases of malaria.

- Elimination of intestinal parasites using Mebendazol upon completion of the mission in Ecuador, for all MOMEPE personnel, except for the personnel from Ecuador.

c) Environmental Hygiene:

Activities of the environmental hygiene program included:

- By-monthly control of food handlers, both military and civilian.
- Control of skin, throat and faeces examinations.
- Vaccination, anti-Typhoid and elimination of intestinal parasites, in co-ordination with the responsible Officer from the US, in charge of the personnel working in the dining room and kitchen.
- Regular and programmed fumigation of MOMEPE Base installations in Patuca, PV-1 and Coangos observation posts and, exceptionally in the Bagua office – Peru.
- Elimination of rats on a monthly basis (or as needed) in Patuca installations and above-mentioned observation posts.
- Because there was no drinking water in the area, what was used was bottled drinking water, and as a way to avoid risks, twice a week the medical section controlled and changed water filters in the kitchen and dining rooms, the laundry and home of the Co-ordinator General.

d) Air Rescue Service:

The rescue and evacuation service was formed by the contingents from Brazil and Chile, structured with the following material and human resources:

- Sikorsky UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopter especially adapted for that task, with a crew consisting of a pilot, co-pilot and two mechanics.
- Rescue personnel from the Brazilian contingent consisting of a corporal nurse and a rescue specialist.
- Medical personnel from the Chilean contingent consisting of a Medical Officer and two military nurses.

Another mission associated to this service was the fire fighting and rescue service in the Patuca airfield.

The Patuca Base had installations such as an airfield and heliport, used for daily flights by different aeroplanes (C-130, C-98, single-engine aeroplanes, as well as helicopters). Due to the risk of accidents, this service was equipped with a fire-fighting vehicle and its respective crew from the Brazilian contingent. The Chilean medical team was available for post-rescue tasks.

Both in this mission, as in ARS, the medical team took part in courses to obtain knowledge about the different vehicles (for land and air), together with training and practice in dropping down from bridges and helicopters. Excellent results were obtained in that training.

CONCLUSIONS

For the first time, military medical services take part in a Peace Mission integrating a female professional, a university nurse, whose performance was evaluated as “excellent, distinguishing herself for her professionalism, spirit of service and full integration into MOMEPA activities, actions and missions” (Opinion expressed by Brazilian General Claudio de Figueiredo, in charge of the mission).

Characteristics such as courage, strength and valour to adapt to adverse conditions in order to do one’s duty contributed to the creation of an atmosphere of greater reassurance, trust and conciliation.

Qualities that are intrinsically feminine, such as sensitivity and understanding implied kinder treatment and provided the emotional support that is so necessary in this type of mission.

All these reasons had a positive impact, thus increasing the general efficiency of personnel and effective problem solving.

This participation was very beneficial for the nurses that worked directly in the field, as well as for the whole military medical service since it opened up a whole new horizon, rich in professional and experiences for University Nurses.

Finally, the nurses that took part in this peace mission wish to express our gratitude for this opportunity given to us in order to demonstrate our professional and human capabilities as members of the Chilean Army.

"EXPERIENCES AND COORDINATION WITH FEMALE OFFICERS IN UNTAET"

Lieutenant-coronel Julio Eduardo Garcia Correa*

Chilean Army

The mission entrusted to the Air Force platoon in the Island of East Timor was to provide support to the peace forces and the transitional government with regards troop transport, aero-medical evacuations, transport of supplies, reconnaissance, transport of government officials and air rescue.

With this presentation I do not intend to justify or criticise the participation of women in peace operations, but to convey to you the relationship we established with women participating in these peace forces on the island, based on our own experiences during that period. We basically co-ordinated with women belonging to the armies of Australia and New Zealand. In view of the large number of women in the forces deployed by the United Nations, especially during the first eight months, we established significant co-ordination with female personnel. The contingent came primarily from Australia, New Zealand and Portugal, assigned to tasks by the General Headquarters of the Peacekeeping Force.

Our deployment in the area is the one you can see in the transparency. The aviation platoon reported directly to the force commander, as was the case of the engineer group, aviation group, military hospital, logistics group and the telecommunications group. Likewise, all four sectors reported to the force commander: the East sector, comprising primarily Thai, Korean and Filipino troops. This was the least dangerous sector because it was located in the eastern part of the island, with no major contact with the pro-Indonesia guerrilla, and also distant from the border. The central sector, basically involving Portuguese and Kenyan troops, and the Western sector were the most complicated sectors because it is a border area with the other part of the island

* In 1977 he graduates from the Military Academy with the rank of Infantry Sub-Lieutenant. Lieutenant-Colonel Julio Garcia is an Infantry Officer, helicopter pilot, Staff Officer, Academy Professor in Military Intelligence and Aviation Tactics.

In 2001 he is appointed as Air Platoon Commander in East Timor where he is based for 6 months commanding his unit.

After that, he is appointed as Commander of the Army Air Battalion and is still presently at the head of that unit.

that is West Timor, basically in charge of units from Australia and New Zealand. There was also an enclave in Oкуси, within West Timor, under the control of Jordanian units, where we would often have to fly in with our helicopters to provide those Jordanian troops with logistical support.

We had significant co-ordination with the Peacekeeping Force areas that comprised feminine personnel, as explained below:

Movcon –movement and control– is the unit that reports directly to the United Nations, to the United Nations transitional government. Basically, it defines the movements, by land, sea or air required by the United Nations to fulfil its mission. During this period, the unit was in charge of Australian Army Major Samantha Brok and comprised officers, men and women soldiers. In all, 40 people of which 31 were women. They co-ordinated availability of air means with the office for air operations in order to satisfy the enormous demand for flight missions requested by the United Nations.

With regards command principles, they were similar for all forces. In this sense, everyone, be it man or woman, fulfilled his/her duty in accordance with rank and hierarchy. There was absolutely no difference among participating countries: everything was based on rank and hierarchy.

Protocol and Communication was another unit reporting to the United Nations that had a close relationship with our platoon. It was also under the command of feminine personnel, primarily in charge of activities related to protocol and communication. Its task was fundamental in order to inform East Timor citizens about the various support activities provided by the platoon. And I refer not only to the Chilean air force platoon, but also to the activities undertaken by all the military and civilian units for the inhabitants of East Timor.

Finally, the Rescue and Emergency Team, on permanent duty, based in the heliport in DIL, the capital of East Timor where we were deployed with our hardware. This unit comprised officers, NCOs, doctors and nurses of both genders, in charge of planning co-ordinating and executing aerial-medical evacuations 24-hours a day, anywhere in our area.

It was in this unit where we evidenced a very strong vocation on the part of the feminine military personnel who faced up to their duties with great sacrifice. They are fully aware of the important role they play within their military mission.

Finally, as conclusions, during the two and a half years that we participated in that peace operation, we witnessed the full integration of women in the armies and armed forces of the countries that we worked with. As I mentioned at the beginning,

we had close co-ordination especially with the armies of Australia, New Zealand, as well as the army and air force of Portugal that also contributed a certain amount of helicopters to the platoon. Within the Portuguese air force platoon there were women: a medical officer and aviation mechanics that had an active participation in this mission.

A further conclusion that we must highlight is that the objectives set by the United Nations were met 100% by the unit. We totalled more than 5000 flying hours and during the two and a half years that we operated in our machines, we had neither, nor any type of incident.

Thank you very much.

