

Bewaffnete Konflikte (Kapitel E Aktionsplan)

Our critical remarks on this topic will concern first the education that can be provided and then the gender responsive policies that can be decided and implemented.

Let us make first remarks about the training. For whom, why, when, who selects the target groups and how much resources are allocated? Is there a follow up on the impact and adjustment strategy? These are the question leading us in the next paragraphs of this report.

Quantitative indicators are important. However, there is a risk that concentrating on percentages of men and women, this might hamper the monitoring of the quality of training, its impact on the work of the deployed and the changing culture in the institutions as such. It also gives no information on the real changes that occur or not in the society.

Empirically well documented, the increased number of women in security forces etc. can provoke aggressive behavior from men's side. Unfortunately, we have difficulties to obtain an empirical documentation on this behavior. Still, it is important to establish a coaching, complaint points, an independent ombudsperson or any other support for either side as well as a protection of whistle-blowers.

Training should be as tailor made as possible, which means it should be based on the functions. Not only the deployed should be trained, but mainly also the head of divisions even if they do not go to the field. A real mainstreaming can only occur when every level of the chain of command is concerned. For some target groups awareness raising might be the good approach, for others however, the courses should be more technical, operational, and specific according to the fields and levels of intervention.

It would be important to check the target groups for training. As mentioned above, the management / head of divisions / decision making units should have a training, not only to understand themselves about the idea behind 1325, but also to be able to listen to eventual victims of harassment inside the structure.

Another gap might be the domain of disarmament in which women should play an important role in the policy dialogue. Still, there is no evidence, that this domain is targeted when it comes to awareness raising and mainly also capacity building about gender, masculinities and femininities. The question is therefore whether Swiss policy makers address the right groups and levels where gender should and could be addressed. However, it is to note that when the Swiss population voted on an initiative aiming to regulate more clearly the presence of weapons at home, women accepted the initiative but the global result was against. It was one of the rare occasions when women voted differently than men.

If peace building policies are understood in a comprehensive way, the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) should be targeted, especially when it comes to bilateral trade agreements on war material. Still, there are no trainings or awareness raising for SECO about the impact on women's protection, security and wellbeing if the buying states are increasing their military budgets.

The private security firms play an increasingly important role in the peace building activities. There is a code of conduct for zero tolerance of sexual harassment and gender based violence, still there is enough evidence of harassment happening in private security firms. Therefore it would be extremely important to invest in the capacity building of the operational staff, in the institutionalization of complaint points and even protection of whistle-blowers. This is also particularly true for the security staff working in the registration centres for asylum-seekers. A lot of traumatised women, having suffered gender-based violence in their countries are living in these centres.

A more comprehensive approach is needed. Gender responsive policies are good tools to achieve it.

Projects and activities for the prevention of gender-based violence have to be comprehensive, which means resources in terms of time (for counselling, training, time for denouncement and reporting etc), personal capacities, infrastructure, a juridical system with expertise etc.

Gender Mainstreaming in security system reforms has to be reflected in budgets as well. It is important to analyze how security budgets are allocated and spent and where there is an evidence of lack of financial resources.

Thematic approaches of Swiss security policy and protection are very much input driven (training, institution building like justice rapid response, policy dialogue to mainstreaming gender in important strategy papers and resolutions, mediation activities, demining strategies etc.). But there is very little information about the respective impact. It would be important to establish and promote mechanisms which do report systematically on the outcomes and impact of such initiatives. It is extremely important to promote a careful and systematic monitoring of the changes in quantitative and qualitative terms (outputs and outcomes).

One important actor in this critical observation of (unintended) side effects and results of such initiatives can be done by important actors such as the Swiss NGOs and the local civil society organisations. Hence, there is little transparency about the eligibility criteria of local NGOs to be empowered for peace building.

Last but not least, a big question is about where 1325 is not referred to in Swiss policy, like for example in trade and export of war material. It is SECO which take the final decision about exporting Swiss war material, but SECO is never mentioned in the context of women, security and protection.

It is also a responsibility of the State to inform the population about gender based violence in conflict areas especially when media is only presenting masculinities and heroic behavior, a campaign against the medial presentation of strong men may also hide away the discrimination of states against different forms of masculinities which are not necessarily based on violence, uniforms and weapons. Still, there is very little space where the discrimination of men in partner countries is taken up as a gender issue.

In conclusion, we would like to emphasize that the 1325 Security Council Resolution is not only relevant for the foreign policy of Switzerland. It can also be used as an advocacy too in Switzerland. As we have seen, some home policy issues are directly linked to this resolution as, for instance, the legislation on small fire weapons, the prevention on violence, the protection of victims and alert--whistlers, etc.

