

International Conference

PROMOTING GENDER TO BUILD A LASTING PEACE:

REFLECTING ON THE LATIN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

April 25-26, 2012

Buenos Aires





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Executive Summary

Within the framework of RESDAL's program on gender and peacekeeping operations¹, for the first time in the region, over 50 representatives from 14 Latin American governments (ministries of defense, parliaments, women offices/institutes, armed forces) academics and journalists, UN officials, high representatives of MINUSTAH (United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti) and MONUSCO (United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DR Congo), and of the Ministry of Gender of the DR Congo, as well as other international experts, gathered to reflect on the promotion the gender perspective to build a lasting peace as well as on the characteristics and prospects of Latin American contribution to international security. Various actors involved in efforts to address this issue took part in the conference, portraying different realities and building bridges among sub-regions.

The keynote address was delivered by Michelle Bachelet, UN Women Executive Director. In the various panels and workgroup discussions, the different issues facing current peace operations, as well as the challenges they pose for Latin America, especially for the Armed Forces, were debated. The presentation on MINUSTAH and MONUSCO cases served as the basis to trigger a discussion on real scenarios. One of the main conclusions reached was that the introduction of the gender perspective in all the facets of the mission is an operational necessity.

The participants put forward a series of recommendations such as: the design of a training program to be applied to the different education levels at the armed forces and security agencies, including aspects such as gender equality and gender-based violence, as the starting point for a much-needed cultural transformation; the importance of the region's support to peace operations, as well as the need to continue working among the different actors, such as foreign relations and the military. The discussion on how to support the missions at different spheres: in the mission scenario, through UN missions in New York, in the capital cities, was also part of the debate. Latin American contribution must not be limited to providing troops. We must discuss the importance of the civilian role in PKO contexts. The region also has significant experience in democratization, post-conflict reconstruction and gender policy development, which can be transferred to –and shared with—other regions.

Finally, promoting the gender issue in peace operations at the various regional organizations and fora can contribute to a deeper discussion on this matter and help turn good intentions into action.

¹ This Conference was possible thanks to the financial support of Global Peace and Security Fund of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, the Open Society Foundations and UN Women, and was also sponsored by the Argentine Ministry of Defense.



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Final Report

Conference objectives and purpose

For the first time in the region, a meeting of this kind was held to discuss gender-related issues, bringing Latin America into the international debate on gender and sexual violence in peace operations. Thus, within the framework of RESDAL's program on the matter², over 50 representatives from 14 governments and countries of the region, UN officials and other international experts gathered at this International Conference to reflect upon:

- The promotion of the gender perspective to build peace.
- Characteristics and perspectives of Latin American contribution to international security.

In this context, the role of the military component was considered a cross-cutting factor in the analysis of these issues.

Participants and work schedule

The event convened the various actors involved in efforts to address this matter, bringing different realities and building bridges between sub-regions. Over 60 international participants attended the conference, including representatives of the ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs, women offices/institutes, parliament representatives, members of the Armed Forces, academics and journalists from 14 Latin American countries, UN officials, representatives of MINUSTAH (United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti) and MONUSCO (United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo) and the Ministry of Gender of the DR Congo, as well as other international experts.

The working methodology for the conference included speaker presentations and specific panels, which served as the basis for debate, and some time devoted to workgroup discussions.

The keynote address was delivered by UN Women's Executive Director, Michelle Bachelet, who stated: *"Never in history had the United Nations paid such heightened attention and assigned as many resources to the gender issue in peace and security as today. This has also meant the regulatory recognition that massive sexual violence is not only a women's problem, a humanitarian issue, or a human rights violation, but a problem for international peace and security as a whole."* Marcela Donadio, RESDAL's Executive Secretary, during her presentation expressed

² This Conference was possible thanks to the financial support of Global Peace and Security Fund of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, the Open Society Foundation and UN Women, and was also sponsored by the Argentine Ministry of Defense.

that “if this event can help us understand that gender is an operational necessity and can serve to help those who are suffering around the world as well as understand that Latin America has a lot to offer by way of contribution, based on our history, culture and multiple reasons widely evidenced in the different mission areas, then we can say that the objectives of this event have been accomplished.” The opening session ended with speeches delivered by the ambassadors of Canada and Norway in Argentina, and the Argentine Ministers of Social Development and Defense.



Opening session. From left to right: Michelle Bachelet (UN Women Executive Director), Arturo Puricelli (Minister of Defense of Argentina), Alicia Kirchner (Minister of Social Development of Argentina) and Marcela Donadio (RESDAL's Executive Secretary).