"UN REQUIREMENTS, UNSAS, PEACE OPERATIONS"

Colonel Miguel Angel Martin
Argentinian Army

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to express the appreciation of the Military Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat to the Governments of Chile and Denmark for this invitation, and for this opportunity to share with

* Chief, Current Military Operations Service, Military Division, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UN Headquarters

Appointments:

- 2LT/Platoon Commander/ 25 Infantry Regiment (1974-1975)
- 2LT/Company Commander/ 25 Infantry Regiment (1975-1976)
- 1LT/Army Infantry School Instructor (1976-1979)
- 1LT/Instructor of the National Military Academy (1979-1982)
- CPT/Security Platoon Commander of the Army Commander in Chief (1983-1984)
- CPT/Cadets Company Commander of National Military Academy (1987-1988)
- MAJ/Chief Operations of the Cadets Corps of the National Military Academy (1988-1989)
- MAJ/ UN Military Observer in UNIIIMOG Islamic Republic of Iran (1989-1990)
- MAJ/Staff Officer in the Secretary General Army (Feb to Dec 1990)
- MAJ/Aide de camp to the Army deputy Chief of Staff (1990-1991)
- MAJ-LTC/United Nations, DPKO Military Desk Officer, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, ONU HQ USA Responsible for: ONUCA, ONUSAL, UNAVEM II, UNUMOZ, UNOMUR, UNAMIR, UNOMIL (1991-1995)
- LTC/Chief of Department of Training and Doctrine of the PKO Training Argentine Joint Center (CAECOPAZ) (1995-1996)
- LTC/15 Mechanized Infantry Regiment Commander and Chief of "La Rioja Military Garrison" (1996-1999)
- COL/Chief of the Peace Operations Planning Division/Armed Forces Joint Staff (2001)

Courses:

- Special Training Military Parachutist, Argentine Army Infantry School
- Special Training Military Special Forces Course, Argentine Army Infantry School
- Argentine Army War College, graduated with golden medal (1984-1987)
- Argentine Joint War College, Buenos Aires (1987)
- Post Graduate in Strategy I and II at the Argentine Army War College, (1988-1989)
- Superior National Defense Course at the Argentine National Defense College (2000)

Personal Data:

Col. Martin was born on 12 November 1952, Buenos Aires (Argentina) is married to Mrs. Graciela Susana Viola, and have two daughters, Marine and Maria Julieta.

you the main aspects of the initiative known as UNSAS. For those of you who are not familiar with the terminology, it means the United Nations Stand-By Arrangements System.

I propose the following contents for this presentation.

- An introduction
- Conventional Levels
- Rapid Deployment Level (RDL) and
- The On Call List

The growing number of peacekeeping operations that the United Nations faced at the beginning of the 90s, compelled the Secretary- General to require the Member States to provide Stand-by forces for the UN. In 1993 the Secretary- General established a Military Planning Team within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the UN, to develop a system to allow the Organization to keep forces on stand-by to enable quick deployment to a mission area, once the Security Council had approved a mandate establishing a new mission or expanding a current one.

During the last two years, following recommendations of the Brahimi Report, UNSAS was improved with new initiatives. This improvement was the result of a joint effort made by the UN Secretariat and the representatives of the Member States of the UN.

Let us take a look at the definition of the Stand-by Arrangements System. The Stand-by Arrangements System is based on conditional pledges by Member States to contribute specific resources with agreed response times and restrictions to UN peacekeeping operations. I want to stress that the resources remain in their countries until they are requested for by the UN. The actual deployment is a national prerogative.

This slide shows the basic components required for a deployment.

- The Member States are providers of military personnel and civilian police, with their contingent owned equipment.
- The financial authority and the material reserves are provided by the logistics base in Brindisi, Italy, to support the peacekeeping operation and the required staffing capacity to fulfil the civilian branch of the mission.

This slide embeds the UN Stand-by Arrangements System into the matrix, and notes that political will is an external factor to be considered. We should understand that we are referring to the political will of the Member States who form part of UNSAS.

This is the new structure of the UNSAS. You can observe on the left, the original structure divided into three levels. These are levels of commitment. The new initiatives

are in the middle, the RDL and OCL are on the left, Level II Hospital and other initiatives.

Let's look at them one at a time. There are three conventional levels of commitment in the UNSAS.

Level 1: A list of capabilities & resources that may be made available to the UN.

Level 2: Level 1 plus more detailed information through completion of a 'planning data sheet'.

Level 3: A signed generic Memorandum Of Understanding setting out full details of capabilities & resources offered by the Member States.

Here you can see the actual participation of the Member States to the conventional levels of commitment to UNSAS. The total number of members is 74. On the first level we have 24. The second 12, and the third level 38.

The participation in UNSAS can also be shown according to the regional distribution. In each region, the **yellow** column shows the number of UN Member States in the region. The **red** column, the total number of Member States participating in the Standby Arrangements System in the same region.

We have seen the three conventional levels of the UNSAS. Now I will explain the new Rapid Deployment Level. The Rapid Deployment Level is a commitment whereby resources pledged by Member States to UNSAS can be deployed to a UN mission within 30 to 90 days of a Security Council mandate. As you can see in the underlined section that the established time limit for deployment is very short.

We should understand that the Rapid Deployment Level is **conceptually different** from the conventional levels of the Stand-by Arrangements System:

- Save time by converting the Inventory Lists into Load Lists and by determining the proposed Member States sustainment capacity.
- We have between 30 to 90 days as a maximum deployment target. Priority for those units, which can deploy within 30 days.
- The use of Strategic Deployment Stocks plays a crucial role in determining the overall capabilities of a unit.
- Member States may enter directly into the Rapid Deployment Level.
- The other 3 Conventional Levels remain unchanged.

The characteristics of the RDL are:

NO LIMITATIONS ON THE TYPE OF UNITS

- Units will be deployed into an environment commensurate with the level of threat and unit capability.

- Member States are encouraged to make available existing units, as they are now manned, equipped, trained and tasked.
- will accept any unit that is capable, and rapidly deployable, because we do not yet know what the next UN mission will demand.

The second characteristic is the **DEGREE OF CAPABILITY**. The units should be:

- Fully operationally self-sustained.
- Some strategic deployment stocks assets could be required.
- Short falls will be arranged with contracts and bi-lateral arrangements.

Now let us talk about the Military On-Call List. This new initiative is a result of the recommendations given by the Brahimi Report, and is called the Military On-Call List.

This list will provide the necessary expertise required for the establishment of a new peacekeeping mission. The list will augment the planning efforts of DPKO and will form the nucleus of the new mission's headquarters. The first request of DPKO to the Member States for the On-Call List was required in the way that we could get not only the ranks, but the names and the positions that would be filled. But nowadays the situation has changed. The names are no longer required, so we don't know how many men and how many women are included in the list.

This slide illustrates the generic "On Call List" HQ. The yellow positions represent UN military observers. It focuses on the functions required to plan, command, direct and support a multinational peacekeeping force. There are a total of 154 positions, 9 in the "Core Planning Team".

The Core Planning Team consists of nine key staff planners. These personnel will be activated within seven days. The personnel belonging to this group will deploy from the home country to the Military Division, DPKO, UN Headquarters, in New York. Subsequently, they will deploy to the mission area, or a staging area.

The Member States, and organizations, will indicate the posts for which they would provide personnel in the generic mission headquarters. The bids will be maintained in database "modules", alphabetically. The Secretariat will select Member States from the bids offered, based on the usual geographic and political factors. The generic headquarters will evolve into the mission specific HQ.

