

**International Conference
PEACE OPERATIONS: VIEWS FROM THE SOUTH
15 YEARS ON FROM RESOLUTION 1325**

December 9th and 10th, 2014
Santiago, Chile

*The first International Conference linking the security sector to SCR 1325
in support of the UN reviews for 2015*

Final Report

In October 2013, the United Nations Security Council commissioned a comprehensive review of one of the central Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security: Resolution 1325 of the year 2000. More recently - in November 2014 - the Secretary General of the organisation announced the formation of a high-level group to engage in an exhaustive review of peacekeeping operations. Both review processes will converge in 2015, when the results will be announced.

Understanding that countries to peace operations have a central role at this kind of missions, supporting global peace and that south-south cooperation is an unexplored path into this matter, that could be considered more and more as central part of the solution. Thus, strengthening ties between regions can be the way to a more inclusive international security model, and should aim to know and to share national and regional experiences on women, peace and security that can collaborate to reach peace, security and development in conflict zones.

In this context, the Conference aimed to gather impressions from its participants about the future of peacekeeping operations and its relation with the gender situation on the construction of lasting peace, based on these lines:

- What are the key points that set the context of current conflicts?
- What does "peacekeeping" mean today?
- 15 years on from Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, what are the perspectives on its implementation and what approaches need to be validated?
- What have been the contributions to international security and what are the perspectives?

The countries represented at the Conference provide more than 60% of the troops serving in peacekeeping missions. Participants from Bangladesh, Lebanon and Pakistan joined an interregional debate with participants from 10 Latin American nations, to which also joined representatives from the DPKO and MINUSTAH.



The first day of the event featured an opening in which the President of Chile, H.E. Michelle Bachelet, sent a recorded message to participants, since she was attending the XXIV Ibero-American Summit in Veracruz. In this manner she consolidated the support that she had given as Director of UN Women to the previous event on this subject, following the guidelines of the international legal framework established in Resolution 1325, of which she was one of the most important international drivers during her tenure at UN Women. The opening continued with the words of Marcos Robledo, Undersecretary of Defence of the Ministry of National Defence of Chile, and Marcela Donadio, RESDAL Executive Secretary, which outlined the purposes of the meeting.

The first panel addressed the *Current context of international security, a panorama of conflicts, peacekeeping missions and gender issues globally*. Participants included Hal Klepak, member of RESDAL's Board of Directors, and Pamela Villalobos, researcher at ECLAC, with comments from Miguel Navarro Meza, professor at ANEPE (Chile) and Ifigenia Argueta Sánchez, Director of Political Affairs at the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Hal Klepak provided a global panorama that described the difficult international situation existing today, while Pamela Villalobos focused on the 14 years since Resolution 1325 and its future projection. For their part, Miguel Navarro specified issues relating to current conflicts while Argueta Sánchez presented Mexico's position on the issue.

The second panel: *New forms of peacekeeping and stabilisation? the issues that impact and will impact missions, with elements of security and gender taken from current cases in the Middle East and Africa*, featured a presentation by Carina Perelli from Silverkrieg, which outlined the new forms of language used in the current violence, taking into account the gender perspective in terms of women as victims, but also in the use of their bodies as a "weapon of war". This was followed by comments made by Micaela Martinet-Rojas, DPKO representative, who summarised the concerns of the department with regard to the current situation. For his part, Brigadier General Akm Akhtaruzzaman, defence attaché at the Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations - a country that contributes around ten thousand troops to peacekeeping missions, expressed the concerns of his country and region with regard to the recent changes on how to handle peace missions. Colonel José Ricardo Vendramin Nunes, Director of the Brazilian Joint Centre for Peacekeeping Operations (CCOPAB), expressed the interest of his country in expanding activities specifically to other regions of the globe, also indicating Brazilian concern for worldwide peace processes. Brigadier General George Melhem, the first Lebanese official to visit Latin America, gave a brief summary of the situation in his country, pressured by conflicts on the eastern and southern borders, and where one in four inhabitants are refugees. Overall the message from the panel, which was followed by questions and comments from all participants, was that we are facing new challenges for which we have more questions than answers.