The first panel presented MONUSCO's case and the current situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo, with the participation of senior representatives. On the second day, Major General Patrick Cammaert (UN Women consultant and former Division Commander of MONUC) and Juan Rial (member of RESDAL's Board of Directors) triggered a discussion on why it is important to speak about gender in peacekeeping operations. A presentation was then made on Haiti, the second case in study, with the input of MINUSTAH representatives. Another panel was devoted to Latin American involvement and its challenges, viewed from an academic and civil-society perspective. On the last day, the afternoon session was dedicated to the discussion of topics in three workgroups, resulting in the conclusions presented at the end of this report.



Panel on DRC: Elsie Effange-Mbella, Head of the Office of Gender Affairs - MONUSCO HQ.

Analysis of the gender issue and its current state-of-affairs

In the various panels held during the conference, issues confronted by current peacekeeping operations and the challenges they pose to Latin America, in general, and the armed forces, in particular, were debated. The presentation on MINUSTAH and MONUSCO cases were used as the basis for the analysis of real scenarios.

Gender-based violence:

- The process to attain peace requires the inclusion of the entire society, and this can hardly be achieved if women, who account for half of the population or more, are not present in the picture.
- The environment in which a peace mission typically operates is challenging: the political and security situation is unpredictable and risky, it presents wide areas of responsibility and little infrastructure, local forces appear as the main human rights violators, child soldiers are recruited by militia groups, and women and children are usually the main victims. Therefore, the introduction of a gender perspective across the entire mission is an operational necessity.
- In order to respond to current needs, Quick Impact Projects (QIP) and the involvement of women organizations in the design, implementation and evaluation of CIMIC activities have gained significant importance. In the case of Haiti, gender-based violence and women security are associated with disparities, inequalities and a history of institutional violence that has always afflicted the country (i.e. it is not the result of a war or confrontation between groups). This type of conflict presents a bigger challenge due to the perpetuity of such violence, mostly inside the same Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps. There, the situation has recently deteriorated as the attention paid by international organizations and NGO's is now reduced after two years since the earthquake hit the country.
- It is essential for women to take part in decision-making, as they are best suited to act and define what a secure environment should be. Such involvement must be present at all levels (vertically and horizontally).
- Gender mandates are plenty, so it is not a task for a single office. MONUSCO is depicted as an example of how to progress in this area. With the assistance of the UN mission, the Democratic Republic of Congo is working on four pillars: prevention (to reduce all forms of gender-based sexual violence), involvement (inclusion of women and women's interests in decision-making processes), protection (to improve the security of women, their physical and mental health, consolidating security and respect for human rights), relief and recovery assistance (to meet women-specific needs in conflict and post-conflict scenarios). The Mission's gender unit acts as a catalyzer, training colleagues, building an agenda for gender mainstreaming, preparing training manuals (for UN personnel and the local police and armed forces) and building alliances with the civil society, the government and international cooperation agencies.
- Gain greater knowledge from successful experiences. In Haiti, for example, local Committees to combat violence (created in 2009) have proven to be effective, resulting in a shift in the security perception of the local

population. MONUSCO, with its Sexual Violence Unit, is a pioneering example of how to work together to support the efforts of the local government in implementing a strategy on sexual violence, structured around 5 key areas: the fight against impunity (joint work with the Ministry of Justice and UNJHRO), prevention and protection (Ministry of Social Affairs and UNHCR), security-sector reform (Ministry of Defense and Ministry of the Interior and MONUSCO/RSS), multi-sector assistance to survivors (Ministry of Health and UNICEF), and mapping (Ministry of Gender and UNFPA). The member states from Latin America can support this effort (by implementing resolutions 1325 and 1820) through their technical contribution (deployment of troops and civilian experts) and financial support. For example, the progress attained in Latin America in the field of military justice can prove to be a useful experience to support the fight against impunity in the RDC.

- It is very difficult for institutions to take action when information for decision-making is limited. The need to heighten efforts in order to build a data mapping (information collection, as the case of in Congo, through military observers, UNPOL, civilian observers, awareness campaigns, reporting by civil society, integrated teams for action and investigation in situ).
- Although we have mainly underscored aspects pending resolution, it is important to note that the gender issue is already present in the Latin American agenda. Many missions have already introduced gender focal points in their different contingents.

On the armed forces:



General (R) Patrick CAMMAERT,
ex-Force Commander of the
Democratic Republic of Congo
(MONUC).

