

International Best Practices and Lessons
Learnt on the Implementation of Resolution
1325

(Elisa Tarnaala CMI)

Enhancing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in the Euro-Atlantic and
Eurasian Region
November 11- 12, 2013
Almaty, Kazakhstan

THE CASE OF PEACE MEDIATION AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

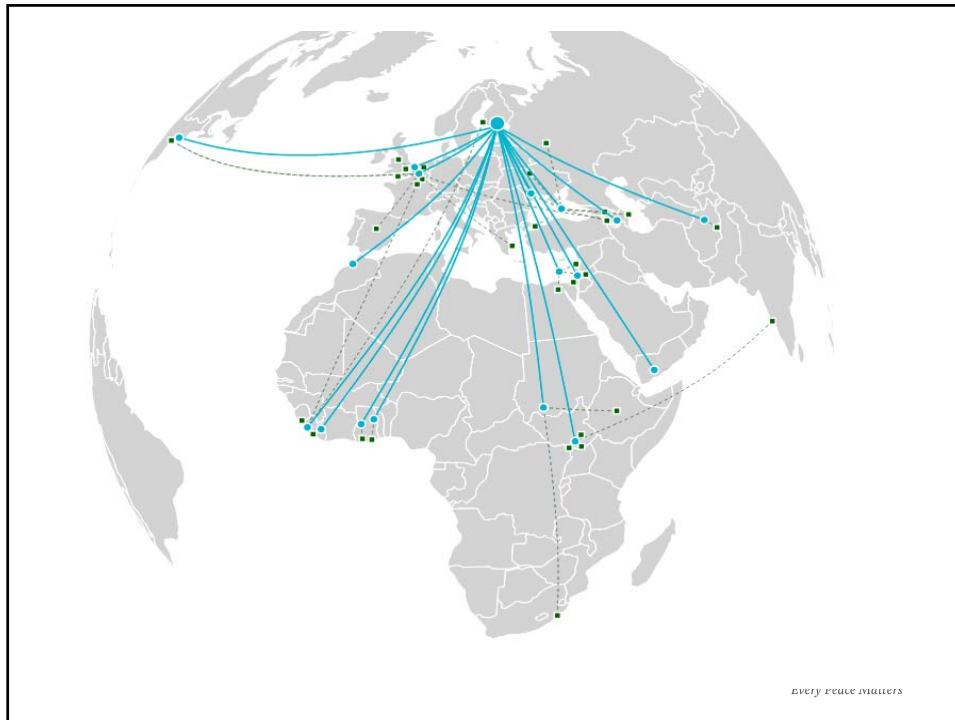
Finnish Second National Action Plan 2012-2016:

- works proactively to promote mediation and to improve its quality, inter alia, by attaching attention to women having their role at all levels and stages of peace processes. Finland strives to create practices that strengthen and facilitate women's participation and to secure that mediation and peace processes have access to high-quality gender equality expertise, taking advantage of the know-how held by the civil society.

CMI's work on Gender Based Violence and Mediation:

- Generates understanding that conflicts and their aftermaths affect differently men, women, and children. This fact should be taken into account since the early stages of mediation and peace processes
- Convinces peace mediators and their teams that understanding conflict dynamics, as well as conflict analysis benefit from a differentiated approach. Gender considerations today are part of a serious professional understanding of any peace process

CMI
Every Peace Matters



4. LESSONS LEARNT I

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Violence against women before, during and after conflict often constitutes a pattern. It should not be perceived as an event. Understanding the relationship between gender and violence is an integral part of conflict analysis

Women should speak as citizens and political actors. Victim, mother, and peace activist are important roles, but they are not the only ones

Women should take part when security issues are decided, also others than human security and physical security. Defense, Police Forces, DDR, community issues including small arms

What type of society is envisioned after conflict? Women's groups are not more unanimous in their views than other groups. There should be space for pluralistic political debate about what kind of peace is wanted

6. LESSONS LEARNT II

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEDIATORS:

Include GBV in the analysis about the conflict and in the *global context of all human rights violations*. Only this way it can be effectively tackled.

Mediators will not be doing the work of truth commissions or lawyers collecting absolute proof, but it is essential they understand the phenomena of GBV. Ending impunity for SV.

Cease-fire agreements: monitor effectively GBV during cease-fire and include women as rapporteurs

A strong focus on sexual violence lately from the international community, donors and the media might overshadow other types of violence that are equally grave and more frequent

Property rights and land inheritance in post conflict is an issue that should be agreed already during mediation and in peace agreements

Women's role and participation and recruitment in SSR reforms must be formalized, and the recruitment of women in the security system especially police officers prioritized

INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICES

Some Examples on addressing GBV

1. Negotiating Parties are the most difficult to reach and impact: this is not an issue of manuals or training, but of skillful diplomacy and connections
2. Implementation of Cease-fires are periods of important security challenges: SGBV, impunity and other human rights violations occur frequently. **UN-Guidance on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence**
3. Traditional Forms of Reconciliation are often considered unjust for women
4. Security Sector Reform lies at the heart of future democracy: women need to trust institutions, what is the legacy of the previous security sector ? **The case of Liberia**
5. Electoral violence is where domestic, political, and gender violence most intertwines and becomes difficult to analyze **The cases of Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire**
6. GBV Continues in Post Conflict, and takes new forms in an unstable political and economic situation where transnational crime is present. **The cases of Central America and Colombia**