The next panel focused on MINUSTAH, a mission that will suffer a sharp transformation in 2015 when its military component will notoriously be reduced. General Jorge Peña Leiva, Deputy Force Commander of the Mission, provided a presentation that included the announcement of guidelines for the Mission's transformation. He was followed by Colonel John Thomas Cyprien, Chief Advisor to the Ministry of Defence of Haiti, who presented the

current government's concerns about these transformational processes from an internal perspective. Comments were given by Colonel Nasser Shahzad, defence attaché of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations, and representative of a country that contributes almost ten thousand troops to peacekeeping missions, who expressed Pakistan's concerns with regard to changes in how peacekeeping missions are conducted. Finally, Admiral Bento Costa Leite de Albuquerque Júnior, Director General of the Inter-American Defence Board, highlighted the Haitian government's efforts through his institution to draft a white paper on security and defence to be released in 2015, pointing to the creation of another local force, complementary to the Haitian National Police. He also stressed the importance of the IADB's incorporation as a participant at the event, thanks to the invitation of RESDAL.

The last panel: *Peacekeeping and south-south cooperation, future action, types of contribution and bilateral cooperation, and the validity of the propositions contained in SCR 1325*, included the participation of Juan Rial, member of RESDAL's Board of Directors, who expressed the difficulties faced by such cooperation in present times. Meanwhile Loreta Tellería, of the Democracy and Security Observatory (ODyS) and also member of RESDAL's Board of Directors, focused on issues related to gender. The panel included comments from Commodore Víctor Núñez, Chief of Civil-Military Coordination in MINUSTAH, who spoke of the concerns about planning in one of the big peacekeeping missions that is about to undergo a major transformation. Meanwhile Veronica Gomez, Ecuadorian diplomat and who was an extremely important driving force behind UNASUR's South American Defence Council, showed a concrete example of South-South cooperation by recalling the convergence of three processes that will occur in 2015: re-evaluation of peace missions through a high-level panel; evaluation of the results from Resolution 1325, which will be carried out by another ad hoc panel; and the new United National development goals, a program that should succeed the Millennium Development Goals that culminate in 2015. Finally Ana Rocanova, representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, transmitted her ministry's official position on the issue.



MAIN ASPECTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE UN REVIEWS

1. Need for permanent updates of the diagnosis, both on the peace missions and their problems, and on the situation of women. This does not imply simply a quantitative vision (how many there are) but a survey of the quality of the tasks they perform, particularly in decision-making positions.
2. Need for more coordination among the ministries of foreign affairs and ministries of defence in contributing countries.
3. Enhance the transmission of experiences, particularly on the difficulties faced by peace forces to perform their mission when they ignore the culture, language, religion, and lifestyles in the target countries. Big distance between what is proposed at the headquarters as action guides and what can actually be done in the field.
4. Higher responsibility from the States to obtain consensus and political support to act in a multilateral environment, particularly in the United Nations.
5. The two panels proposed by the UN for these reviews should consider the opinion of civil society organizations involved in these issues.
6. Think of multidisciplinary deployments, which include not only military personnel but also diplomatic staff and other specialists in economic and social development.
7. Generate exclusively female military units and send them to some United Nations peacekeeping operations.
8. Facilitate the coordination among the United Nations, the ministries of defence and foreign affairs, armed forces and training centres for the preparation of the peace forces.
9. Need to conduct studies on the role of women in decision-making positions at the various ministries involved in the issue.
10. Conduct thorough studies on some paradigmatic missions, such as MINUSTAH, to evaluate the actions and draw lessons learned. For comparative purposes, conduct a similar study on one of the complex missions in progress in other parts of the world, such as Africa.
11. Promote similar conferences in other regions of the world.



The main issues addressed by the conference were:

On Gender Perspective and SCR 1325

- In the context of the coincident 20th anniversary of the Beijing Conference, recognized the institutional and legal advances, especially in respect to gender based violence, which is now taken as a public agenda theme and not only at the private level.
- The difficulty for dialogue between gender and security sector. The progress in gender perspective in security faces the risk to be limited by the tendency to look just into specific questions instead of addressing a general dialogue between gender and security specialists.
- In many societies violence against women is still a critical point related to power relations.
- Women and children are most affected group in a conflict situation. This generates the need to understand the role of the women in a society before deploying a mission.
- The urgent need that security sector has to better understand women's role in conflict: how women are affected, how they are involved in its solution, and the issue of the use of the woman's body as a tool of war. How to overcome the vision that keeps the woman exclusively in a victim's role? Develop the capability on seeing women as persons, more than objects.
- Countries need to start to generate their own developments about these questions before expecting the United Nations to provide them with resources (especially working materials).
- There are obvious complications when it comes to women in the decision making process. Both at the political, social, economic, and security areas, there is a need to intensify efforts to empower women and generate a critical mass.
- On the advances on SCR 1325, there is a gap in the Latin American region referred to the attention that Ministries of Foreign Affairs devote to this issue. National Action Plans were never fully developed, except for Chile, which made two plans, Paraguay and Argentina (exclusively to the defence sector). Where are the real challenges for producing the interagency perspective on the design of the National Action Plans? How to extend the application of SCR 1325 into non-conflict related contexts?
- Society needs to work on producing a more effective women involvement, considering that women are ready to assume increasingly central roles in peacekeeping missions.
- How to incorporate from the very planning process of missions the question of having a larger number of women deployed?
- Promote gender issues needs to be a central theme for the UN experts' panels, and monitoring mechanisms should be established.



On peace operations

- Peace operations, in its existing model, are being called into question especially regarding their effectiveness as a conflict solving tool. This produces a clear need on thinking about the future. They must be a tool that can actually provide effective solutions to regions affected by conflicts.
- In the context of these questions and in order to gain legitimacy, there are many contributing countries from the south reflecting on how they foresee their participation in future missions.
- States are too focused debating details of agreements and mandates without questioning what kind of mission is needed.
- The United Nations capability to deal with the problem is exceeded and is necessary to recognize the limits the Organisation has, and the responsibility of the Member States.
- What kind of missions do we need for a world that is being dramatically changed? Missions are facing clear difficulties to address the actual nature of conflicts. The scenario for which they were conceived has changed, and frequently they don't even have a counterpart to dialogue with.
- The fact that missions are often based on principles that are impossible to fulfill on the ground also influences. Regarding civilian protection mandates and SCR 1325, there is a need to find and train an adequate staff, prepared to meet the challenges involved.
- The missions are being at the end containment measures, rather than solutions. And the use of military forces should be the last resource.
- Mission's scenarios are frequently dealing with the State fragility, or even its complete absence. The lack of capability to conciliate the interests of the distinct groups involved adds to this problem.
- Sometimes we expect that the same mission and mandate model can be applied to different scenarios. It is impossible to offer the same solution to different problems.
- The countries that provide financial resources, and consequently decide the mission mandate, usually don't have troops deployed in the ground.
- Developing countries have a historical vocation to serve in peace operations, especially on the ground, but they cannot afford the needed resources, especially if they want to take part in the decision process. Cooperation and exchanges between regions should be strengthened.
- Gender issues should be part of every peace mission mandate.



The participation of **representatives of the Ministry of Defence of Haiti**, and high level **representatives of the MINUSTAH** allowed generating a space to discuss this Mission and its perspectives, especially:

- The main goal of the MINUSTAH was and is to reduce violence in the country and to provide support to Haiti's infrastructure reconstruction; as these objectives were reached the gradual withdraw was raised.
- The contributing countries debate withdraw and the closing process of the Mission, but do not talk about Haiti's future. There is a need of a compromise of these countries beyond its contribution of troops, through agreements or political ties.
- Haiti's actual interests also lies in acquire security forces to provide them with a capacity to generate sustainable development and ensure its sovereignty.
- As part of the reconstruction of these armed forces, Haiti conduces since 2014, supported by the Interamerican Defence Board the process of construction of their Defence *White Paper*, where they expose their main goals and strategies, and are planned to present to the OAS General Assembly in 2015.



The President of the Republic of Chile, H.E. **Michelle Bachelet Jeria** -former Executive Director of UN Women- sent opening remarks to the participants. The message emphasized her country's compromise with the issue and the need for this kind of regional dialogues.

My dear friends,

I would like to welcome you and to express my deep satisfaction for this opportunity of discussion and reflection offered by the International Conference: *Peacekeeping Operations: Views from the South after 15 Years of Resolution 1325*. I would love to share this encounter with you, but unfortunately I will be away from the country.

This is a necessary and pending subject of discussion in the mission we have assumed towards peace-building and peace-keeping in the world. Two years have passed since we last met in Buenos Aires to discuss gender, peace and security.

At the time, we talked about the work already done, the progress attained and we discussed the future steps and challenges in protecting vulnerable women and girls in armed conflicts, also seeking to increase women's involvement in conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction.