- In order to face the challenges posed by today's multidimensional operations, the following requirements have been identified: willingness to work with civilians, whether it be other UN agencies or NGO's; force commanders should not be afraid to make use of force if the situation calls for it; adoption of proactive and innovating measures, also requiring a change of mindset at New York's UN headquarters. The lack of flexibility of UN rules may be an issue in situations in which it may be necessary to follow one's instincts, thus becoming a "straitjacket". However, in many cases, the rule is not interpreted correctly: in other words, it is actually possible to act. Contribution to peace operations must weigh the risks and accept them as part of the mission.
- Some aspects to be taken into account when introducing a gender perspective –at a military level– for contribution to peace operations include: a change of mindset among military personnel; a consideration of practical and operating implications; pre-deployment training (about real scenarios, which may prepare personnel for what they will encounter in the area of operations); responsibility to implement the mandate.

- Role of military personnel in POC (Protection of Civilians): patrolling areas where armed groups operate in conjunction with local armed forces and police; civilian centers for early warning on sexual exploitation and gender-based violence; assistance in the planning of local military and police operations; dialog with local officials and community leaders for a better outreach to the local population; training support; humanitarian assistance; school construction; sports activities, etc.; quick impact projects; medical aid and others. Following the example of MONUSCO in responding to a complex mission, integrated work teams (with the involvement of various stakeholders) are set up for a correct assessment (joint assessment missions, JAM), protection (joint protection teams, JPT), investigation (joint investigation teams, JIT) and monitoring (joint monitoring teams, JMT).
- In-situ training courses that teach subjects such as gender standards and encourage people to report abuse situations (thus facilitating the collection of statistical data) usually cannot instill the necessary awareness on gender matters because of their short duration; thus, the quality of pre-deployment training becomes important.
- However, for a true change of thinking that may incorporate the gender perspective into the armed forces, pre-deployment training is also insufficient. It is essential to introduce the subject in the military academies' basic education process.
- In Haiti, the abuses committed by officials, particularly against minors, have been devastating for the mission's prestige. *"Peace missions imply an intrinsic moral value that makes them respectable in all continents and an honor and prestige for those who take part in them, as well as for countries that contribute with personnel for the noble task of bringing peace and defending it in any part of the planet where required"* (Ambassador Mariano Fernandez, SRSG in MINUSTAH). In addition to the education part, it is necessary to highlight the concept of responsibility of those individuals involved in missions.
- The multidimensional nature of peace operations makes them more complex. Education and training must introduce the concepts of multidimensionality of human security and of the responsibility to protect the human being, especially women and children.
- In addition to increasing the training on the subject, it is necessary to improve instruments such as national laws, responsibilities, inter-agency coordination, etc., as well as to set up clear operating procedures.
- Examine converging and consistent actions in order to come up with common operating standards in missions, such as language and doctrine.
- The issue of language is still a serious problem. It is necessary to understand the problems that afflict the population, but there is usually a lack of knowledge of the languages/dialects of the country. Preventing atrocities requires at least the ability to talk to local village leaders and women leaders of the community. Information is critical for responding to the security challenges encountered. Interpreters are vital, but still many officers do not have appropriate language skills.

Other considerations:

- Importance of a clear and flexible mandate. In any peace mission, the local population seeks protection (whether this is specified in the mandate or not). This is why the military component is always the largest in size.
- There must be precise procedures at the UN Security Council to monitor and evaluate resolutions that may guarantee an adequate protection.
- Too high expectations on the UN: the United Nations is not an independent actor but what its members make of it. The characteristics and resources of a mission depend on what the Security Council member-states may decide. Success in many peace missions but weariness in long missions.
- Activities proposed and carried out must be based on the particular country needs. In Haiti, for instance, there is an evident need for donor countries, international investors, private-sector members and Haitians who live outside the country to work together with the Haitian government and look for creative mechanisms that may help improve the socio-economic conditions in an immediate and tangible way, so that Haiti may advance in the final reconstruction and stabilization process.

The commitment of Latin America:

- The importance of uniting sub-regions, building bridges between Latin America and Africa. Learn from experiences such as Congo. How to contribute from their place, not only by sending troops. *“Gender promotion and integration is an essential component of peace consolidation. There is no lasting peace without the full involvement of women, and Latin America has already understood this. [...] It has been a pioneer in women presidents. This Latin American experience is what we wish to live, and learn the secret, what you have done to ensure gender integration, reaching the highest levels of Government. [...] We ask for the help of Latin American men; how did they accept having women in the highest positions of Government? What can we do to change the mindset of African men? [...] The Latin American experience has confirmed that women can do it. [...] If we want a conflict-free world, we will need to include women in all aspects of life. We hope to learn the secret of Latin America.* (Remarks delivered by Jacqueline Rumbu-Zakang, Ministry of Gender, Democratic Republic of Congo).
- How to support the missions from the different spheres: in the mission scenario, through missions to the United Nations in New York, in the capital cities. The presentation made on MONUSCO helped in that discussion.
- Countries contribute with different numbers of troops according to their strategic objectives, operating capacities, deployment capabilities, greater articulation between the country and the United Nations, etc. Also, each country makes the decision to take part –or not– in the framework of an internal political process which, in some cases, may lead to a firm political support towards troop contribution but, in others, it may not. This domestic process may impact performance on the ground (for example, not allowing time for pre-deployment training). The country’s commitment to participate must be a state policy and a joint decision by all sectors involved (the armed