We have already learned a valuable lesson from the "on Call List". We need rapidly deployable individuals for changes to existing missions within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations or the Department of Political Affairs, in addition to the "On Call List" for the new headquarters. To this end we have created a new Third Group.

Group Three is a separate pool of individuals consisting of UN Military Observers (UNMO), Staff Officers and Military Specialists, already pledged by Member States in UNSAS. These personnel will be activated according to the agreed response times of 30 to 90 days – with the emphasis on 30 days.

I would like to talk about the project which is called “Level II Hospitals”. We propose that UN hospitals donated by Sweden, similar to those already operating in UNTAD and in UNAMSIL, Sierra Leone, be deployed with designated lead nations from a region, sub-region or other international organizations. Training will be conducted on the Level II Hospital and the organization auspices with some UN provided expertise. The hospitals will remain UN owned, and may be deployed only following a mandate by the Security Council in support of a peacekeeping operation, or UN mandated humanitarian operation or natural disaster relief.

This is the new UNSAS, Structure. You can see how the Rapid Deployment Level fits into it, along with the “On-Call” List.

On the right, we can see the strengthening of a cooperation between the UN and relevant regional and international organizations in order to enhance the capabilities of the international community in the maintenance of international peace and security.

The lower right hand corner box allows for the potential of other initiatives with the organizations that could start with a battalion and grow to coherent brigade-sized units. As you can see, it is ‘open-ended’. The composition of the battalions regarding ‘gender’ is up to the Member States, and everyone here has some responsibility.

This system is another intent to obtain a quicker response from the international community to face cases in which the time in deploying peacekeepers, could make a real difference in accomplishing the mandate given by the Security Council. To put this idea in a real situation, allow me to recall the case of Rwanda, and all those who were killed. In 1994, I was a witness when the current Secretary- General, being the head of DPKO, called all the representatives of the Member States to a meeting to request them for military assets in order to instrument the plan to stop the genocide in Rwanda. Ambassador after ambassador was consulted about the contributions they could provide. After that meeting, only a Canadian Hercules, kept flying over Rwanda’s airspace, connecting the Mission with the rest of the world.

I would like to think that with this instrument we are not only better prepared for future challenges ahead, but also that Member States will have a stronger will and commitment the next time.

Thank you.

"THE DANISH EXPERIENCE"

Birgitte Juul *

Ministry Of Defence, Denmark

Mrs Minister, Mr. Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen

This slide shows the subject I have been asked to brief on.

[The Danish Experience (Regional/multinational cooperation on peacekeeping capacity building)]

The issues which I will elaborate on are the following:

- Danish International Engagement
- Nordic and Baltic cooperation
- SHIRBRIG
- Lessons learned

Denmark has a long tradition of participation in Peacekeeping operations. Over the past 50 years we have had more than 60,000 personnel participating in some 28 missions and operations.

Most have been UN led missions.

But Denmark has also participated in missions under the auspices of NATO, OSCE and even the European Union have comprised contributions of Danish soldiers and other military personnel.

On this slide you can see the current Danish contribution to International Operations as of November 2002.

* Head of Conflict Prevention, Disarmament and Arms Control Unit Danish Ministry of Defence. Birgitte Juul was born in 1966. She achieved her Masters Degree in Law in 1991 in Copenhagen and a LL.M. degree at the University of Essex in 1992. Ms. Juul was employed at the Headquarters Chief of Defence the same year, and was head of section at the Legal Office from 1992-1994.

From 1994-1999 Birgitte Juul was head of section/special consultant at the office of the Judge Advocate General. - In 1999 Ms. Juul joined the Ministry of Defence, where she was appointed head of section for the Operating Section (1st Division).

In 2001 Birgitte Juul became Deputy Head of the 3rd Division, and in February 2002 she was appointed Head of the Unit for Conflict Prevention, Disarmament and Arms Control. Other than her professional appointments, Birgitte Juul has participated in various committees and steering groups on legal and intelligence issues, and has furthermore conducted teaching at the Copenhagen University and training of military legal advisors within the Defence system.

1268 personnel of both genders in total.

It is not only in Denmark we have a long tradition for participation in Peacekeeping activities. Also the other Nordic countries; Finland, Norway and Sweden share this tradition and since the 50'ies – we have cooperated in relation to peacekeeping.

Nordic Co-ordinated Arrangement for Military Peace Support (NORDCAPS) is a multinational framework to adapt and further develop co-operation between Finland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark within the area of military peace support operations.

The aim is to establish a multinational pool of forces as a foundation for combined Nordic forces, for land forces up to a brigade size unit, available on a case by case basis from 1 July 2003.

It is not the intention to establish standing forces or permanent command structure. However it will not preclude the establishment of working groups or other arrangements necessary to plan and prepare for deployment.

NORDCAPS Steering Group is the political body for issuing guidelines and policies.

NORDCAPS Military Co-ordination Group is the main executive body for military policy guidance and co-operation on military matters relating to NORDCAPS. The co-ordination group issues military advice to the Steering Group.

NORDCAPS Planning Element is a multinational element with a military function for administrative support to the co-ordination group (permanent structure).

A non-permanent NORDCAPS Nucleus Brigade Staff was recently established. National structure –based on rotation– will be appointed to form the nucleus of a NORDCAPS brigade headquarters, augmented with officers from the other participating nations.

The Nucleus Brigade Staff is to prepare for a possible deployment of Nordic up-to-a-brigade-size-unit and to meet for planning and exercise purposes as required.

The Nucleus Brigade Staff can occasionally be activated, when needed for planning or operational purposes.

NORDCAPS has not deployed a unit yet, but Denmark has deployed with the other Nordic countries and together with some of the other neighbours around the Baltic see.

In UNPROFOR we contributed with the common Nordic Battalion (NORBAT) in Tuzla.

In Macedonia a multinational peacekeeping battalion consisting of a Nordic contingent from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden and an US contingent was established.

In 1995 the Nordic contributions were reorganised into a truly multinational coherent brigade size unit named after its contributors –the Nordic– Polish Brigade with its HQs in Doboj.

Today we find the shown multinational Nordic-Polish Battle Group in SFOR in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

One of the very interesting things I would like to highlight, is the reconnaissance squadron you can see here.

This is a Baltic manned reconnaissance squadron i.e. manned with personnel from the armed forces from one of the Baltic countries; Estonia, Latvia or Lithuania.

The organisation of the squadron is similar to a Danish squadron and the squadron is equipped with Danish owned equipment and trained with the Danish contingent prior to deployment to the Area of Operations.

This squadron is a result of a several year long policy in Denmark, where the armed forces have supported the Baltic countries in developing their own armed forces. In 1994 so-called BALTBAT was founded. The BALTBAT is a multinational Baltic Battalion for peacekeeping purpose, and it is on this fundament we today see the Baltic participation in SFOR.

The purpose of these projects - is the to ensure that the multilateral projects we are carrying out in the Region not are theoretic concepts drawn on paper, but real time and real life projects with an operational aim to achieve.

Taking multinational co-operation one step further, wanting to strengthen the ability to respond to a new crisis rapidly following our experience with UNPROFOR in the early 1990'ies, we took an active part in the establishment of the Multinational Stand by Forces High Readiness Brigade for UN operations, or SHIRBRIG. SHIRBRIG is not a standing formation. The units are not stationed together, but remain in their home countries. Training of units is a national responsibility, but commanders and staffs participate in combined training activities and CPX. The only permanent part is a small core staff, or planning element, based in Denmark. Currently officers from 12 countries serve in the planning element and 14 countries participate in the co-operation.