Today, 14 years after Resolution 1325 was passed, we need to consider new guidelines to make this a reality. And that is our main aspiration, as each of us has made a commitment to every woman on the planet.

For this reason, it is essential for us to introduce the gender-based approach in the design, implementation and execution of our international cooperation policies, in particular the actions aimed at helping end violence against women.

Along these lines, I am proud to mention that Chile was the first country in Latin America to create an action plan on women's security and protection in cases of armed conflict.

I feel even more satisfied to tell you that the second action plan on UN Resolution 1325 regarding the protection of women and children in conflict and post-conflict situations has already been completed.

We certainly have many challenges ahead of us and many measures to be further improved.

Hence, I welcome this encounter as it offers a great opportunity to exchange experiences and reach conclusions regarding women's participation in decision-making positions, the protection of girls and boys and their post-conflict recovery.

I wish you all the best for this conference and trust that the resolutions arising from it will highly contribute to the respect of human rights for every woman in armed conflict zones.

Please receive my best wishes.



Photos:

Participants on the Conference.



Opening



International Conference
PEACE OPERATIONS: VIEWS FROM THE SOUTH
15 YEARS ON FROM RESOLUTION 1325

December 9th
Santiago, Chile

Organiser: Latin American Security and Defence Network (RESDAL)

Location:

Auditorium of the National Academy of Political and Strategic Studies (ANEPE)
2760 Eliodoro Yañez St. –Providencia, Santiago, Chile

Programme

09.00 – 09.30

Opening

Presentation of a message from the H.E. Michelle Bachelet Jeria,
President of the Republic of Chile.

Marcos Robledo, Deputy Secretary of Defence, Ministry of National
Defence of Chile.

Marcela Donadio, Executive Secretary, RESDAL.

09.30 – 10.45

The current context of international security

An overview of conflicts, peace missions and the question of gender at the
global level.

Presentations for the debate by:

- *Hal Klepak*, RESDAL Board of Directors.
- *Pamela Villalobos*, CEPAL.

Discussants:

- *Miguel Navarro*, ANEPE, Chile
- *Ifigenia Argeuta Sánchez*, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, Mexico.

10.45 – 11.15

Coffee break

11.15 – 12.30

New forms of peacekeeping and stabilisation?

The issues that impact and will impact missions, with elements of security and
gender taken from actual cases in the Middle East and Haiti.

Presentation for discussion by:

- *Carina Perelli*, Silverkrieg.

Discussants:

- *Micaela Martinet-Rojas*, DPKO, United Nations.
- *Brigadier General Akm Akhtaruzzaman*, Defence Advisor, Permanent
Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations.
- *General George Melhem*, Lebanese Armed Forces.
- *Colonel José Ricardo Vendramin Nunes*, Director CCOPAB, Brazil.



- 12.30 – 14.00 Lunch
- 14.00 – 15.15 **Participation in international security**
What have we been doing? Reflections on involvement in missions and preparations for them. Haiti and the MINUSTAH – towards 2015.
Presentations for discussion by:
- *General Jorge Peña Leiva*, Deputy Force Commander of MINUSTAH.
- *Colonel Jean Thomas Cyprien*, Ministry of Defence, Haiti.
- Discussant:
- *Admiral Bento Costa Leite de Albuquerque Júnior*, Director General, IADB.
- *Colonel Naseer Shahzad*, Defence Advisor, Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations
- 15.15 – 15.30 Coffee break
- 15.30 – 16.30 **Peacekeeping and south-south cooperation**
Future action, types of contribution and bilateral cooperation and the validity of the propositions contained in SCR 1325.
Presentation for discussion by:
- *Juan Rial*, RESDAL.
- *Loreta Tellería*, Democracy and Security Observatory (ODyS).
- Discussants:
- *Colonel Victor Nuñez*, MINUSTAH.
- *Verónica Gómez*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ecuador.
- *Ana Rocanova*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Uruguay.
- 16.30 – 17.30 **Conclusions and close**
- 19.30 **Cocktail offered by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Jorge Burgos.**
(At the Ministry of National Defence. 364 Villavicencio Street, 23th floor).