forces, the executive branch, parliament, relevant ministries and the society at large).

- We need to go back to the genesis of the MINUSTAH and what so far has been the basis of its long-term support: the coordinated commitment of a number of Latin American countries determined to consolidate a comprehensive peace process in the poorest country of the hemisphere. A proper reinsertion of the countries from the region involved in Haiti requires a renewed strategy that may integrate new responses to the current challenges facing the country, as well as a leading role in what has been achieved already and what is still pending. The strengthening of Rule of Law institutions, a successful coordinated work with Haiti's National Police and the Haitian correctional system will thus be decisive for the plans to reduce MINUSTAH's presence in Haiti. This combination is key to creating an environment that may allow for the development of a stable democracy in the country.



Panel on Haiti. From left to right: Juan Pedro Sepúlveda (SRSG in MINUSTAH), Celia Romulus (UN Women-Haiti), Baudouine Kamatari (MINUSTAH), Alejandro Salesi (Ministry of Defense of Argentina) and Navy Captain Rodolfo Claudio Neuss (MINUSTAH).

- Give way an inter-agency involvement and planning so as to cover civilian, social, economic, health and military matters. It has been seen a lack of civilian presence in peace operations.
- Foreign Ministry responsibilities. In many countries where troop contribution is made, no diplomatic representations are present.
- Limited (or zero) contribution to the police component. As a result of the security situation in Latin American countries, police contingents are mainly composed of Asian and a few African countries. The work of peacekeepers is essentially of a police-type nature, raising a debate in Latin American countries where the military cannot be involved in police tasks inside their own borders. Difficulty for contingents to perform joint operations with the local police and the judicial system; such actions do not always take place.
- The new regional organizations, conceived as more equalitarian forums to work on peace and security in the region.

- The trends in Latin American contribution emphasize the role of regional integration mechanisms as responsible for coordinating proposals and determining how to contribute to peacekeeping. Creation of combined forces.



Work groups

Conclusions and recommendations

During the working group sessions the following conclusions/recommendations were identified:

- Latin America has highly valuable experience in democratization, post-conflict reconstruction and development of gender policies that are important to share with other regions in order to contribute to improving the context for the peaceful settlement of disputes, the anchoring of democracy, and peacekeeping and the place of a gender perspective in all of these areas.
- It is important to emphasize the value of the support the region gives to peacekeeping operations today, and to continue to improve the way the various actors in each country work together, from foreign affairs ministries right through to the military.
- The different levels of incorporation of a gender perspective within the armed forces of the region, as well as the diversity in the contribution of Latin American countries to peacekeeping operations, must be analyzed in light of each national reality, itself derived from the nation's political, social and cultural history, along with its specific national interests.

- It is imperative to encourage and promote gender issues and peacekeeping operations in different regional arenas of debate as well as regional organizations in order to contribute to a real discussion of these matters that crosses the barrier from good intentions into actual practice. As examples were mentioned:
 - CDMA (Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas): emphasize in its agenda the issue of gender equality in peacekeeping operations and increase that theme's inclusion in the different levels of training involved in a military career.
 - CFAC (Central American Armed Forces Conference): include gender courses.
 - UNASUR (Union of South American Nations): highlight the role of Latin America in peacekeeping operations
 - ALCOPAZ (Latin American Association of Peace Operation Training Centers): give courses on the subject. It was suggested trying to coordinate two or three groups per year and that related costs be borne by the states sending participants.



Conference participants.

- Advances in the participation of women in peacekeeping operations should not be understood in quantitative terms only. National measures should be provided to allow the inclusion of women in the same way as men, and to improve their professional job profile, thus facilitating their integration into peacekeeping operations.
- Measures should be taken that lead to women playing in the same fields of action as men and in this way to their being allowed to prepare their performance for future missions.
- The incorporation of women in peace operations also means inclusion in the very design of the operations.
- Women's participation in peacekeeping operations should be understood as an operational requirement (for example, they can be closer to the community -mainly for female victims of violence-, patrol activities, security tasks during elections, etc.).