SHIRBRIG was first declared operational in the year 2000. Key elements of the brigade –from Canada, the Netherlands and Denmark– were deployed with success as the backbone of UNMEE in Ethiopia and Eritrea. As also recognised in the so-called Brahimi-report to the UN Secretary General on how to strengthen UN peacekeeping, the SHIRBRIG concept could become a model for regional contributions in order to make the UN's rapid reaction capability more effective.

As of today, 15 [14 Argentina is dormant member] nations have signed one or more basic SHIRBRIG documents, with 6 more nations (Czech Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Jordan, Senegal and Chile) participating as observers.

In my opinion SHIRBRIG is a low cost contribution for the participating countries. Signing the Letter of Intent/SHIRBRIG cost nothing to the country. As an observer you will only pay travel and accommodation expenses for your delegation. The same situation is if you sign the MoU/SHIRBRIG Steering Committee.

All expenses for the SHIRBRIG units with regard to training and preparation for deployment are paid for by participating countries.

From the actual time of deployment the UN pays all expenses for SHIRBRIG according to the existing UN rules.

It is my opinion that by co-operating in SHIRBRIG, the participating countries from all over the world can improve their contributions to the UN Stand-by Arrangement System, as well as promote their interoperability, through the participation in the relatively small permanent planning element situated north of Copenhagen, Denmark.

I believe this way is the cheapest way countries can contribute to a coherent brigade size unit - a unit the United Nations really wants according to the Brahimi report from 2000.

I can summarise the concept for the brigade as follows:

The brigade will only be deployed on a case-by-case basis in peacekeeping operations mandated by the United Nations Security Council. This would include missions such as preventive deployments, cease-fire monitoring, supervising the separation of forces, as well as support for humanitarian aid operations, but always as the "first in unit".

After a maximum duration of 6 months the mission will either be terminated or SHIRBRIG will be replaced by other forces.

The brigade's reaction time will be 15 to 30 days following the decision of the participating nations to make them available for deployment upon request by the United Nations.

SHIRBRIG must have the inherent capability of extended self-defence, and should the occasion arise, to extricate its elements from untenable situations.

The brigade will be self-sufficient concerning logistics for 60 days.

When fully deployed, SHIRBRIG will consist of about 4000 to 5000 troops comprising a headquarters unit with communication facilities, infantry battalions,

reconnaissance units, medical, engineering and logistic support as well as helicopters and military police as shown on this slide.

National authorities are responsible for the logistic support for their respective units in SHIRBRIG, which is coordinated by the Brigade Logistic Operations Centre (BLOC).

A brigade pool comprising a number of similar units exceeding the force requirement will normally ensure the deployment of the brigade, even if a participant decides to abstain from providing troops for a specific mission.

Finally let me elaborate on the lessons we have learned during the recent years. Because we certainly learned important lessons through our participation in peace support operations. Some of them are shown on this slide. But also the United Nations have learned lessons during the recent years and the Brahimi report was a milestone in this perspective with its clear recommendations to both the organisation of the United Nations but certainly also to the Member States.

One lesson learned is the need for flexible military forces to handle the many different tasks - from peacekeeping and enforcement to police related tasks and humanitarian relief. We also need flexibility when it comes to rotation of headquarters and the need for well-trained staffs.

Multinationality is clearly also an essential lesson for the future, especially for small countries - but increasingly also for major powers. As I mentioned we have worked closely with the other Nordic countries in support of UN-led peacekeeping operations for decades.

The Nordic-Polish-Baltic experience has been a successful multinational co-operation both in operational terms and in bringing partners closer to NATO procedures and standards. It has provided visible proof that our regional co-operation around the Baltic Sea can make a difference.

But our experience also shows that multinational co-operation can be a force multiplier in capability terms. The experience with the brigade's co-ordinated logistic support, located in the same facility in Hungary, is a case in point. A lot of work went into agreeing on procedures and doctrines. But the pay-off was a significant reduction in cost and manpower – money saved allows spending on other capability areas. We believe this philosophy has a lot of potential in addressing capability shortfalls in a number of areas and organisations.

Another major feature is, that if a unit is able to perform peace enforcement using military force, it will also be able to perform a peacekeeping operation, whereas the reverse is not necessarily the case.

This requires, among other things, that the force is organised [composed], equipped

and trained in such a way that the task can be completed even if the situation changes along the way. This means a robust and sufficient force with large enough war fighting capability and self protection.

In addition to that a robust mandate and robust Rules of Engagements are needed. All in all a force capable to accomplish the mission.

Experience shows that it is difficult to widen the mandate for an operation already in progress because the necessary capability for new tasks usually does not exist.

Experience also shows that an exit strategy laid down in advance is of major importance to the success of an operation.

Success typically will be promoted by advance preparation and training in a multinational framework. Among other things, this requires a common language, compatible procedures, doctrines and interoperability in terms of equipment across the force. The experience of recent years has also shown that common training standards and objectives improve the different units' co-operation in the mission area.

Multinational units can be useful but interoperability is a prerequisite. Common training standards must be developed and training and exercise must be conducted prior to deployment.

Mrs Minister, Mr. Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen

This concludes my briefing.

I hope my short briefing has illustrated, that Denmark plays an active role in national, regional and international peacekeeping.

We received the Brahimi report with great engorgement and can recall all its lessons learned and other observations, and recommend strongly, that all the recommendations should be implemented as soon as possible by all member states of the United Nations.

Questions ?

“PEACE OPERATIONS: THE VISION FROM LATIN AMERICA”

Claudio A. Ortiz Lazo *
Ministry of Defence, Chile

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is an honour and a pleasure for me to participate in front of such a select audience, knowledgeable of the realities, experience and challenges of peace operations.

I must admit that I had my doubts about what to say. When one speaks at the end of a Seminar of this nature, not always are there still novel ideas to talk about. However, when the issue is so tremendously rich as peace operations, one can always pull a new rabbit out of the hat.

Therefore, I would like to invite you to reflect on the role that Latin America must play faced with the challenges that lie ahead regarding peace operations and how we can incorporate, among other matters, the gender dimension –key subject in this Conference– to the training, planning and practice of such operations.

* Born in Santiago on September 17, 1969. Married, one son.
1983-1986 INSTITUTO NACIONAL JOSE MIGUEL CARRERA
1988-1991 GRADUATED IN HISTORY, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF CHILE.
THESIS: “Some Aspects of the Influence of the Cuban Revolution on the Chilean Socialist Party, 1959-1964.”
2000-2002 MASTERS DEGREE IN POLITICAL SCIENCES FROM THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, SPECIALIZING IN DEFENCE STUDIES.
1992-1994 History Institute of the Catholic University: Assistant Professor in various courses, especially History of Chile and Contemporary European History.
1995-2000 Advisor to ex President of Chile, Mr. Patricio Aylwin Azócar. Researcher of Project “Shipwrecks in Chile”
2000 to date Advisor to the Minister of National Defence, Executive Secretary of the National Defence White Paper 2000
PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
Relationship between the Armed Forces and Legislative Power in Chile: Analysis and Proposals (jointly with Mario Polloni and Arturo Contreras), Security and Defence Studies Review, Vol.1, N°1, Spring 2001.
Parliamentary history of Chile's Compulsory Military Service, Working Document, Ministry of National Defence, 2000. Unpublished.
History and Evolution of the Revolution in Military Matters (jointly with Ricardo Neeb). Research for Academia Nacional de Estudios Políticos y Estratégicos de Chile (ANEPE), 2000.