Annemarie Sancar, KOFF/swisspeace

Stichwortartige deutsche Übersetzung, national und international aufgeschlüsselt:

Training:

1. Thematisch ausweiten auf strukturelle Ursachen geschlechterspezifischer Gewalt im Kontext von Konflikten und die Bedeutung der Genderverhältnisse für die Friedensförderung,
2. Es reicht nicht einfach möglichst viele Training durchzuführen, um Zielwerte zu erreichen, die ohne vorangehende Beurteilung / „Baseline Studie“ definiert werden, es braucht vielmehr eine qualitative Auswertung der Wirkung, ein institutionelles Setting wie Ombudsstellen, Beratungsstellen, Whistleblower-Schutz.

Strukturelle Defizite:

3. Gender Budget für die Ausgaben für zivile **und** militärische Sicherheit um Trends / Verschiebungen zu erfassen (die Grenze zwischen ziviler und militärischer Sicherheit verschiebt sich eher auf Kosten der Sicherheit von Frauen, die Schweiz soll das im Sinne von CEDAW (verschiedene Kapitel) und mit Hilfe des Gender Budgeting ausweisen (welche Bedeutung haben solche Verschiebungen von Budgets, die Erweiterung von Handlungsspielräumen ausserhalb der rechtsstaatlichen Kontrollmechanismen, Abbau von sozialer Sicherheit...)
4. Die zunehmende Übertragung ziviler Sicherheitsaufgaben an private Firmen verlangt mehr Kontrolle und eine Rechenschaftspflicht der Firmen betreffend Null-Toleranz von Gewalt gegen Frauen durch angestellte (Montreux Declaration)
5. Frauen spielen eine zu marginale Rolle in den Friedensverhandlungen, insbesondere da wo es um die harten Elemente (Kriegsmaterial) geht. Die Schweiz soll vermehrt aufzeigen welche Auswirkungen Waffengeschäfte und Waffengesetze auf die Situation der Frauen und ihre Rechte haben. Das SECO soll stärker in die Pflicht genommen werden bei der Umsetzung von CEDAW und der Resolution 1325 wenn es um Verhandlungen / Exportbewilligungen für Kriegsmaterial geht.
6. Rechenschaftspflicht betreffend Auswirkungen der Umsetzung von CEDAW mit der UNSR 1325 auf die Rechte der Frauen und der strukturellen Gewährleistung der genderspezifischen sozialen Sicherheit

6) Bekämpfung von Gewalt gegen Frauen in der Schweiz:

Bewusstseinsbildung und Stärkung der Frauen-Stimmen bei der Entwaffnung der Zivilbevölkerung: Präsenz von Waffen (Armee und Handfeuerwaffen) in Haushalten. Frauen haben bei der Eidg. Abstimmung mehrheitlich ja gesagt zum Entfernen von Waffen aus den Haushalten. Männer haben die Abstimmung gewonnen, weil sie mehrheitlich Waffen zu Hause behalten wollten.

Konvention 1325 als Mittel/Argumentarium benutzen, um Frauen auch in der Schweiz vor Gewalt zu schützen (Frauenhandel, Sexgewerbe, Opferschutz, Beurteilung und Prävention von innerfamiliärer Gewalt, Gesetze für Gebrauch von Kleinwaffen etc.)

Gender-Budget im Bereich Sicherheit (Schweiz)

8) Vertretung und Mitarbeit auf internat. Ebene:

Gender-Budget im Bereich Sicherheit (internat.)

Trainings: Internat. Friedens-, Demokratie- und Menschenrechts-Engagements der Schweiz im Ausland.

- Hier nicht nur Information über Konvention 1325 an mögliche Täter (Soldaten, die Gewalt ausüben gegen Frauen im Einsatzland, z.B. UNO-Soldaten, die einheimische Frauen bedrohen/vergewaltigen), sondern auch Sensibilisierung und aufmerksame Wahrnehmung von Frauenstimmen in den Einsatz-Strukturen und in lokalen Strukturen der Zivilbevölkerung.
- Bewusstseinsbildung: auch für männliche Gewaltopfer, die z.B. nicht dem "Heldenbild" entsprechen (Gewalt und Vergewaltigung von Männern durch Männer in den eigenen Reihen oder gegen Männer im Einsatzland)
- Kontrolle und Null-Toleranz von Gewalt gegen Frauen durch private Sicherheitsfirmen und Bewusstseinsbildung für Einsatzkräfte und Verantwortliche
- Es braucht Beschwerde- und Anlaufstellen für Opfer (auch für Whistle-blowers)
- Entwaffnungs-Programme: Hier lokale Frauen einbinden, z.B. bei Friedensverhandlungen
- Wirtschaft (Seco), Ausfuhr von Kriegsmaterial muss Bewusstseinsbildung entwickeln für Auswirkung auf Frauen (Sicherheit und Wohlfahrt), wenn Staaten ihr Militär-Budget erhöhen.
- Systematisches Monitoring: Wirkung/Resultate von Einsätzen auf Genderverhältnisse, Gewalt (Flüchtlinge, Zivilbevölkerung, Macht/Demokratie-Verhältnisse, Armut, Gesundheit etc.)