- It is necessary to have an education and training program to be implemented at various levels within the armed forces and security agencies in the region, that includes issues of equity and gender violence, with special emphasis on pre-deployment training for peacekeeping operations. This should be seen as the first step in a cultural transformation.
- The effective design and implementation of National Action Plans for the implementation of UN Security Resolution 1325 that urge countries in the region to move forward and involve all those actors working in this field (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Women Institutions, Parliament and Civil Society).
- It is of great importance to continue to consider gender politics as a policy of state.
- Consideration should be given to the importance of the role of civilians in peacekeeping contexts, identifying an increase in their number as desirable. This participation could be possible on two fronts:
 - Increasing Latin American participation in the structures and political-decisional spaces within UN.
 - Through a voluntary system, this participation could be from universities with professionals from fields such as engineering and medicine. This should ensure the greater participation of civilians and women in this context.

“By 2014, we should aspire to have no Latin American peacekeeper who has not received practical training on the gender perspective and the prevention and response to sexual violence; as a region, Latin American contingents involved in peace missions should at least contain 20% women in their police component and 8% in their military component; and all commanders or civilian managers should offer a detailed explanation, at the end of their mission, on the measures they took to implement the provisions of their mandate regarding women, peace and security. This should be our collective objective.”

Michelle Bachelet, Opening speech.

[Presentations, speeches, recordings and the video of the conference are available at: <http://www.resdal.org/evento-abril/conf-genero.html>]

[Follow RESDAL’s work in RDC on its blog “Sharing Experiences from the Field: the Democratic Republic of Congo” at <http://resdal-democratic-republic-of-congo.blogspot.com.ar>, and read the reports on the field work in Haiti handed out during the Conference at <http://observatorio-mujer.resdal.org>]



PROMOTING GENDER TO BUILD A LASTING PEACE: REFLECTING ON THE LATIN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

Sixteen UN missions are deployed around the world in 2012. The total number of civilian, police and military personnel serving in those missions is over 116,000 men and women. Almost 7,700 of them are Latin American contingents, countries that have exponentially increased their contribution in the last decade: over 1,000 per cent from 2001 to 2012.

Such UN peacekeeping operations are immersed in complex environments; the variety of factors and issues that ought to be considered have led the international community to take a multidimensional approach where the military, police and civilian components of the mission need to work in an integrated manner, coordinating efforts with the various agencies of the UN system.

Each one of the missions underway has its own particular context and priorities. Mandates assign greater or lesser emphasis to certain issues: such as the protection of civilians at MONUSCO, the generation of a safe and secure environment in MINUSTAH or traditional tasks as in UNFYCIP or UNIFIL. Given the complexity of the environments in which missions must operate, the decision to contribute with troops involves matters relating to foreign policy as well as defense policy decisions. One of the key aspects in the analysis is the role of the military component in a mission, its integration in the overall system, and the roles it shall be required to play in the field.

The gender perspective issue is inserted in the context both as an operational need and as a way to respond to the kinds of conflict currently encountered. To attain peace, it is necessary to involve all the society along in the process; and this will hardly be achieved if women, who account for half of the local population or more, are not represented. For that reason, the UN Security Council has, especially since 2000 (when Resolution 1325 was passed), persistently focused on the introduction of the gender perspective in operations, calling for a greater representation of women in the political, civilian, military and police arenas.

The relations with the local population, the protection of women and children at risk, cooperation in CIMIC activities, patrolling and other actions show that the gender perspective is effectively present in activities conducted in the field. Far from being a politically-correct matter to be addressed, as experiences in the field have shown, the promotion of gender issues both among personnel as well as in actual activities has become an operational necessity.

What are the conditions contributing countries are faced with today? What political and operational challenges do they confront? What are the expectations of the international community regarding the contribution that countries from the region can make? How can peace be built practically through the promotion of gender matters, and what can we say about military contingents in that respect? How is the planning and operation of a troop contribution undertaken from the decision-making perspective? These are some of the questions that currently make us reflect upon the region's involvement in peace operations and help identify the challenges facing contributing countries, not only from Latin America but from all regions around the globe.

In 2011 and 2012, RESDAL undertook field studies at MINUSTAH and MONUSCO, where it interviewed military contingents, UNPOL personnel and civilian agents of the mission, in order to learn about the contexts in which they operate and, particularly, to analyze how the presence of a peace operation can promote a gender perspective, involving the local population in the peace process. Thus, through the presentations of international speakers who have worked in the field and the use of specific cases for reference, we hope to contribute to the analysis of the following matters:

- Practical challenges in today's multidimensional peacekeeping operations and the promotion of a gender perspective as a way of building peace.
- Characteristics and prospects of Latin American contribution to international security.