The new missions and the tremendously diverse dimensions associated to peace operations, reveal the will of nations and their governments, especially those within our region, to reach the objective of forming part of peace operations.

States that have developed over the past few years around international regimes have also had to take on greater responsibilities as part of that process.

The 90s brought countless fragility to the international system, in addition to those it already had.

Risks and various types of threats evidenced the need by the international community to have adequate mechanisms enabling the resolution of conflicts, beyond the deployment of forces.

Within the framework of the United Nations Organisation, as mentioned by the Report of the Peace Operations Group –the well-known Brahimi Report– peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations are certainly the best way that the international community can re-establish peace and security in those place where the State alone cannot do that, either because of lack of resources or because the State does not exist as such.

Indeed, as we all know peace operations do not end with a cease-fire or the separation of adversaries. That is where they start. One of the most important challenges that the community of nations has decided to face is the task of re-arranging the pieces of the State in conflict zones, trying to avoid making the same mistakes that gave rise to that confrontation. Actions that have been explained in detail in this Conference.

These actions require new competencies and new ideas, to be implemented by professional military and civilians that contribute not only their professional skills, but also develop creative ways of facing situations that they are not generally prepared for.

As a general framework, we must remember that in our Continent the consolidation of democracy has been a tough and intensive task at times, but it has become an unquestionable truth, despite problems that the region has had to face over the past few years, especially in the economic and social spheres.

That must be considered together with the increasing professionalization and modernisation of the Armed Forces in Latin America that has made relations between civilians and professionals much more solid. It can be said that those relations involve reciprocal Cupertino, one of the fundamental pillars to strengthen socio-political stability.

These characteristics, as well as the international tendencies, especially those studied by military sociology, enables us to understand some of the factors described by the

new phenomena in the military profession in Latin America and the Caribbean during the post-modern era. This Conference focuses on two of those aspects: women and peace operations.

Our region has not been absent from these processes, despite the fact that we have not given it the same emphasis as in the United States or Europe.

In Latin America, the creation of national armies as such begins with the independence movements. Various models have participated in its development, such as the Spanish, first, followed by the French, Prussian, English and North American. However, national characteristics of armies have enabled the development of armies with their own characteristics, different to each other, but also with many aspects that unite us. Their identity rests on the defence of national sovereignty.

During the second half of the XX Century, Latin American Armed Forces responded primarily to the threats of the bipolar struggle, the imminence of inter-State conflicts or the danger of an extra continental enemy. With the end of the century and the Cold War, we all thought we would see the beginning of apparent period of peace. But, as we all know, it gave rise to a process of fragmentation of States, promoted a large number of inter-State conflicts with numerous crises leading to profound and almost irreversible armed conflicts.

In this situation, the presence of United Nations troops is invaluable. Unfortunately, our region has not been prepared to face up to this situation.

On the other hand, Member States that have traditionally taken part in UN missions, have required in turn, that other States join new operations, in the belief that in a world so closely inter-related, the presence of all those willing to contribute to peace and international security is absolutely vital. It is also a way of maintaining links with the rest of the countries and of finding a place within the international scenario. And this has become an area where Latin America has intervened with special dedication.

Within this context, at the end of the last decade, countries in the region and their Armed forces began to develop policies aimed at seeking a decisive participation in relevant actions in the international arena.

Most governments of Latin American and Caribbean countries –and we are all witnesses– have signed the instruments that bind them to become players in the international arena, contributing human resources and materials for peace and the solution of conflicts.

It is a fact that Latin American Armed Forces are presently living in a new international scenario and have had to adapt to this new era. And that not only implies processes to acquire new weapons or to transfer technology. It implies profound

transformations within organisational processes, where the challenges are to assimilate tendencies without paying the costs and without the failures. Again, we find two well-known examples here: the incorporation of women into the Armed Forces and participation, with forces, in peace operations.

Today, practically all military and police institutions define themselves in accordance with their own national objectives. That may imply that on occasions those objectives may be very distant from their borders. Therefore, States in the region face another phenomenon of our era, in view of peace operation processes: the relative nature of the concept of sovereignty.

This certainly represents a greater challenge, that of high strategy, because in accordance with the definition of their defence policies, armed forces must defend those national objectives.

Likewise, it is very clear that the modernisation processes of the Armed Forces in the different countries have taken these aspects into consideration. We can find very good examples of that in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Paraguay, among others. They seek to optimise their means in order to honour their international obligations, structuring the use of their force in order to supplement their traditional missions with new peace operations.

America has been declared a zone of peace. In this continent the intensity of inter-State conflicts has dropped significantly with the peaceful settlement of most border disputes. Thus, this becomes a powerful argument for international organisations to be interested in the participation of countries from this region in peace operations.

This, in turn, has allowed the Armed Forces of countries in the region to be in permanent training. A clear example is the fact that in practically all peace operations presently underway, there is at least one Latin American country participating, representing regional presence in UN activities.

Of course, this is also linked to an increase, over the last few years, of policies regarding exchanges and Cupertino by Latin American and Caribbean countries.

For example, combined exercises and the development of common and joint programs among armies from different countries, allows us to foresee a promising future, enabling the development of new operational capabilities in aspects such as humanitarian and medical aid, as well as rapid deployment. An example of this is the Tamarugal Exercise 2002 that we have just hosted in Chile.

In this case, Tamarugal 2002 that finished on October 29, 2002, can enable us to detect certain aspects that need to be improved in reality. Curiously enough, weaknesses are not the area of doctrine, training levels or use of armament. Difficulties

are focussed in other areas: in the necessary and better relationship with the media; in the absence of civilian members of the force with specific training and in the need for women to be have a greater presence in the force.

Despite the fact that in the Armed Forces of countries in the region, women have been present from the very onset, their presence has been defined over the last decades, both as a result of the need to improve the selection base, and because of the gradual process to incorporate women into the Armed Forces.

We must necessarily refer to the accumulated experience of countries such as Uruguay and Argentina that have developed significantly in the sphere of peace operations. Uruguay is one of the most important participants in these missions and has incorporated women in its different destinations. Argentina, on the other hand, has promoted training for joint work in missions, also including women. However, the percentage of women's participation in peace operations is low compared to men.

In the case of Chile, experiences of incorporation of women in peace operations reflect exceptions rather than specific policies. It must be recognised that it has been the police forces, Carabineros and Investigaciones that have promoted the participation of women in peace operations.

These assets, placed beyond our national borders, imply a change in traditional values within the Armed Forces, which have always been linked to the defence of our national territory and sovereignty. Peace missions challenge soldiers to defend universal values very far from their own motherlands. This necessarily brings about an important change in their education, training, development of potential and acquisition of new skills. Today, a soldier –man or woman– must face situations that he, and especially she would never face at home.

Therefore, strong emphasis must be placed on the needs that have to be satisfied by soldiers sent on a peace mission, by means of education and training in specialised centres. Examples of such peace operation centres are the ones that exist in Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile. The task of these centres is to provide those men and women, especially but not exclusively, knowledge from other disciplines. Basically, to train them as soldiers respectful of international treaties and regulatory procedures because, among other aspects, the honour of their country is at stake.