List of international participants:

- Brigadier General Akm AKHTARUZZAMAN, Defence Advisor, Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations.
- Ifigenia ARGUETA SANCHEZ, Political Affairs Director and Security Council to the General Direction to the UN, Foreign Affairs Secretariat, México.
- Joao Guilherme BENETTI RAMOS, Researcher, RESDAL.
- Andrea CHIAPPINI, Joint Higher War College, Argentina.
- Colonel Jean Thomas CYPRIEN, Ministry of Defence, Haiti.
- Vice-Admiral Bento COSTA LEITE DE ALBUQUERQUE JÚNIOR, Director General, Inter-American Defence Board Secretariat.
- Marcela DONADIO, Executive Secretary, RESDAL.
- Luís Oscar GALDAMEZ AMAYA, Policy Director, Ministry of National Defence, El Salvador.
- Verónica GÓMEZ RICAURTE, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ecuador.
- Maria Cecilia LUCAS HUGUET, Journalist, Uruguay.
- Major Marc KERNIZAN, Ministry of Defence, Haiti.
- Hal KLEPAK, Royal Military College of Canada / Canadian's Army Commander Advisor for Latin America / Directive Board, RESDAL.
- Samanta KUSSROW, Lead Researcher, RESDAL.
- Colonel Alex Fidel LOPEZ MAZARIEGOS, Assistant Director for Operations of the Ministry of Defence of Guatemala.
- Micaela MARTINET ROJAS, Department of Peace Keeping Operations, United Nations.
- Brigadier General George MELHEM, Lebanese Armed Forces.
- Manuel Gustavo MESONES CASTELO, Secretary General, Ministry of Defence, Peru.
- Colonel Victor Manuel NUÑEZ, Chief of Civil-Military Coordination at the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).
- Cesar Regino OVELAR MARTÍNEZ, Director of Cooperation and International Relations, Ministry of National Defence, Paraguay.
- Brigadier General Rogelio Armando PATIÑO CANCHOLA, Assistant Director of Military Doctrine, Ministry of National Defence, Mexico.
- General Jorge PEÑA LEIVA, Deputy Force Commander on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).
- Carina PERELLI, Silverkrieg.
- Juan RIAL, International Organisations Consultant / Board of Directors, RESDAL.
- Ana ROCANOVA, Ministry of National Defence of Uruguay.
- Maria del Rosario RODRIGUEZ CUITIÑO, National Centre of Advanced Studies, Ministry of Defence, Uruguay.
- Colonel Naseer SHAHZAD, Defence Advisor, Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations.
- Loreta TELLERÍA ESCOBAR, Director of the Observatory of Democracy and Security (ODyS) / Board of Directors, RESDAL.
- Paz TIBILETTI, President, RESDAL.
- Colonel José Ricardo VEDRAMIN NUNES, Commander of the Brazilian Peace Operations Joint Training Centre.
- Pamela VILLALOBOS, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

List of local participants

- Javiera ASCENCIO, Gender Director on the Ministry Cabinet, Ministry of National Defence.
- Jaime BAEZA, Universidad de Chile / Undersecretary of Defence, Ministry of National Defence.
- Cristina BENAVENTE, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- Ricardo BENAVENTE, Professor, National Academy of Political and Strategic Studies (ANEPE).
- Daniela BRIONES, Centre of Military Research and Studies, Chilean Army
- Andrea CABRERA, Chilean Navy.
- Jorge CANALES UKROW, International Analyst, Joint Centre to Peacekeeping Operations (CECOPAC), Chile.
- Rodrigo CÁRCAMO HUN, Member and Researcher of the Equality Institute
- Liliana CASTRILLÓN SOTO, International Relations and Gender Analyst, Assistant Secretariat of Defence, Ministry of National Defence.
- Carolina CÉSPEDES, Teaching and Gender Advisor, Joint Centre for Peacekeeping Operations (CECOPAC).
- Captain Rodrigo CESSEM, Centre of Military Research and Studies, Chilean Army
- Carolina CONTRERAS BERRIOS, Gender Advisor, Assistant Secretariat for Armed Forces, Ministry of National Defence.
- Naval Captain Fabian D'ANGELO, Defence Attache, Embassy of Argentina in Chile.

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- Enrique SAAVEDRA PLÁ, Education and Gender Adviser, CP. EM. DO. Sec. Education, Chilean Armed Forces.
- Miguel SÁNCHEZ, Journalist, AFP.
- Fabiana SANTA ROSA, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
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