The role of the military component shall be presented as the common theme cutting through all these areas of concern.

With the participation of UN representatives, international experts, various officials of the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Women from Latin American countries, as well as congress members and regional academics, the methodology for the Conference is based on subject-specific presentations that will trigger a central working group activity. Inputs given during such work group discussions shall be made under the non-attribution non-official policy. The main themes to be addressed are:

A) Challenges of multidimensional operations and the gender perspective.

- What specific contexts do missions face in current deployments?
- What is the role of a peace-keeping operation in such contexts?
- How do the civilian, military and police components relate with each other during peace missions?
- What is the role of the military component in missions with a mandate for civilian protection?
- What kind of analyses and guidelines are needed at a national level for a troop contribution in multidimensional missions?
- Why should we introduce a gender perspective and how?
- What situations in the field can lead us to consider the gender perspective as an operational necessity?
- How does the adoption of a gender perspective translate nationally and in each country's specific contribution?
- What conclusions and possible steps can be taken from the case studies of MINUSTAH (Haiti) and MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of Congo)?

B) Characteristics and prospects of Latin American contribution to international security.

- What is the role played by Latin American countries in the negotiations involved in a peace operation?
- How can they contribute to peace-building and support the work performed by the military component in the case of integrated missions?
- Is there a role to be played by Latin America as a whole to contribute to peace-building, including the dissemination of a gender perspective and support to post-conflict reconstruction?
- What effective strategies can be implemented to involve and link the different national sectors that take part in the decision to contribute to a peace operation and its execution?
- How can we bring the reality of the field closer to national authorities and civilian society in the region?
- Is there a "Latin American way" of doing peacekeeping?
- What advantages and disadvantages do the Latin American historical and social contexts present for the conduct of the region's troop actions in peace operations?
- What are the current challenges in the area of military education for preparing the future peacekeeping personnel on the introduction of a gender perspective?
- What training needs are posed by existing contexts in terms of understanding multidimensionality, the introduction of the gender perspective, civilian protection and the role to be played in sexual violence and gender-based situations?



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List of Participants

- Military Police Colonel Jorge ALVARADO GONZALEZ, Director of Peacekeeping Operations of the General Staff, National Defense of Guatemala.
- Luz AQUILANTE, Country Team, UN Women, Argentina.
- Jesús ARANDA TERRONES, Journalist, *La Jornada* Newspaper, Mexico.
- Natalia ARLANDI, Directorate of Administrative Management and Special Programs, National Council of Women of Argentina.
- Michelle BACHELET, UN Women Executive Director.
- Ambassador Gloria BENDER, Special Representation for Women in the international area, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Argentina.
- Roberto CAJINA, Consultant in defense and security, Organizer of the VII Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas (2006, Nicaragua), Member of the Board, RESDAL.
- General (R) Patrick CAMMAERT, ex-Force Commander of the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC).
- Major Carlos Ernesto CAMPOS BUSTAMANTE, Head of Analysis Section, 4th Military Region, Army of Nicaragua.
- Marina CAPARINI, Senior Researcher, Department of Security and Conflict, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI).
- María Fernanda CARRILLO, Director of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, Ministry of Defense, Ecuador.
- Luis CASAL BECK, Independent Journalist, Political analyst. Uruguay.
- Pablo CASTILLO DÍAZ, Protection Analyst, Peace and Security, ONU Women, New York Office.
- Carolina CONTRERAS BERRIOS, Adviser on Gender, Ministry of Defense of Chile.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Elba CORTÉS HERNÁNDEZ, Head, Observatory on Women, Secretariat of National Defense, Mexico.
- Carina DE LOS SANTOS, Lawyer, Army General Staff, Uruguay.