That is a task that countries have to work hard on, avoiding improvisations in order to present the international community and those in need concrete and efficient solutions.

However, Latin America and the Caribbean are not only capable of training soldiers. Efforts must also be made to educate civilians beyond the knowledge they already have as a result of their profession or speciality, capable of travelling abroad to perform necessary tasks.

The international community has increasing expectations that Latin America and the Caribbean, as a region, will begin to make decisions regarding peace operations and that those decisions will be translated, among other things, into a greater presence of women.

Traditionally, us Latin Americans have been classed as male chauvinists. After evidencing the profound changes in political and economic matters, I believe that opinion is now loosing ground.

Today, we have more women managers, more women in charge of ministries and in the Armed and Police Forces. In other words, in places where important decisions are made. Therefore it is clear that, in this sense, the focus of our Latin American societies, complemented by that of gender, can be a positive element to be incorporated with greater determination in peace operations.

Friends:

The challenge for Latin America and the Caribbean in peace operations is not only to improve technical aspects or relations with the media. As occurs with practically all our problems and the dilemmas we face, a large part of the solution of those problems lies in the cultural changes we must introduce, but never actually make. The issue of gender is one of them.

Thank you very much.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM MEMBERS OF NGO WORKING GROUP ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

To the International Conference entitled "The Role of Women in Peacebuilding"

Santiago, Chile, 4-5 November 2002

1. Maintain a network of participants for sharing relevant information and gender mainstreaming resources via email and internet
2. Integrate the human security agenda with the promotion of gender mainstreaming, awareness and action through, inter alia, attention to participation of women and quotas.
3. Regional approaches to identify strategies for implementation of Resolution 1325.
4. The establishment of a properly resourced high level Gender Unit within the Department for Peacekeeping Operations to coordinate and support the work of Senior Gender Advisors in all field missions.
5. The development of mechanisms for systematic Security Council interface with civil society.
(Such as the initiation of a sub-committee on Women, Peace and Security to develop and monitor a timed action plan for implementation of 1325. As suggested by member states at the Arria Formula. This might also involve the development of resource lists, fact sheets and a data-base of women's organizations in focus regions of the Security Council including inputs from NGOs. In the current context of the escalating tension and conflict in the Middle East and Iraq we note with concern that there has been no mention of consultation with women's organizations in these contexts.)
6. The introduction of Women, Peace and Security as a six monthly item on the Security Council agenda to monitor implementation of 1325.
7. Evaluation of Contribution Agreements and Status of Forces Agreements to ensure gender mainstreaming into such agreements, e.g. to ensure mechanisms of securing paternal child support obligations and responsibilities and attention to associated health needs of women in host countries with increased health risks.
8. Evaluation and updating of military codes and practices to ensure adherence to existing international humanitarian law standards with respect sexual and gender violence.

FEEDBACK / RECOMMENDATIONS

by Colonel Annette Leijenaar

1. Before forwarding final recommendations on the web, request feedback from identified participants.
 2. Compile complete list of participants who attended conference to ensure network and interaction is established and maintained.
 3. Request DPKO to compile all HR statistics especially those of TCC's indicating gender balances of different levels. This should be available on the web.
 4. Request DPKO (Mil Div) to request TCC's to provide names of identified/ suitable senior female candidates.
 5. Obtain services of consultant to develop strategy and implement plans (achievable) to get a more attainable gender balance.
 6. Identify core group of women to develop and stimulate "women in PK" network.
 7. Develop a year plan to ensure that one third of UNMO'S (Mil Observers) are female. (This is achievable).
 8. Training: Ensure that all TCC's implement the standardised Generic Training Modules (SBTM) developed by KPKO (Mil Div TES). This last SGTM was conducted in Chile from 7 to 11 October 02. Obtain content from colonel Pilowsky from CECOPAC. (This training package includes gender, Human Rights, etc)
 9. Volunteer to host gender train the trainers as was scheduled by DPKO (MilDiv TES) for Chile after SGTM.
 10. Donate funds for further research and identify well-connected and suitable senior candidate to execute research.
 11. See recommendations made by me in Brussels 2000 (attached to by paper).
- * Recommendations from a presentation to the Committee on Women to NATO, presented by Colonel Leijenaar on 23 May 2000 at the NATO Headquarters in Brussels:

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee on Women in the NATO Forces (CWINF) is the most powerful body of women in uniform. It should make itself known to the UN DKPO decision makers and get involved in UN PKO's at top levels. Some suggestions are:

- Establish contact with Military Advisers to the respective countries' Permanent Missions to the UN in New York.
- Identify posts and suitable women candidates for UN PK Missions.
- Participate in the development of gender training programmes. (The UN DKPO Training Unit for UN PK training in this regard will use Canada and UK's effort).
- Identify suitable female candidates to succeed the current NATO liaison officer who serves on DKPO's staff.

The UN might be the mirror image of its MS, but it also has the responsibility to set an example to the international community it serves. The UN must encourage the following:

- Political will and awareness has to be developed among top management to promote gender mainstreaming.
- Competent women have to be included at the most senior levels of peace negotiations.
- Peace Agreements and Accords shall include gender perspectives.
- UN PK Missions mandates explicitly address gender equality.
- The UN has to develop an aggressive policy to identify and recruit senior women for top appointments, especially for UN PK Missions.
- All UN PK Mission planning processes should include relevant gender issues.
- Gender mainstreaming in UN PK Missions must be institutionalised with the overall responsibility placed with the SRSG.
- The DKPO must ensure that all MS military environments have clarity regarding the UN's gender perspectives.
- The DKPO Training Unit must ensure that all training material includes gender awareness training.
- Monitor and evaluation frameworks for Missions have to include gender perspectives as an integral part.
- Accountability mechanisms have to ensure that all personnel take responsibility for gender mainstreaming as relevant to their particular work.

- Gender Units should be established in all major UN PK Missions.
- The UN should be cautious not to just “add numbers” to improve gender equality.
- Gender sensitivity training should be continued in UN Departments and PK Missions.
- Coordinate and compose gender policies with UN PK to learn from the experience of other countries in integrating women in militaries.

General recommendations:

- More research, such as currently undertaken by DPKO’s Lessons Learned Unit (LLU), regarding the involvement of military women in PKO’s should be initiated.
- The issue of military women and mentorship should be developed.
- Military women should create viable networks.
- Women must involve men in all their activities to promote gender equality and “buy in”.

“If we accept that in any society, gender equality is more than a goal in itself, if we believe that the empowerment of women is a vital means to meeting the challenge of sustainable development; if we argue that the participation of women is a requirement in building good governance; if we insist that the rights of women are a precondition for the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance; if we are convinced of all these things in relation to all the societies we are trying to help in this world – then how can we fail to apply this conviction to our own society in our own house?” (Kofi Annan 1998)

BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR PEACEKEEPING AND WOMEN'S DIMENSIONS IN PEACE PROCESSES

Recommendations by Margaret Anstee and Felicity Hill

Two years have passed since the adoption of the Windhoek Declaration, the Namibia Plan of Action and Security Council resolution 1325. Numerous studies and reports have been produced with the objective of increasing women's involvement in peace processes. Targets have been set, but in reality there has been little reflection of all of this in practice. There is a real danger of the Security Council paying perfunctory attention to the issue once a year but ignoring it for the rest of the twelve months. Lip service is not enough. Now deeds, not more words, are needed. What is at stake is not only the removal of discrimination against women, but the resolution of problems that threaten human security everywhere in our increasingly turbulent and globalized world.

The expansion of the concept of peace processes to cover the whole gamut of the various steps involved, from peace negotiations and conflict resolution, peacekeeping per se and so to peace-building, with the end object of establishing the basis for sustainable peace presents a unique opportunity for women to be centrally involved throughout the whole process. This opportunity must be seized and requires urgent **action** at many levels and by many actors.

INTERNATIONAL:

The Security Council should:

- ensure that all mandates for each and every peace support mission approved by the Council adequately addresses women's issues, as appropriate to the circumstances, and make adequate budgetary provisions for that purpose
- ensure that gender experts and expertise be included in all levels and aspects of peace operations, including in technical surveys, the design and concept of operation, training, staffing and programmes.
- request that the Secretary-General systematically include information on the impact of armed conflict on women and women's role in peace-building in all country and thematic reports submitted to the Council.
- ensure that all peacekeeping operations are mandated to consult and collaborate

with local women's groups to address gender issues in the peacekeeping environment

- ensure that all peace operations include a human rights monitoring components, with an explicit mandate and sufficient resources to investigate, document and report human rights violations against women
- keep the general issue under constant review and monitor progress in the fulfillment of the agreed objectives and targets

The Secretary-General should:

- take urgent action to increase the number of female Special Representatives (SRSG's) drawing on the lists already provided by member states, as well as those forthcoming in the future
- similarly, take urgent steps to increase the number of women appointed to senior posts in the UN peace support missions
- appoint more women to senior decision-making posts and related to peacekeeping and peace-building in UN Headquarters (DPKO and DPA)
- encourage the recognition of gender equality in all peace processes, agreements and transitional governance structures. International, regional organizations, and all participating parties involved in peace processes should advocate gender parity, maintaining the agreed minimum of 30% representation of women in peace negotiations, and ensure that women's needs are taken into consideration and specifically addressed in all such agreements
- systematically include information on the impact of armed conflict on women and women's role in peace-building in all country and thematic reports to the Security Council
- request that all UN agencies in the field as part of peacekeeping operations systematically collect and analyse information and data using gender specific indicators to guide policy, programmes and service delivery for women in armed conflict and to contribute to a central knowledge base comprising gender profiles of countries in conflict
- improve and strengthen codes of conduct for all personnel of UN peacekeeping operations, for these codes to be consistent with international humanitarian and human rights law and made compulsory.
- develop conflict prevention early warning indicators that include gender based indicators
- appoint a panel of experts to assess the gaps in international and national laws

and standards pertaining to the protection of women in conflict and post-conflict situations

NATIONAL

Member States should:

- present lists of qualified female candidates for SRSG and other senior positions in peace support missions
- follow-up the decisions taken on these lists
- include as many women as possible in key posts in military and police contingents they contribute to UN peace support operations
- make special efforts to increase the number of women in their national military and police forces
- include as many women as possible in peace support training exercises organized nationally and regionally
- include gender training in all such courses
- attach gender advisors to national contingents contributors to UN peace support missions

Countries emerging from conflict should:

- prepare a national strategy for the consolidation of peace that comprehensively addresses all aspects: political, institutional, military, police, humanitarian, economic and social
- ensure that this strategy is based on full consultation with local communities and civil society generally, with special emphasis on the participation, needs and potential contribution of women.

Donor countries should:

- recognize that sustainable peace, which is essential for the maintenance of human security everywhere requires investment to ensure decent living conditions world wide.
- recognize that supplementary funding, in addition to core budgets approved by the Security Council, is essential to achieve conditions conducive to ensuring sustainable peace and the full involvement of women in all stages of the process
- accordingly give generously to appeals by the Secretary-General for voluntary funding for programmes and projects that they have not financed traditionally

in the past, such as reintegration of demobilized soldiers (male and female)

- in general give much greater financial support for economic and social development programmes, to supplement national resources, as presented by the government concerned in its national strategy for reconstruction, reconciliation and establishing a sound basis for sustainable peace
- include gender analysis in needs assessments for post-conflict reconstruction
- support macro-economic policies in post-conflict reconstruction that prioritize the public provision of food, water, sanitation, healthcare and energy, the key sectors in which women provide unpaid labour.

COMMENTS FROM THE OPINION POLL:

[From English-speaking respondents]

... "A conference of this nature should spend at least 25% of its effort to construct a report/recommendation; conclusion as part of the conference with all delegates participating".

... "Need to have a clear strategy of Conference follow-up and implementation – which are the next steps?? A pity to let this opportunity pass without consolidated action. Should have had working groups on common strategy on how to address Security Council Resolution 1325".

... "The agenda could have been better organised in more clearly differentiated subjects that would avoid duplication (especially on the first day). The program should not be changed at the last moment without consultation with the presenter, so that the contribution would have been better".

... "I say thanks so much to the Government of Chile for the invitation to my country to participate at this Conference. I expect that one day, the women of my country will be able to share their experiences in Peacekeeping and Women's Dimension in peace processes".

... "Develop a regional action plan for gender mainstreaming and sensitisation Maintain a network of participants for sharing of relevant gender resources via e-mail. Integrate the human security agenda with promotion of gender awareness and the active support of the role of women".

... "This was certainly so enriching experience for me and as such I would like to thank the Governments of Chile and Denmark and the European Union for affording me this opportunity. A wealth of information was sowed and helped to clarify a number of issues relating to gender balance and gender mainstreaming in peacekeeping. It is hoped that there will be follow-up conferences, which would be vital to sensitizing men and women, particularly those who are engaged in peacekeeping operations. There is need for ongoing education worldwide.

... "Excellent conference. Choice of presenters was ideal. It would be good if contact details were made available of all attendees and presenters to facilitate networking. Ensure that the report of this conference is sent to all Foreign Affairs Ministries of participating countries – especially the recommendations for action".

... "I am very grateful for this opportunity. I thank the Government of Chile for making these discussions possible. I was very impressed with the interpreters".

... "The conference was very interesting and well planned. If possible, more discussion, hearing the views of more participants would be good".

... "That his conference be held annually in both Latin America and the Caribbean.

Continued education on the need for women to participate in PKO.

There is a need for more PKO training to be offered to Caribbean Militaries specifying the attendance of females”.

...”I hope that all suggestions and recommendations will be applied and also for next Conference more countries can expose their experience on other similar subjects”.

...”This was an excellent exchange and managed to inform and enhance commitment to gender issues”.

SOME COMMENTS ABOUT THE CONFERENCE [FROM SPANISH-SPEAKING RESPONDENTS]:

...”The level of the seminar was very good. It is important to continue with these ideas and implement the suggestions and proposals regarding this issue”.

...”Women in the different branches of the Chilean Armed Forces should be invited next time. I would like to continue participating in all initiatives of this type”.

...”Excellent organisation and very interesting Conference”.

...”I have no comment to make regarding the organisation. However, I believe it is important to receive the contents of the discussions held at this Conference in writing. Likewise, I believe it is also valuable to receive feedback in the form of interactive - and very brief – workshops, and I coincide with a basic Conclusion and Recommendation stating that there are many studies and analysis, but what is important now is to turn that into action.

I also feel that in professional terms women are competent, but the ability to hold important positions is based on knowledge obtained from education and training. It is important to undertake more of these activities through Agreements.