- Patricia DE VALENZUELA, Gender and Peace Operations program, RESDAL.
- Malena DERDOY, Director, Gender Policies, Ministry of Defense, Argentina.
- Marcela DONADIO, Executive Secretary, RESDAL / Director of the Gender and Peacekeeping Operations Project.
- Elsie EFFANGE-MBELLA, Head, Office of Gender Affairs, MONUSCO.
- Patricio EGHAGÜE, Advisor of the General Direction for Peacekeeping Cooperation, Ministry of Defense of Argentina.
- Natalia ESCOFFIER, Advisor of the General Direction for Peacekeeping Cooperation, Ministry of Defense of Argentina.
- Felipe ESTRE, Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro.
- Natalia FEDERMAN, National Director of Human Rights, Ministry of Security of Argentina.
- Patricia Hilda Elizabeth FIGUEROA VALDERRAMA, Member of the Office of Advisers to the Minister, Minister of Defense of Peru.
- Alfredo FORTI, Secretary of Defense for International Affairs, Ministry of Defense of Argentina.
- Abigail GARCÍA, Responsible for Disarmament and International Security, and Alternate for Peacekeeping, Ministry of Foreign Relations, Guatemala.
- Jaime GARRETA, Ex-Vice Minister of Defense, Argentina.
- Renata GIANNINI, Senior Researcher, RESDAL.
- Colonel Roberto GIL, Director of the National School of Peacekeeping Operations, Uruguay.
- Verónica GÓMEZ RICAURTE, Adviser on International Affairs, Ministry of National Defense, Ecuador.
- Major Hilda Obeyda GONZÁLEZ KLUSMANN, Army of Guatemala.
- Colonel César Gerardo GONZÁLEZ RAMÓN, Director of Legal Affairs, Ministry of National Defense, El Salvador.
- Mariana GRASS BUSCETTO, Sub-Secretary of National Coordination for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence Against Women, National Council of Women of Argentina.
- Liliana GUZMÁN, Director of Human Rights and Interculturality, Ministry of Defense, Bolivia.
- Ambassador Nils HAUGSTVEIT, Royal Norwegian Embassy in Argentina.



- Baudouine KAMATARI, Head, Gender Unit, MINUSTAH (UN Stabilisation Mission in Haiti).
- Hal KLEPAK, Royal Military College of Canada, Special Adviser to the Commander Canadian Army for Inter-American Affairs, Member, Board of RESDAL.
- Nadia KREIZER, Researcher, RESDAL.
- Samanta KUSSROW, Senior Researcher, RESDAL.
- Ambassador Gwyn KUTZ, Embassy of Canada in Argentina.
- Fabiana LOGUZZO, Director of the Special Representation for Women in the international area, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Argentina.
- Cecilia LUCAS, Responsible for Communications, UN Women Uruguay.
- Linda MACHUCA MOSCOSO, Assembly of Ecuador for the United States and Canada.
- Cecilia MAZZOTTA, Advisor for the Direction of Gender Policies, Ministry of Defense of Argentina.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Juan Ramón MEJÍA ESPINOZA, Director of Human Resources, Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, Honduras.
- Johanna MENDELSON FORMAN, Principal Associate, Americas Programme, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).
- Lieutenant-Colonel José MENDEZ DUARTE, Military College of the Army of Bolivia.
- Victoria MEZA, Advisor of National Human Rights Direction, Ministry of Security of Argentina.
- Camilo MILLANAO LLOPIS, Direction of International and Human Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile.
- Laura MITCHELL, Senior Adviser, Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre (NOREF).
- Diana MONGE, Country Team, UN Women, Argentina.
- Navy Captain Rodolfo Claudio NEUSS, Head of CIMIC, Military Component, MINUSTAH (UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti).
- Marie ONIWA, Head, Unit on Sexual Violence, MONUSCO (UN Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo).
- Nathalie PABÓN AYALA, Military Engineers School, Army of Colombia.
- Alberto Luiz PINTO COELHO FONSECA, Department of International Institutions, Ministry of Foreign Relations, Brazil.

- Moni PIZANI, Director of Latin America and Caribbean, UN Women (New York).
- Amalia QUINTANA DE FLORENTIN, Director of Gender Unit, Ministry of National Defense, Paraguay.
- Juan RIAL, Consultant on International Institutions, Member of the Board, RESDAL.
- Irene RODRÍGUEZ, Coordinator of UN Women Uruguay.
- Rosario RODRÍGUEZ, Deputy Academic Director of the National Center for Higher Studies (CALEN), Uruguay.
- Celia ROMULUS, Safer Cities Programme Officer, UN Women Haiti.
- Minister Gloria RUBIN, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Government of Paraguay.
- Jesús Alberto RUIZ MORA, Director of the Institute for Studies and Research in Military Science, Military Cadet School, Army of Colombia
- Marie-Jacqueline RUMBU KAZANG, Director General of the National Agency for the fight against violence towards women and young girls, Ministry of Gender, Family and Children, Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Lieutenant Evelyn Xiomara SALAS GÓMEZ, Military School of the Armed Forces, El Salvador.
- Alejandro SALESI, Director General for Cooperation and Peacekeeping, Ministry of Defense, Argentina.
- Héctor SAINT-PIERRE, Director of the Centre for Latin American Studies and Coordinator of the Security and Defense Study Group, Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP).
- Stella SEGADO, National Director of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, Ministry of Defense of Argentina.
- Juan Pedro SEPÚLVEDA, Representative of the SRSG and Head of MINUSTAH (Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations).
- Colonel Devendra SHARMA, Chief of Personnel, Military Component, MONUSCO (UN Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo).
- Colonel (R) José Antonio SILVA FARIA, Deputy-Chief of Operations, Planning Section, Ministry of Defense, Brazil.
- J. Michael SNELL, Director Latin American Programme, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, Organizer of the VIII Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas (2008, Canada).