Networks of women – Regional – Common elements (culture, language) important proposal that could be brought together”.

...”Very well programmed seminar, held in an excellent manner. All the issues were interesting and revealed the clear need to consider gender in peace operations”.

...”As I mentioned in some comments, I believe that the participation in Peace Operations should be considered a means and not an end, because gender should be selected with a qualitative and not a quantitative criteria. Nor should we loose sight of the fact that the end or objective is how to build and maintain international peace”.

...”I would like to warmly thank the organising countries for their interest in my country’s participation in this activity that will be very significant for my fellow countrymen to continue to make progress in this field”.

...”Proposals require the interaction of more than one Ministry or government area. It is important and necessary to monitor the progress made in each country. This issue could be considered REGULARLY within the Rio Group at a ministerial level. In a different area, Chile will form part of the Security Council as from January and could well promote this issue from New York (to ensure an effective increase of women’s participation), possibly with the support of GRULAC”.

... "Hold this type of events in other countries in order to promote actions aimed at facilitating the incorporation of women into Peace Processes. Pass on the conclusions and recommendations of the Conference to other countries (Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, etc) and to Ministries of Defence, Security and Foreign Affairs, as a way of creating understanding about these relevant issues from a gender perspective. Thank you for the invitation, I learned much from this event".

... "Focus on the action plan with greater emphasis. I believe the meeting has been very beneficial in order to implement strategies enabling women to be considered in peacekeeping groups. I would, however, ask you to also take into consideration countries that do not have internal confrontation problems, but do share borders with countries suffering from conflicts. Our experience reveals that those problems are imported into our countries with the migration of refugees escaping from conflict. That implies a large number of people, especially women and children that flee. Among the refugees we see a large number of women trying to save and protect their children who are the future of any country".

... "We thank you for the invitation and all the attention we have received at this event. We look forward to the compilation of information exchanged at this Conference that we believe will be of great help to our country.

We hope that this region will be significantly represented in peace operations by our gender. This is not only necessary, but also the way to benefit from the peace-making capabilities of women, implementing strategies that are inherent to gender, since naturally women bear the culture of peace from birth".

... "I believe the main issue should be broken down into two parts:

Firstly, there is no doubt that women and children suffer most from war; for that reason we should promote a Humanitarian International Law convention.

Another aspect is to increase women's participation in peace processes, be it at the stage of prevention, mitigation or reconstruction.

Finally, a strategy must be defined for both aspects, including objectives, time-frames, means, intermediate deadlines, etc., so that we can go out and tackle the problems".

... "Provide the conclusions and presentations of this Conference via e-mail.

Keep us posted of the work done by Chile in the UN Security Council".

... "In our country women have opportunities and we are present in all the branches of the Armed Forces and Police, as well as in the Ministries, where we hold the positions that we are entitled to with the importance we deserve.

Suggestion: it is time to act, proceed and put all our knowledge to practice".

... "Disseminate this type of event, through Internet and the media".

... "More space and time for delegates to contribute with ideas and proposals. I feel that the participation was limited due to lack of time. This is something urgent".

... "The treatment of defence issues within the new context of international relations acquires increasing importance every day. I congratulate Chile and Denmark for sponsoring this meeting."

... "We spoke of quantitatively increasing the participation of women in peace processes. However, I believe we should seek the cause of the problem and provide a sustainable solution. I suggest we change or convert the concept "Re-educate girls, enable women to get to know themselves, men have the same rights as women" and stop discriminating them in their responsibilities. Together with that, we need to develop women's capabilities and skills so that they may reveal their capacities at all levels and receive respect and appreciation. Within the Armed Forces, they must be fully integrated, even into combat units, because that is also part of the discrimination."

... "The seminar was an excellent opportunity to reflect upon the role of women within the Armed Forces. It provided me with elements to develop strategies for community intervention within the demilitarised areas in my country. I thank you for the invitation and all the attention that we have received. My suggestion is that all of us that participated in the conferences, take part in workshops to exchange experiences with other countries and that we develop strategies that are specific and feasible for the participation of women in peacekeeping processes."

... "I believe that the attention we have received by the Conference organisers has been excellent. I would like to recommend that an area should be provided in the Conference to provide information, for example on meal times and where to find food, confirm flights, etc. (administrative activities)"

... "Need for greater dialogue among delegates."

... "It is important to analyse the participation of women from police forces throughout the world, and of women that work in prevention tasks, approaching the population and creating trust. In 1995, the police force in my country worked very well in this field when it sent a first successful contingent to a Caribbean country."

... "The treatment of defence issues within the new context of international relations acquires increasing importance every day. I congratulate Chile and Denmark for sponsoring this meeting."

... "Excellent organisation and very interesting Conference."

... "This has been a very novel experience for me because I have no military training, and by exchanging views with experts in this field I obtain a different perspective of the work that is also done by women in this area. I hope I am invited again because I am interested in working with this issue, that in my country –since we have no armed forces– is often nothing more than theory."

... "Encourage the exchange of opinions and ideas among delegations."

... "A very interesting 2-day Conference and we look forward to a new invitation so that women from the Police may participate and realise the importance of this issue. My congratulations and regards to the Chilean people."

... "This issue must be especially analysed by all women's authorities, ministries and secretariats in the region, from the perspective of different national conflicts, including a discussion of different models to tackle this aspect in each country."

... "I thank you for the invitation to this Conference where I have obtained valuable experiences, especially considering that in my country it is only men that have participated in peacekeeping operations. As explained in the presentations, women can play a crucial role in such operations and I personally would like to be one of the first women to take that fundamental step. Women should have access to this based on the principle of non-discrimination and equal rights that cannot be undermined by men in this modern age. I suggest holding this type of activities more frequently and implementing speedy actions aimed at a greater participation of women."

... "I thank the countries that organised this Conference, Chile, the European Union and Denmark for their invitation. The purpose of my participation in this seminar is to take all these experiences back to my country, to convey all these very enriching missions, to open the possibility for women's participation in peace missions."

... "I would like to thank you for the valuable opportunity you have given us and to congratulate Chile for implementing equality of gender, illustrated by a Cabinet with a 30% participation of women."

... "Very good organisation, both of substantive and formal aspects. The issues selected and the presenters fulfilled all the expectations that were raised. I believe important progress has been made in dealing with this issue."

OPINION POLL

On behalf of the Government of Chile, we would like to express our most sincere thanks to our distinguished participants from the European Union, Latin American and the Caribbean to our Conference on “Building Capacities for Peacekeeping and Women’s Dimensions in Peace Processes”.

We would also like to hear your general comments on the complete development of this important event. Participants are therefore, kindly requested to answer the following questions.

NAME:

POSITION/RANK:

REGION

South America _____ Central America _____ the Caribbean _____ Europe _____

NAME OF INSTITUTION

Ministry of Foreign Affairs _____ Armed Forces _____ Others _____

Our top priority as a host nation is making your entire Conference experience a success. Don’t hesitate to share your comments with us.

PLEASE PUT A CHECK TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
About the ORGANIZATION				
Airport service	_____	_____	_____	_____
Hotel service	_____	_____	_____	_____
Conference facilities	_____	_____	_____	_____
About the CONFERENCE				
Contribution of new ideas	_____	_____	_____	_____
Participation of delegates	_____	_____	_____	_____
Ways to further implement those ideas	_____	_____	_____	_____

YOUR COMMENTS & SUGGESTIONS

The General Secretariat