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- Loreta TELLERÍA ESCOBAR, Director of the Democracy and Security Observatory (ODyS), Organizer of the IX Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas (2010, Bolivia), Member of the Board, RESDAL.
 - Paz TIBILETTI, President, RESDAL.
 - Lieutenant Ana Abilia TOBAR ALVARADO, Guatemalan Army.
 - Diana Marcela VELASCO RINCÓN, Representative of the High Council on Women of the Presidency, Colombia.
 - Virginia VIGNOLI, Adviser, Department of Social Services, Ministry of National Defense, Uruguay.
 - Pamela VILLALOBOS, Official of Social Affairs, Director for Gender Issues, CEPAL, Member of the Coordination Team for the Action Plan on Resolution 1325/2000, Chile.
 - Major Dora Luz VILLEGAS TAPIA, Head, Office of Equality, Secretariat of National Defense, Mexico.



International Conference

PROMOTING GENDER TO BUILD A LASTING PEACE: REFLECTING ON THE LATIN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

*April 25-26, 2012
Buenos Aires*

Programme

Wednesday, April 25

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch in the Main Hall – San Martin Room (Ministry of Defense). Registration.

13:30 – 15:00

Opening

Welcoming Remarks

Marcela DONADIO, Executive Secretary RESDAL.
Nils HAUGSTVEIT, Ambassador of Norway to Argentina.
Gwyn KUTZ, Ambassador of Canada to Argentina.

Opening Remarks

Dr. Arturo PURICELLI, Minister of Defense of Argentina.
Accompanying: Dr. Alicia Margarita KIRCHNER, Honorary President of the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies-National Council of Women.

Keynote speaker

Michelle BACHELET, Executive Director UN Women.

15:00 – 17:00

Panel: Voices from the Field: the United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo Case (MONUSCO)

Elsie EFFANGE-MBELLA, Senior Gender Advisor, Head of Office of Gender Affairs- MONUSCO HQ.

Marie ONIWA, Head Sexual Violence Unit MONUSCO HQ.

Colonel Devendra SHARMA, Chief Military Personnel Officer, MONUSCO HQ.

Jacqueline RUMBU-ZAKANG, Ministry of Gender, Family and the Child, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Moderator: Marcela Donadio, RESDAL.



Thursday, April 26

- 09:00 – 10:00 **Panel: Why gender in peacekeeping operations?**
Major General Patrick CAMMAERT, UN Women.
Juan RIAL, RESDAL.
Moderator: Laura MITCHELL, Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre (NOREF).
- 10:00 – 11:15 **Panel: Contributing to peacekeeping operations. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti Case (MINUSTAH)**
Juan Pedro SEPÚLVEDA, Representative of the Head of Mission and SRSG in MINUSTAH (Special Representative of the Secretary General).
Baudouine KAMATARI, Head Gender Unit MINUSTAH HQ.
Navy Captain Rodolfo Claudio NEUSS, Chief Civil-Military Coordination Branch MINUSTAH HQ.
Celia ROMULUS, UN Women-Haiti.
Moderator: Alejandro SALESI, Director General for Cooperation and Peacekeeping, Ministry of Defense, Argentina.
- 11:15 – 11:30 Coffee break
- 11:30 – 13:00 **Panel: The Latin American contribution**
Jaime GARRETA, Former Deputy Minister of Defense of the Republic of Argentina.
Johanna MENDELSON FORMAN, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).
Héctor SAINT-PIERRE, Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP)
Loreta TELLERÍA, Observatorio de Democracia y Seguridad (ODyS).
Moderator: Michael SNELL, Pearson Centre, Canada.
- 13:00 – 14:30 Lunch
- 14:30 – 17:00 **Working groups**
To Launch the Discussion: Participation and contribution to international security: education and training.
Moderators: Roberto CAJINA (RESDAL); Hal KLEPAK (RESDAL); Pamela VILLALOBOS (ECLAC).
- 17:00 – 17:15 Coffee break
- 17:15 – 18:00 Working groups' summary and conclusions.
- 18:00 Closing Ceremony
RESDAL and the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Argentina.



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